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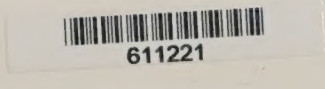
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—(*16.*)—

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES);
SPECIAL REPORTS.

Session

29 *January* 1908 —— 21 *December* 1908.

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COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

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FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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[Cd. 3862.] Report of the Board of Education for the year 1906–1907. p. 1

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BOARD OF EDUCATION

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR

1906—1907.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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THE REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

IN COUNCIL,

For the Year 1906-07.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Board of Education, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report for the year 1906–7.

Arrangement of Report.

The arrangement follows the triple division of the administrative work of the Board which is now familiar. In the Volume of Statistics of Public Education in England and Wales which is issued by way of Appendix to this Report figures will be found which bear upon the educational, administrative and financial aspects of public instruction, and the tables are preceded by memoranda explaining their significance and the method of their collection.

Section A of the Report, with its two main sub-heads dealing with Elementary Schools, and with the education, training and examination of Teachers respectively, gives an account of the work belonging to the branch which has always been centred at Whitehall, and deals with the period from August 1st, 1906, to July 31st, 1907. Section B gives an account of the work, during the same period, of the administrative branch which deals with Secondary Schools, and which has now for more than two years been centred in Whitehall. Section C of the Report deals with Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other schools and classes for further education in the first place, and with museums, colleges, and institutions under the administration of the Board in the second place. This third Section, which similarly covers the period 1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907, is thus devoted to the work of the administrative branch connected with Technology and Higher Education in Science and in Art, that must still be located in South Kensington until the new buildings, now approaching completion in Westminster, are ready for the use of the whole administrative staff of the Board.

In this introductory portion of the Report, however, any matters of interest are dealt with that may have engaged the special attention of the Board since the publication of the last annual Report up to as late a date as 30th November, 1907.

Formation of Welsh Department.

In February, 1907, the Board established a special department for the administration of Education in Wales, under the control of a Permanent Secretary, Mr. Alfred T. Davies, and a Chief

Inspector, Mr. Owen Edwards, each responsible directly to the President.

Inasmuch as the body of this Report covers a period of twelve months, during eight of which the educational interests of Wales were dealt with under the administrative conditions which prevailed prior to the creation of the Welsh Department, it has been found convenient, for this year, to treat of the work in Wales conjointly with that in England instead of as a separate branch of the Board's operations. It is indeed almost necessary that this course should be followed for the year under consideration as, owing to the administrative branch connected with a portion of the Board's work in Wales (viz., that relating to Technology and Higher Education in Science and in Art, including Evening Schools) being located at South Kensington, as already explained, the Welsh Department has not yet been able to take over and enter upon all the duties which will eventually devolve upon it.

The Inspectorate in Wales.

In June, 1907, Mr. A. G. Legard, who since 1896 has acted as Divisional Inspector for Elementary Education throughout Wales, retired after 36 years' service on reaching the usual age limit. The Board desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Legard to Welsh Education during these last 11 years. He showed himself at all times a sympathetic interpreter of Welsh aspirations in the field of education and a loyal servant of the Board in dealing with the local administration of their regulations.

Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

The passage by agreement of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Bill, 1907, through Parliament, though it attracted but little public attention, may without exaggeration be described as an event of the first educational importance. Under the provisions of this Act new powers are conferred upon the Board and upon Local Education Authorities which cannot fail to benefit the children. The good results likely to accrue in the provision of Schools for the Blind and Deaf are explained later on (p. 47), but all the children attending Public Elementary Schools will gain by the new duty placed upon the Local Education Authorities to provide for their medical inspection (Section 13) (i.) (b); and many town children will, it is hoped, have their lives brightened and their interests widened by the powers conferred on these Authorities to provide vacation schools and classes, play-centres and other means of recreation during their holidays (Section 13) (i.) (a).

The Board have issued a long and important memorandum upon the question of medical inspection (Circular 576) dealing in detail with the many aspects of the subject. The two most important points are, however, (*a*) the direction given (as required by the Act) by the Board that the inspection must be periodical and include *not less than* three inspections during the School life of each child, and (*b*) the desirability of carrying out the work of medical inspection in intimate conjunction with the Public Health Authorities and under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. Only in this way can the hygienic

aspect of public education be brought into effective and economical relation to the larger questions of public health of which it is but a part. Any other organisation would inevitably lead to overlapping of jurisdiction, to one-sided interference with a many-sided problem, to extravagance, friction, and untrustworthy conclusions.

New Medical Department.

In order to enable the Board to deal effectively with the new responsibilities placed upon them by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, they have established a medical department to advise and assist them in supervising Local Education Authorities in carrying out their statutory duties in this regard; in giving directions as to the frequency and method of medical inspection and in considering and sanctioning such arrangements as may be proposed under the Act by individual Authorities. The Board also intend to collect and collate the records and reports made by the Authorities as to the medical inspection of school children in their areas and will issue annually an official report on the subject.

The President has appointed as Chief Medical Officer of the Board, Dr. George Newman, who was for many years the Medical Officer of Health for one of the largest London Boroughs, and has also had County experience in the same work. Dr. Alfred Eichholz, H.M.I., who has for nine years been on the Board's staff as a medical inspector of schools, will be one of the officers of the new department, the full organisation and personnel of which are not yet determined.

Other Provisions of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

But the Administrative Provisions Act contains many important clauses besides those dealt with above. It enables a Local Education Authority to aid scholars in Public Elementary Schools by means of Scholarships or Bursaries from the age of 12 up to the statutory limit of their possible instruction in such schools. This provision will amongst other effects remove a grave difficulty that has hitherto stood in the way of Higher Elementary Schools. The Act further enables a Council to supply or aid the supply of Education other than Elementary in respect of persons not resident in their areas. It greatly facilitates in several ways the acquirement of land for educational use and its transference from elementary to other purposes of Education or *vice versa*, a convenience not possible before the passage of this Act.

The Act further gives to the Board of Education the final decision, should any question arise as to whether any purpose for which a Council wish to exercise powers under the Education Acts is a purpose of Part II. (*i.e.*, Education other than Elementary) or of Part III. (*i.e.*, Elementary) of the Education Act, 1902; and finally it relieves them from "any obligation to frame, form or keep a Register of Teachers." . . . "Provided that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to constitute a Registration Council representative of the teaching profession, to whom shall be assigned the duty of forming and keeping a Register of such teachers as satisfy the conditions of registration established by the Council for the time being, and who apply to be registered."

The Register.

The Register is to have but a single column containing the names and addresses of all the registered teachers in alphabetical order, and such further particulars as the Council may determine to give.

Position of Assistant Masters.

Another event of importance during the year was the case of Wright *v.* Zetland (reported in November) in which questions were discussed which have for a considerable time engaged the attention of the Board. The difficulties connected with the position of, and tenure of office by Assistant Masters in Endowed Secondary Schools are certainly not lessened either by the decision of the Court of Appeal in that case or by the arguments upon which that decision appears to be based, and the Board are considering the whole question with special reference to the provisions of Section 22 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

New Regulations for Secondary Schools.

The additional money which Parliament has placed at the Board's disposal has enabled them to make a considerable increase in the scale of grants in aid of Secondary Schools. As a condition of the receipt by any School of a grant on the higher scale, similar regulations have been imposed as to the freedom from denominational restrictions, and similar requirements in respect of government, teaching staff, and religious instruction to those applicable to new training colleges. It is further required, with a view to bringing Secondary Education more completely under local popular control, that in order to be eligible for the higher grant the Governing Body must contain a majority of representative governors appointed or constituted by local representative Authorities or elected by popular local constituencies. The Board recognise, however, that there may be certain Schools now in receipt of grants which, although unable or unwilling to divest themselves of denominational restrictions or requirements, are nevertheless regarded by the Local Education Authority as supplying an important part of the provision for Higher Education in their district. To meet such cases power has been taken in the Regulations to pay the higher grant should circumstances in the Board's opinion justify it, provided the Local Education Authority have passed a Resolution asserting their opinion that the School in question is required as part of the Secondary School provision for their area, and that one or more of these conditions may be waived with advantage in view of the educational needs of the district.

The opportunity which an increase of grant has offered has been further used to secure that all Secondary Schools aided by grants shall be accessible to all scholars who are qualified to profit by the instruction given therein. The fees charged, while no doubt necessary for financial stability and educational efficiency, have, in many cases, constituted a barrier to the admission of children of working men who are desirous to obtain and able to profit by Secondary Education. The Board are of opinion that while a portion of the additional grants should be available to secure increased efficiency, it is not unreasonable to require that in return for additional financial aid the Authorities responsible for the School should admit free a certain number of children from Public Elementary Schools. It

is accordingly laid down that in all Schools where a fee is charged a proportion of places, which will ordinarily be not less than one-quarter of the total number of scholars admitted, shall be open, without payment of fee, to scholars from Public Elementary Schools applying for admission, provided the applicants are able to show by a qualifying Examination their fitness to profit by the education given in the School.

Municipalising Schemes.

The Board have also given much consideration to questions which arise when, owing to the insufficiency of the endowment of an Endowed Secondary School from the increased cost of education, or other similar causes, such a school is taken over wholly by a Local Education Authority, thus necessitating the Authority assuming the direct and entire responsibility for its maintenance and government. This process has to be effected in the case of each school concerned by means of a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools or Charitable Trusts Acts, and great difficulties both of educational policy and of law arise in connection with the matter. As a result much discussion has necessarily taken place between the Board, Local Education Authorities, and the Governing Bodies of the Schools concerned, and some delay in framing Schemes has ensued. The Board, however, from their experience in the cases with which they have dealt hitherto, anticipate that they have now reached a position in which they can lay before the Local Authorities interested in such matters Schemes drawn on lines simpler and less complicated than those used in the past.

Government of Secondary Schools.

The Board have indeed under their consideration the whole question of the government of Secondary Schools, generally, with special reference to Article 22 of the Secondary Schools Regulations for 1907, and the obligation imposed by that Article as to the submission to the Board of some written instrument or body of regulations defining the respective responsibility of the Local Authority, the Governing Body, or Managing Committee, and the teaching staff as being one of the essential conditions for the efficient working of any Secondary School. The Board's educational experience leads them to the conclusion that for the efficient governance of Schools of this nature the relations between the Authority and the Governing Body appointed by them require to be defined with a greater degree of precision than exists at present in many cases. (See below, p. 77.)

Amendment of Common Form Clauses.

From various causes a large number of Schemes under the Endowed Schools and Charitable Trusts Acts relating to Endowed Schools have in the course of the period under review required modification by the Board. This has afforded a favourable opportunity for a reconsideration of many of the Common Form Clauses hitherto in use. The Board have approached the subject with a view to diminishing as far as possible the length of the Schemes and the complexity of their provisions without sacrificing such a close definition of the functions of the Governing Body as is still required. On this latter point the great increase of popular interest in educational matters generally, and the extension of the powers of inspection possessed by

the Board and Local Authorities, render it possible to leave some duties which under the old practice would have been definitely imposed by Scheme upon Governors, to be dealt with in whatever way the light of modern experience may from time to time show to be desirable.

Physical Training. Historical Retrospect.

There is no subject that has more earnestly engaged the Board's attention since the last Annual Report than that of Physical Exercises of a proper kind for pupils in the different types of institution which come under the Board's jurisdiction. Real public interest in this question is of comparatively recent growth; but for many years past the Board have been endeavouring to stimulate it in various ways. In the Report for 1899–1900 the Board remarked that "the higher grant for discipline and organisation is not paid to any School in which provision has not been made for instruction in Swedish or other drill or in suitable Physical Exercises." In the next year they reported that they had "conducted during the past year, with the assistance of the War Office, an inquiry into the forms of Physical Training in use in Elementary Schools. As a result of this inquiry it was decided that, in order that the training may be of the greatest benefit to the children in the schools, further guidance should be given to Managers as to the kinds of exercises which are suitable, and as to the conditions under which the instruction should take place, and to call attention to a Model Course of Instruction, which has been issued, and is obtainable through the usual channels. This Model Course is carefully adapted from the latest edition of the exercises approved by the War Office, and consists of two parts, the first of which deals chiefly with drill, and the second with exercises of the body. The Model Course is not compulsory, but schools are allowed the option of submitting alternative schemes for approval." The Board reported next year to Your Majesty that "*Physical Training* is now (1901–2) regarded as an integral and important part of the curriculum of every Public Elementary School." In September, 1902, on the recommendation of a Departmental Committee, which had been engaged in considering the question since 1900, the Board issued a new and fully illustrated edition of the Model Course above referred to. At the same time the President appointed Colonel G. Malcolm Fox (formerly Inspector of Army Gymnasia), to be their Inspector of Physical Training, and he at once succeeded in stimulating the interest both of Managers and Teachers in this important subject. Many thousands of teachers attended classes of instruction and used the knowledge they had thus gained in training the children under their charge. The Model Course itself, however, did not escape criticism from those who were competent to express an opinion, and the Board therefore appointed, jointly with the Scotch Education Department, an Inter-Departmental Committee which included in its members representatives of the Medical and Teaching Professions, to examine the Model Course

to judge how far it should be modified or supplemented, and to consider what principles should be followed, in order to produce a Model Course, or Courses, adaptable for the different ages and sexes of the children in Public Elementary Schools. The Board reported at the same time, "Meanwhile they are satisfied that substantial progress has been made both in the training itself and in the favour with which it is regarded, and also that the importance of this part of the Elementary School course in relation to the physical condition of a large portion of the nation, is more clearly recognised."

Syllabus of Physical Exercises, 1904

The Inter-Departmental Committee issued its report in March, 1904, and included in the report, which was of great interest and importance, a Syllabus of Physical Exercises. This syllabus the Board published in convenient form with illustrative drawings, and in their Annual Report for 1903–4 they said: "Emphasis is rightly laid (in the Syllabus) upon the twofold aim of Physical Exercises; on the one hand, the improvement of health and physique, and on the other, the development of alertness, decision, concentration, and perfect control of mind over body. But the wise prosecution of these aims is impossible, unless due regard is had to the general conditions of life under which the children in any particular School are living, and unless care is taken to obtain skilled advice in dealing with abnormal children." The Board did not rest content, however, with issuing and recommending the new syllabus, but in 1905 they included in the volume of "Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers" a special chapter upon Physical Training, in the course of which the "importance of organised games as an educational factor" in schools is emphasised, and they added that they desired "to call special attention to the fact that such work is of the greatest importance amongst the less fortunately situated children." This expression of opinion was followed by a change in the Code for 1906, which provided that "if suitable arrangements can be made a part of the afternoon period may be devoted to cricket, football, hockey and rounders for the boys, and similar appropriate games for girls."

Physical Exercises in Pupil Teacher Centres.

Though this short retrospect of the Board's action in the matter of physical training, especially in Elementary Schools, will show that the matter has received considerable attention in the past, yet the more they inquire into the matter, the more completely they are convinced that the present provision is very inadequate, not only in Elementary Schools, but also in Pupil Teacher Centres and Training Colleges, aspects of the subject referred to again below (pp. 54 and 59). The serious effects which are noticeable amongst girls in Pupil Teacher Centres formed the subject of a striking paper read before the International Congress on School Hygiene in August, 1907, by Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., the materials upon which the paper was based having been the outcome of a special investigation conducted by the Board into several Pupil Teacher Centres (see p. 54 below), and placed at her disposal for the purpose. Very much obviously remains to be done in spite of past efforts, and the Board

are taking active steps to secure more thorough improvements in each type of Educational Institution.

Special Inquiry in Sweden.

In April, 1907, they sent Colonel Fox, their Inspector of Physical Training, and Mr. Phillips, H.M.I., on a special mission to Sweden to inquire into the methods and organisation of physical training in that country. The Inspectors were received with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and their joint report, to which some notes upon physical training in Denmark by Major Salmon were appended, has been issued as one of the Board's series of Educational Pamphlets, and widely circulated among Local Education Authorities and other bodies and persons likely to be interested.

Grants for Saturday Morning Classes.

The Board also paid grants for the first time during the year 1905-06 in aid of classes for Physical Training held in the evening or on Saturday morning, and no less than 509 such classes were financially assisted during 1905-6 by the Board. Some of these classes were organised by Local Education Authorities especially for the benefit of their teachers. In one county in particular great progress has been made in training the existing Elementary School staff under the skilled instruction of a retired army officer who has been fully trained in the Swedish system, and whose tact and enthusiasm have won the whole-hearted support of the teachers in that area. They have attended his classes, often from long distances and in bad weather, with the greatest assiduity, and have introduced the new methods into the schools with success; but until all the local authorities take their share in this work, those that act as pioneers have constantly to repeat the courses, for the flow of teachers from place to place rapidly empties their schools of the men and women they have trained.

Organisation within a Local Area.

The best way of organising the physical training of the school children within an area is one which still has to be determined by actual experience. Should special teachers of the subject visit the different schools or should the regular teaching staff of each school be properly trained to give the instruction? In all probability it will be found, as indeed the Inter-Departmental Committee suggested, that to some extent both courses will need to be followed. It is very desirable that suitable recreative exercises should be given on several occasions during each day to each of the classes in every school, and if this is to be done, and done intelligently and consistently with the principles underlying the more serious physical training, the work must be taken by the regular staff, who must know enough to recognise which children should be excused and for which the exercises need modification. That is why it is essential that the physical training given in Training Colleges should be far more thorough and receive more attention than it often does at present. It is not enough for the young men and young women students in Training Colleges to be provided with sufficient Physical Exercises (whether by games or otherwise) for their own health and physical development—important as these are. They must leave the Training College properly trained to

Physical Training in Training Colleges.

enable each of them to give physical exercises to children in Public Elementary Schools, with an intelligent regard to the physiological questions which must receive attention if good instead of harm is to result. Physical training, the Board are firmly convinced, must be considered at least as important in Public Elementary Schools as lessons in history or geography, and the time has come when due recognition of this fact must be found in the curricula of our Training Colleges, and in the qualifications of the students after passing through the Training College course. The Board are at this moment conducting a special investigation into the courses of physical exercises actually being given in the Residential Training Colleges, and they intend to leave no stone unturned to improve this side of their work. The whole question is one of much too grave national importance to suffer hesitation or delay.

When, however, all that is possible has been done in the way of equipping the teachers to take their proper part in this fundamentally important work in the schools, it will certainly prove necessary for each area to have a small highly-skilled staff of physical instructors, who will visit the schools from time to time, will take some of the more important training themselves, will give supplementary courses for teachers who for one reason or another are not yet up to the proper standard of acquirement, and will be able to assist them tactfully in dealing with difficult or doubtful cases. Already men are available in different parts of the country who have been suitably trained on the modified Swedish system now adopted by the War Office for the Aldershot Training Courses, in place of the military drill formerly in vogue, which subordinated the balanced development of the whole body to the acquisition of gymnastic dexterity and formal precision. These instructors, if they are men of tact, education, and judgment, will be able to conduct classes for teachers where Local Authorities see their way to organising them, and will in time do much, the Board hope, to improve the work of the existing Elementary School Teachers along sound physiological lines, with the single aim of improving the physical condition of the children and without the military bias which so seriously damaged the educational value of the earlier systems. These children, it must never be forgotten, are forcibly retained in school by the machinery of the State, for five hours daily on five days of the week for over forty weeks each year, during nine years of their lives. It is the imperative duty of the Local Authorities (and of this Board as supervising their work) to secure that these little ones shall have at least as good opportunities for improving and developing their physique as their minds. It would be a duty to the child were a healthy body not a condition precedent to effective school education. As it is, there can be no justification for making the national education compulsory, unless this duty is fulfilled by those who impose the compulsion.

Relation of problem to Medical Inspection.

But the problem is not solved by putting every class in the School through a course of Physical Exercises, however thorough or complete. Some children need to be specially treated by

duly adjusted movements; others need varying proportions of mental and physical exertion, and herein lies one of the most practical aspects of the Medical Inspection which the new Act requires each Local Education Authority to provide. Nor is this all. Unless the home conditions can be improved it is of relatively little use to improve the conditions during the five hours' school out of the total twenty-four in the day. This is why the function of Medical Inspection in the school becomes so intimately interwoven, as the Board have pointed out in their Circular 576, with the functions of the Medical Officer of Health.

By some means or other the national understanding of a healthy way of life must be increased, and the most hopeful point of attack seems to be the inculcation of simple rules of health and the constant practice of them in the schools. A child who is taught to be clean and to breathe fresh air for five hours in the day will make for righteousness in these ways at home, for the influence of the little ones upon even the worst parents is a reality we cannot afford to neglect.

Teaching of Hygiene.

So far probably all will be in agreement. It is equally clear, however, that as yet there is no accepted body of doctrine as to what should and what should not be taught in the way of Hygiene, to children between six and thirteen or to Pupil Teachers and other pupils in Secondary Schools between twelve and eighteen, or even in Training Colleges to young persons between eighteen and twenty years of age. The best courses for each of these different grades of pupil and student need further investigation, and the whole question is being carefully considered by the Board. Meantime its importance is being emphasised in the syllabus to be followed in Training Colleges, and as opportunity serves it will be further emphasised. The Board hope to induce specially capable students to specialise in School Hygiene by offering marks of distinction or the like, for good work in this subject, and they also hope to induce Local Education Authorities to organise more generally than hitherto suitable classes on Saturdays for the existing staffs of Public Elementary Schools. The Board greatly hoped to have received material help in drafting the syllabuses in this difficult subject from suggestions made for the improvement of the present teaching of the subject at the International Congress on School Hygiene recently held in London. Unfortunately, however, the Congress did not go beyond general Resolutions, expressing opinions as to the importance of School Hygiene. This issue was greatly disappointing to the Board who are, however, taking steps to have the matter carefully considered in other ways.

New Regulations for Training Colleges.

In the Training College Regulations for 1907 the Board announced important changes designed to remove the restrictions through which candidates in every respect well qualified for the teaching profession have been debarred from admission to Residential Training Colleges on grounds of religious belief or social status. In 1906, out of the total number of 5,201 places in the Residential Colleges, 4,142 were open only to

candidates belonging to some particular denomination. In these Regulations the Board adopted and gave practical effect to the principle that access to institutions, maintained to a large extent from their grants, should be open to all candidates who are qualified to profit by a course of training, irrespective of religious convictions or social status. Provisions to secure freedom from denominational restrictions, both for the Governing Body and for the Teaching Staff, were also included in the conditions attached to the future recognition of new Training Colleges or Hostels. Further reference to these important changes will be found on page 55 below.

Teaching of Domestic Subjects.

As the Board issued a Special Report on the Teaching of Cookery early in the present year, it is not considered necessary to refer at length to this subject in the Annual Report, but it is satisfactory to note that many of the Local Education Authorities have taken considerable trouble to improve the character of the instruction given. The staff of Women Inspectors employed by the Board in the inspection of Domestic Subjects in Centres and Classes for Public Elementary School children, and in training courses for intending Teachers of these subjects, has been increased to the number of eleven. Owing to this increase it has been found possible to attach at least one Woman Inspector to each of the Divisions into which England and Wales are divided for Inspection purposes. She is responsible for the Inspection of all Domestic Subjects, and also for advising Local Education Authorities and Managers in the organisation of instruction in these subjects. Many Local Education Authorities have to a great extent availed themselves of the services of the Women Inspectors and have asked for their advice with reference to better arrangements and organisation. The teachers also as a body have welcomed the assistance of the Women Inspectors, and it is believed that sympathetic inspection has been of great value to the teachers concerned. Syllabuses of Domestic Instruction are submitted to the Women Inspectors, who have been able to advise and assist where necessary in the preparation of more suitable methods of teaching.

It is also satisfactory to note that not only have the Centres and Classes greatly increased in number during the current year, but also a large proportion of Local Education Authorities have adopted the plan of combined Demonstration and Practice lessons, and are realising from day to day its greater educational and practical value in the teaching of domestic subjects.

The Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The Imperial College of Science and Technology.

In our last Report we summed up the principal conclusions and recommendations of the Departmental Committee appointed in April, 1904, to inquire into the present and future work and organisation of the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines, and into other matters connected therewith, and stated that the Committee's Report was then under our

consideration. In May the President of the Board presented to Your Majesty in Council a Petition for the grant of a Charter for the establishment and incorporation of a new Institution of Science and Technology, to be called the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and represented to Your Majesty that the Government had signified their intention to make arrangements for placing at the disposal of the governing body of such an Institution the buildings of the Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines, with any moneys provided by Parliament as a grant in aid, that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 had resolved to appropriate for the purposes of the Institution certain portions of their estate at South Kensington, that munificent contributions towards the establishment and support of the Institution might be looked for, and that the City and Guilds of London Institute had undertaken that, subject to the fulfilment of certain specified conditions, their Central Technical College should be an integral part of the Institution.

Your Majesty was graciously pleased to accede to this Petition, and the Charter (granted on the 8th July last) provides accordingly for the establishment, with its principal seat at South Kensington, of an institution or group of Associated Colleges with the name of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The primary purpose of the Imperial College is to make provision for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. For this purpose the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and, subject to special conditions detailed in the Charter, the City and Guilds College, are placed under the control of the new Governing Body. Power is given to the Governing Body to establish new Colleges or other institutions or departments of instruction, and, subject to certain conditions, to recognise any existing College or Institution as being in association with the Imperial College. The Charter further provides for the retention of the name of the Royal School of Mines and of the diploma of "A.R.S.M.," and indicates, by a special reservation in regard to the Biological Sciences, that the scope of the Imperial College in matters appertaining to those sciences may require special consideration.

The Governing Body is to consist of forty members appointed as follows:—six by the Crown; four by the President of the Board of Education; five each by the University of London, the London County Council, and the City and Guilds of London Institute; two by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; one by the Royal Society; four (in the first instance, three), by the Professorial staff; one each by the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Institution of Naval Architects, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institution of Mining Engineers, and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

On the question of the relation of the Imperial College to the University of London, the Charter provides that, subject to compliance with the statutes of the University, and pending the settlement of the question of the incorporation of the Imperial College with the University, the Imperial College shall be established in the first instance as a School of the University. As stated in our last Report, the Departmental Committee on the Royal College of Science, etc, had mentioned the divergence of views on the question whether the Imperial College should be permanently independent of the University of London or should be incorporated at an early date in the University, the character and composition of the University being altered so as to make the amalgamation of the two institutions desirable. The Departmental Committee had unanimously recommended that, without prejudice to the future settlement of this question, the establishment of the Imperial College should proceed without delay, a Governing Body being at once appointed, with power to take immediate action. The Committee had further suggested that the question of amalgamation should be considered later by a Royal Commission appointed for the purpose. Shortly after the Committee's Report had been presented to us, it was pressed upon us that the consideration and accomplishment of the changes in the character and composition of the University, which would be necessary in order to make amalgamation desirable, should precede the establishment of the Imperial College. In view, however, of the delay which might be caused by the adoption of this course, and of the length of time during which the establishment of the new College had already been under discussion, we decided, after full consideration, that the course unanimously recommended by the Departmental Committee was the one which should be adopted, and the Charter embodies this decision.

The six members appointed to serve on the Governing Body by Your Majesty were the Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., Sir Julius C. Wernher, Bart., Sir William H. White, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Dr. Donald MacAlister, Principal of the University of Glasgow. The four members nominated by the President of the Board of Education were the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, Mr. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., Mr. J. C. G. Sykes, and Dr. R. T. Glazebrook.

Acting under Article IV. of the Charter, the President of the Board opened the first meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial College on the 12th July last, and at that meeting the Earl of Crewe was unanimously elected first Chairman of the Governing Body. Arrangements have subsequently been made between us and the Governing Body for the transfer of the Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines to the administration of the Governing Body on the 1st January next, and we have every reason for hoping that the important functions which have been assigned to the Governing Body in connection with the provision and organisation of the

highest forms of advanced scientific and technical education throughout the Empire will be performed in such a manner as to justify the free hand which has been given to them to deal with the very large resources of which they will henceforward be the trustees.

Scheme for Exchange of Teachers.

The Board are glad to be able to announce that the arrangement between themselves and the Prussian *Kultusministerium* for placing English modern language teachers in Prussian schools and German modern language teachers in English Secondary Schools is now on the point of being extended to women though the agreement has not actually been signed. The working of the scheme in Prussia has been most satisfactory and the teachers sent from this country have all been received with the greatest kindness and courtesy and have obtained great benefit from the favourable conditions under which they have been enabled to study the German life, ways and language. In France and in this country difficulties still arise in the case of individual schools from time to time, but as the scope and intention of the scheme become better understood these difficulties disappear, while the steady increase in the number of the appointments made shows the growth of appreciation and is of good augury for the improvement in modern language teaching in this country. It is worth mention that one English teacher succeeded in graduating as *docteur de l'Université* during his stay in France and that another on his return from abroad obtained a University readership in German.

English Teachers in Foreign Secondary Schools.

Répétitrice appointments.

During the year ended 31st July, 1907, 42 *Assistants* have been placed in France—25 men and 17 women—and in Germany eight men have been appointed. In this country 18 French *Assistants*—six men and twelve women have been appointed. The Committee appointed by the Board of Education and the French Ministry of Public Instruction have also selected 36 young women, most of them previously educated in English Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers, to posts as *Répétitrices* in French Ecoles Normales.

Aid given by the Gilchrist Trust to Assistant Scheme.

The Board are particularly glad to be able to report that the Gilchrist Trustees have continued during the past year their generous support to the *Assistant* scheme, by devoting a sum of money to making small grants in aid to schools, the authorities of which would like to appoint a foreign conversation teacher, but are prevented by lack of funds. Three grants of this kind have been made or promised for the current school year. The Trustees have also made grants by way of bursaries to two teachers who were qualified to benefit by a year of study abroad under the scheme, but whose means were so small that they were unable without this help to meet the necessary travelling and out-of-pocket expenses. In both cases the Trustees have arranged with the consent of the Board to give this help upon the nomination of the Board made through their Director of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistance given to the Admiralty.

The scheme initiated by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the assistance of the Board for sending abroad

young Paymasters' Clerks, who have passed highly in a modern language at their entrance examination has continued to work satisfactorily. Certain modifications which experience had shown to be desirable have been adopted and have worked well. Eight Paymasters' Clerks were sent during 1906 to France, and two more have gone since the beginning of 1907. The arrangement now provides that the student should be attached to a Lycée for formal instruction, but that he should live outside the school and depend chiefly for opportunities of conversation and for informal teaching upon the family with whom he lives. The success of this modified arrangement has justified its adoption. As regards Germany a similar arrangement has been in vogue from the inception of the scheme, and during the year 1906 four Paymasters' Clerks have been sent there by the Admiralty. They have been followed by four more this year. All those Students who have finished their course passed satisfactory examinations in the respective languages on their return to England, and two of them qualified for the Higher Standard (Interpreter's) Certificate.

Colonial and Indian appointments.

The Board have continued during the year, at the request of the Colonial and India Offices, to select and recommend persons suitable for appointment as Teachers or Inspectors in the Colonies or in the Indian Empire. During the 12 months ended September, 1907, seven Teachers—six men and one woman—were recommended to the Colonial Office for appointment in the Transvaal, and five men Teachers for appointment in the Orange River Colony; while eight Teachers—six men and two women—were recommended for appointment in India. The assistance of the Board was further requested and given in the selection of an Inspector of Schools in Basutoland, and Teachers for the East Africa Protectorate, the Gold Coast Colony, Sierra Leone, and Singapore.

At the request of the Orange River Colony Government the Board also assisted the South African Colonisation Society in selecting students for bursaries at the Normal College, Bloemfontein, by submitting the names and qualifications of likely candidates. At a later date, however, the selection of Students for this purpose was suspended at the request of the Director of Education.

Special Reports.

During the present year the Office of Special Inquiries and Reports has issued a volume on the "Education and Training of the French Primary School Teacher," another dealing with the Secondary Schools of the Scandinavian countries and entitled "Schools, Public and Private in the North of Europe;" while a third, the concluding volume on "School Training for the Home Duties of Women," dealing with the teaching of domestic subjects in Germany and Austria; and a fourth entitled "School Journeys and Vacation Schools," will be published in January. A fifth dealing with the Teaching of Classics in Prussian Secondary Schools, and a sixth which has as its subject the provision made abroad for the care and education of Children under Compulsory School Age, are passing through the press

Educational Pamphlets.

The series of Educational Pamphlets has been continued by the issue of seven short papers upon the following subjects:—The modern sides of Eton, Rugby, and Dulwich, Continuation School Work in the Grand Duchy of Baden and in Canton Zurich, the Organisation of the Instruction in the Berlin Technical Hochschule at Charlottenburg, the Organisation of Physical Training in Sweden and the Education of the Cottage and Market Gardener in England and Wales.

A paper on Rural Schools and Teachers in North America is in the press and other pamphlets in this series are in preparation.

Federal Conference on Education.

Following upon the Colonial Conference held from April 15th to May 14th, 1907—an occasion which rendered the plan feasible—a Conference on Education in which representatives of Education departments and Educational institutions in nearly all parts of Your Majesty's Dominions took part, was invited by the League of the Empire to meet in May.

The morning meetings were devoted to discussions in full session, the afternoons to the meetings of three Committees which dealt respectively with (*a*) problems affecting parts of the Empire in which there are large English speaking populations, (*b*) problems affecting English speaking populations in remote portions of the Empire and (*c*) the bi-lingual problem, both languages being European.

The morning transactions related to the following subjects:—

(1) The mutual recognition of Teachers' Certificates. In this connection the Conference were asked to consider "whether, in order to facilitate interchange of Teachers, practical steps could now be taken to promote a larger degree of mutual recognition of the Teachers' Certificates issued by different educational bodies in various parts of the Empire; and whether, in the case of individual Teachers, more might be done by the Education Departments concerned to sanction provisional recognition of one another's certificates for short specified terms, the renewal of such recognition to be contingent on favourable reports being received from Inspectors who have observed the teacher's work." A full discussion took place, and after a considerable interchange of information as to the manner in which certificates in the various countries were awarded and their value equated, the Conference came to the conclusion that the variety of local conditions, especially in regard to such matters as the tenure of Teachers, their method of appointment, and promotion and similar points, made it impossible to arrive as yet at any complete system of mutual recognition of the Teachers' Certificates issued by different educational bodies in various parts of the Empire.

(2) How far interchange of Teachers and Inspectors between different parts of the Empire would be feasible (i.) for a short visit, or (ii.) for a term of years.

In this connection it was resolved, "That the Conference considers it desirable that financial and administrative

arrangements should be made for enabling Teachers and Inspectors of Schools to acquire professional knowledge and experience in parts of His Majesty's dominions other than their own."

(3) "The possibility of closer uniformity of curricula, nomenclature, and methods of presenting official Educational statistics." On the first part of this subject it was resolved, "That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is not desirable or necessary to take any steps to bring about uniformity of curricula or text-books for the different school systems of his Majesty's dominions." On the second part it appeared that, in view of the great variety of conditions prevailing, what was needed was not so much a greater degree of uniformity in presenting statistics, as a clearer understanding of what is connoted by the terms used and the definitions employed, and it was resolved that, "It is desirable that the different Education Departments of his Majesty's dominions should define, year by year, with precision, the terms used in the regulations and statistics that they publish and the basis upon which their published statistics are prepared."

The next three sittings were devoted to a careful investigation into the various ways in which the interests of education in the different parts of the Empire could best be furthered by encouraging closer relations and a more effective and continuous exchange of information between the several Education Departments. It was felt that the actual meeting together in conference of persons engaged in the administration of Education for the purpose of personal interchange of information and ideas was of the highest possible value; but that there were also great advantages to be derived from having a permanent machinery for collecting and disseminating year by year information on various subjects in regard to the condition, development, and progress of Education in the different parts of the Empire. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That the delegates desire to express their appreciation of the value of this Conference to the work of the Education Departments throughout the Empire, and resolve—

"(i.) That a quadrennial conference is desirable; (ii.) that the representatives sent to the Conference should be selected by the Governments; and (iii.) that it is desirable that the first of such Conferences should be convened by the Imperial Government."

Next Education Conference.

On this the Board of Education announced that in view of this united expression of opinion by educational representatives from so many portions of Your Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas your Majesty's Government considered it desirable to arrange for an official Education Conference to be held in London in the year 1911; and an intimation of this decision is being circulated by the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India.

It was also resolved, that "The Conference is unanimously agreed as to the importance of a permanent central bureau of Educational information." The Board consequently took advantage of the presence in London of so many official representatives of the Education Departments in India, the self-governing dominions and the Crown Colonies to hold two private Conferences with them at the offices of the Board. At these meetings representatives of the India Office, the Colonial Office and the Scotch Education Department were also present. As the result of the discussions that then took place the Board undertook to circulate their reports and documents in larger numbers to the Education Departments of India and the Colonies; to collect and circulate at regular intervals information as to the qualifications required for teachers and the conditions of promotion in different parts of Your Majesty's Dominions; to circulate a quarterly list of accessions to the Board of Education library; with the approval of the India and Colonial Offices to place the Director of Special Inquiries and Reports in direct communication with the Education Departments of India and the Colonies; to assist the Indian and Colonial Governments by selecting teachers for them in the future without charge and to make confidential reports to the Governments concerned, as far as may be possible, on the character and qualifications of English teachers seeking employment in India or one of the Colonies; and to do their best to make the scheme for placing English teachers in French and German schools available for British subjects with suitable qualifications from the Colonies.

The Board also signified their willingness that the Office of Special Inquiries should act as the agents of Colonial or Indian Governments in the selection and despatch of new books on educational subjects where this was desired. They have already since the Conference been able to assist the Government of Alberta in this way.

The Board undertook moreover to place the services of the Office of Special Inquiries at the disposal of officials coming to this country to study Education and they are indeed desirous of doing all in their power to make the knowledge and information upon educational matters that may be in their possession so far as possible available for the use of all the Governments of Your Majesty's Dominions and as a first outcome the Board were glad to arrange through the Office of Special Inquiries an interesting educational exhibit in connection with an Exhibition held in Madras last summer. The exhibit which was particularly strong in examples of Nature-study and Manual work, could not have been brought together without the generous help of the London, Surrey, Northants, Berkshire and Liverpool Local Education Authorities, and of many individual schools and persons who lent, and in some cases made a present of, the objects to the Madras Government. The Board desire to take this opportunity of recording their thanks to all those who co-operated with them in making the

exhibit a success. It was greatly appreciated, the Board are glad to learn, by the Madras Department of Public Instruction.

The whole question of developing this interchange of information and ideas is now receiving the Board's most careful and anxious consideration. In giving the undertakings referred to above, the Board were greatly assisted by the hearty co-operation of the Scotch Education Department, who promised their cordial help in all these directions. The Indian and Colonial representatives, on their side, willingly undertook to facilitate the exchange of information for the benefit of all, and promised to do their best to keep the Office of Special Inquiries and Reports regularly informed of the progress of Education in their own countries.

Reports to the Board from Universities and University Colleges

Reports from the Universities and University Colleges which are in receipt of the annual grant, recently increased from £27,000 to £100,000, made by Parliament in aid of "University Colleges, Great Britain," are furnished to us annually for publication, and we have introduced some modifications and rearrangement in the form of Return, with the view of making the Reports, as published, afford a clearer conspectus of the scope and volume of the work of the Institutions in receipt of this grant. Fuller revision of the form of Return has been deferred pending the further consideration by the Committee, which advises the Treasury on the allocation of the grant, of the principles which should govern its future distribution. In the course of the past year Mr. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., one of the Principal Assistant Secretaries of the Board, has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be a member of this Committee, as well as of the Committee to which the Treasury have referred the claim of the Welsh University Colleges for an increase in the corresponding grant annually made to them.

Reconstitution of the Consultative Committee.

Since the publication of the last Annual Report, considerable changes have occurred both in the membership and in the constitution of the Consultative Committee.

The late Sir Michael Foster retired on the completion of his term of office on October 1st, 1906. Mr. T. Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen College, resigned his seat during the same month on his nomination as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Mrs. Sophie Bryant, Miss Lydia Manley, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, and Dr. Norman Moore, also retired on October 1st, 1906, on the completion of their terms of office, but were re-appointed for a further period of 6 years from that date.

On February 24th, 1907, the Right Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., after having acted as Chairman since the first meeting of the Committee in 1900, resigned his membership owing to the increase of his work for education in his own county. The Committee received the news of his resignation with sincere regret, and put on record their sense of the unvarying kindness, discretion, and courtesy with which he had always presided over their deliberations, and their regret at the severance of his long connection with his former colleagues. The Board for their part fully share this regret, as they are well

aware of the value of the assistance which Sir William Hart-Dyke gave so ungrudgingly on their behalf.

As regards the constitution of the Committee, an important alteration was made in March, 1907, when an Amending Order in Council raised the number of the members of the Committee from 18 to 21. The object of the change was to enable the Committee to be brought into personal touch with various aspects of Education that had hitherto found no direct representation among their number.

The result of the resignations mentioned above and of the new Order in Council was that by the end of March, 1907, there were nine vacancies in the membership of the Committee (including those caused by the resignation of the late Rev. Dr. Maclure, and the death of Sir Richard Jebb and Mr. Humphreys-Owen, which were alluded to in last year's Report). Immediately on the passing of the Order in Council, the President of the Board appointed the following persons to fill those vacancies, namely:—

Miss Isabel Cleghorn, Headmistress of the Girls' Department of the Heely Bank Council Elementary School, Sheffield;
Sir Henry F. Hibbert, Chairman of the Lancashire Education Committee;
Mr. Marshall Jackman, Headmaster of the "Michael Faraday" Council Elementary School, Walworth;
Mr. Albert Mansbridge, General Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association;
Mr. J. L. Paton, High Master of the Manchester Grammar School;
Sir Henry R. Reichel, Principal of the University College of North Wales;
Mr. M. E. Sadler, Professor of the History and Administration of Education at the Victoria University of Manchester;
Mr. David J. Shackleton, M.P.;
Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Since these appointments were made, Mr. Sidney H. Wells, having been appointed Director-General of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education in Egypt, has resigned his membership of the Committee, to the great regret both of the Committee and of the Board.

Proceedings of Committee.

The first meeting of the Committee as newly constituted was held on May 2nd, 1907, when the members were received in the Conference Room at Whitehall, by the Right Hon. R. McKenna, President of the Board.

The Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland was subsequently elected Chairman by a unanimous vote.

A full Report of the Committee's proceedings during 1906 will be found on page 102. At the present moment the Committee are fully occupied in considering important references from the Board relating to improved attendance at Continuation Schools, systems of delegation in county areas, and the attendance at school of children under the age of (say) five years. The

Board have not yet received from the Committee any report upon these subjects. They understand that each of them has been referred to a special Sub-Committee for consideration, and that these Sub-Committees have been so constituted and their places of meeting so arranged as to ensure the most thorough and systematic investigation of the problems severally entrusted to them.

In June, 1907, Mr. A. H. Wood, a Senior Examiner under the Board was appointed by the President to be Secretary to the Committee, *vice* Mr. H. E. Mann, Junior Examiner, who had held the appointment for three years.

Teachers' Registration Council.

The Teachers' Registration Council was further continued in office by Order in Council until March 31st, 1908. The number of names of Elementary Teachers actually entered on the Register up to the 30th September, 1907, is about 90,000, no further names having been added during the year. The total number of Teachers registered on Column B, up to the 30th September, 1907, is 11,654, an increase of 88 over the number given in the Report of last year. During the calendar year 1906, 1,429 applications were received, and 1,168 Teachers registered. The great majority of these have been registered in accordance with the terms of Regulation 4, which expired on July 31st, 1906. Up to the end of September, 1907, 20 men had been registered under Regulation 3 (that requiring training as a condition), and, under the same regulation, 260 women, an increase of one man and eight women over the figures for last year. The falling off in the number of new registrations during the past year is undoubtedly due to the uncertainty as to the future of registration, but incidentally it seems to show that the necessity for a course of training before anyone is allowed to teach in a Secondary School is supported by no conviction either among those intending to enter the profession or those responsible for making appointments.

In July of this year Mrs. Woodhouse and Mr. Sidney H. Wells resigned their seats upon the Council, the latter on his appointment as referred to above. The Association of Head Mistresses have since appointed Miss Gaddesden, of Blackheath School, to the seat vacated by Mrs. Woodhouse.

A. 1. Public Elementary Schools, etc.

School Attendance Bye-laws.

Since the issue of the last Report the number of Local Education Authorities for enforcing school attendance has been increased to 328 (299 in England, and 29 in Wales with Monmouthshire), an autonomous Urban District (Blyth) having been added. One non-county Borough (Smethwick) has become a County Borough. Up to the 31st July, 1907, new bye-laws had been sanctioned for 152 English Education Authorities (48 Administrative Counties, 21 County Boroughs, 62 Non-County Boroughs, 20 Urban Districts, and the Isles of Scilly), and for 15 Welsh Authorities (13 Administrative Counties, 1 Non-County Borough, and 1 Urban District). The remainder of the Education Authorities administer the bye-laws made by the former School Boards or School Attendance Committees.

Nomenclature of National and British chools.

In the Explanatory Note prefixed to the "List of Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales, on 1st January, 1906" (Cd. 3182) attention was called to the fact that the epithet "National" in the names of Schools was frequently misapplied. In its original and strict meaning the term indicated that the School to which it was applied was in union with the National Society. It had, however, gradually come to be used loosely as synonymous with "Church of England," and it appeared to the Board that it was in any case somewhat misleading now that the maintenance of all Public Elementary schools has become a national charge. The epithet "British" originally applied to Schools in union with the British and Foreign Schools Society is open to similar objections. The Board accordingly in two circulars issued in December, 1906, gave notice to the managers of National and British Schools of their intention to omit these epithets from the official names of the Schools. It will therefore be found that in the "List of Public Elementary Schools and Certified Efficient Schools in England, excluding Monmouthshire, on 1st August, 1906" (Cd. 3510) the terms "National" and "British" have disappeared from the names of Schools. In some cases the term has been merely omitted; in other cases it has been replaced by some other term distinctive of the character, history, or locality of the School.

Endowments.

The pressure of more immediately urgent work in other directions has necessitated a partial suspension of systematic inquiries into endowments held or applied in connection with Elementary Education, to which reference has been made in preceding Reports. Such inquiries (having special regard to the questions arising under Section 13 of the Education Act, 1902) have, however, been undertaken and completed since June, 1906, in the following areas :—

Berks.	Durham.	Lincoln (Lindsey).
Bristol.	Gloucestershire.	Notts.
Cambridgeshire.	Leicestershire.	East Suffolk.
		East Sussex.

In addition to the above, inquiries have been conducted under the Charity Inquiries (Expenses) Act, 1892, and printed reports have been issued, in the cases of Cornwall and Kent. The total number of areas for which such systematic inquiries have been completed now amounts to 30 administrative counties and one county borough.

During the period from 1st January, 1906, to 31st July, 1907, about 485 applications were received under the Charitable Trusts' Acts for Schemes and Orders relating to Elementary Schools and Endowments, but, as mentioned in the last Report, it was deemed advisable to suspend a number of new schemes pending the decision of Parliament upon the Education Bill of 1906.

In addition to the general lists of Schemes and Orders established by the Board, which is given in Appendix IV., three schemes were approved under Section 75 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and 31 Orders were made authorising sales, leases or exchanges of Council School sites under Section 22 of the same Act. Two Orders have been made under Section 13 of the Education Act, 1902, determining what amount of the income of an endowment is payable to the Local Education Authority under the Section.

The Board continue to make a considerable number of schemes to regulate the use of school buildings which have ceased to be used for the purpose of Elementary Day Schools and are held upon educational trusts; and in certain cases schemes are under consideration or in progress for securing the use of the premises, or part of them, for the purpose of instruction in Handicraft, Cookery, or other practical subjects in connection with Public Elementary Schools.

Rural Endowments.

With regard to rural endowments, schemes are under consideration in several instances for facilitating the establishment of Higher Divisions in Public Elementary Schools, with the object of securing, with the aid of endowment, some instruction of a more advanced character in cases where it is not practicable to establish a fully organised Higher Elementary School under the Code. During the period under review one such scheme has been established at Alveley, Shropshire, in addition to the case of North Somercotes in the Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire mentioned in the last Annual Report. The Board have also widely adopted a form of scheme for devoting endowments to various forms of instruction in rural and other practical subjects, such as gardening, agriculture, cookery, laundry and dairy work, and the like, appropriate to the circumstances and needs of the locality.

A large number of schemes continue to be made for the establishment of exhibitions for purposes of education other than Elementary, and especially for maintenance allowances to assist the continued or Higher Education of scholars who appear to stand in need of such assistance.

A large proportion of the foundations dealt with consists, especially in the rural districts, of endowments which, though

considerable in the aggregate, are individually of insignificant amount. The Board are considering the adoption of a short and elastic form of scheme with a view to simplifying the administration of these small sums and utilising them to the best advantage. Among the objects to which such small endowments can usefully be applied is the provision of libraries in connection with Public Elementary Schools. A considerable number of schemes for this purpose have already been made, and the Board wish to call the attention of local Trustees to the desirability of their seeking the assistance of the National Home Reading Union, who are in a position to afford valuable co-operation in the formation of such libraries.

Generally, the work of making schemes for endowments held or applied in connection with Elementary Education continues to be heavy, and some delay in the establishment of such schemes is inevitable.

Appointment of Foundation Managers.

Since the 30th June, 1906, 9 Orders (of which 7 were Interim Orders) have been made under Section 11 of the Education Act, 1902, providing for the appointment of Foundation Managers.

Provision of New School

Notices under Section 8 have been received during the year ended July 31st, 1907 from :—

——	New Schools.	Enlargements.	Transfers.	Total.
Local Education Authorities—				
England - - -	*257	78	‡77	412
Wales (with Monmouthshire).	†58	16	2	76
Other Persons—				
England - - -	13	21		34
Wales (with Monmouthshire).	4	—	—	4
Total - - - -	332	115	79	526

* Includes nine notices regarding Higher Elementary Schools.
† Includes one notice regarding a Higher Elementary School.
‡ In two cases the transfer was not proceeded with.

The following New Schools and Enlargements have been sanctioned under Section 8 of the Education Act, 1902, during the year ended July 31st, 1907 :—

—	Council Schools.		Church of England Schools.		Roman Catholic Schools.		Wesleyan Schools.		Undenominational Schools.		Total.	
	No.	Accommodation.	No.	Accommodation.	No.	Accommodation.	No.	Accommodation.	No.	Accommodation.	No.	Accommodation.
New Schools—												
England - - -	215	104,051	4	419	3	933	—	—	—	—	222	105,403
Wales (with Monmouthshire).	39	8,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	40	8,421
Enlargements—												
England - - -	67	13,419	6	515	3	489	—	—	1	86	77	14,509
Wales (with Monmouthshire).	12	1,638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1,638

Appeals.

Of the five appeals against proposed Voluntary Schools referred to in our last Report as outstanding, one has since been allowed, one disallowed, and two withdrawn; while of the 46 outstanding appeals against proposed Council Schools, 13 have since been disallowed and 20 withdrawn. With regard to the remainder, viz., one appeal against a Voluntary School, and 13 appeals against Council Schools, no decision has been given.

Appeals have been received during the year ending July 31st, 1907, against five proposed Voluntary Schools—two in England and three in Wales. Of these appeals two were allowed, one in England and one in Wales; two were not allowed, one in England and one in Wales; and one, in Wales, is awaiting consideration. Of the 73 appeals lodged during this period against proposed Council Schools (60 in England and 13 in Wales) in the case of 43 (35 in England and 8 in Wales) it was decided that the grounds of appeal were insufficient; nine cases, eight in England and one in Wales, were withdrawn; and 21 (17 in England and 4 in Wales) are awaiting consideration.

Changes in the Codes for 1907.

The Board have this year issued two Codes of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools—one applying to Wales and Monmouthshire, and the other applying to England exclusive of Monmouthshire. The Code for Wales and Monmouthshire retains in general the provisions of former Codes, except in special points in which these appear inapplicable to Welsh conditions, and it may be assumed that any remarks with reference to the Code apply to the Welsh Code as well as to the English Code, except where the contrary is expressly stated.

The New Declaration.

The most important changes introduced in the Code this year were concerned with the conditions as to the recognition of Certificated Teachers. These changes follow on those now being introduced in the Training College system, under which the Declaration of intention to serve in an Elementary School, hitherto required of students entering College, will be replaced by a legally enforceable undertaking binding the students to serve for a specified period in an approved School receiving aid from Government Grants, while the Grant payable to Training Colleges will no longer be subject to limitation in the event of failure on the part of the students to qualify for receipt of their Parchment Certificate. As a result of these changes, the Board have decided to discontinue the practice by which the issue of their Certificate has been made conditional on the completion of a prescribed period of service in Elementary Schools. As, however, it is possible for persons to become eligible to receive the Board's Certificate without having had any period of service as responsible Teachers in an Elementary School, the Board think that it is advisable, for the information of Local Education Authorities and Managers, that their Certificate should show on the face of it whether the holder has gone through such a period of service or not. Unless therefore a Teacher has, before the issue of his Certificate, completed not less than 12 months' service within two consecutive years as a Student-Teacher, an

Uncertificated Teacher, or a Certificated Teacher in some Elementary School, his Certificate will be issued to him in such a form as to show that it is incomplete in the absence of endorsement, and its endorsement will be conditional on the Teacher completing 12 months' service as above stated. The Board may, if they think fit, in particular cases take into account for this purpose service in Elementary Schools in other parts of the British Dominions. After 1st August, 1908, the Board will require that every Head Teacher in a Public Elementary School must have completed such a period of service as would entitle him to have his Certificate endorsed, an exception being made for small Schools with an average attendance of not more than 60 scholars.

The Cowpe Temple Clause.

With a view to removing all doubts whether Section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (commonly known as the Cowper-Temple Clause), is at present required either by the Education Acts or by the Code to be one of the conditions to be fulfilled by all Public Elementary Council Schools in order to obtain a Parliamentary Grant, the Board have inserted in the Code a provision making it a condition of Annual Grant that every School, Department, or Infants' Division must comply with such conditions, regulations, and requirements imposed by the Education Acts as are applicable to the type of school in question.

Revised Accommodation.

The Board are carefully considering what steps should be taken to revise the recognised accommodation of Schools in the numerous instances in which it does not give an accurate indication of the number of scholars who can properly be instructed in them. They hope to be able ultimately to bring the accommodation of all Public Elementary Schools up to the minimum standard now required in the case of new Schools—namely, an average of not less than 10 square feet of floor space for each older scholar, and not less than 9 square feet for each infant, and this standard will be enforced throughout the areas of certain Local Education Authorities at an early date. With a view to the gradual extension of this principle, the Board have omitted from the Code the statement that there shall in no case be less than 8 square feet of internal area for each unit of the number of children in average attendance for which the School is recognised, since this provision has in some cases been misunderstood as implying that a minimum of 8 square feet is accepted by the Board as adequate.

Teaching of Hygiene.

Another subject which is now receiving attention is the question of promoting the teaching of simple rules of health to Scholars in Elementary Schools. The Code has in the past required that Scholars in Elementary Schools shall receive instruction in the elementary rules of personal health in respect of food, drink, cleanliness and fresh air, but the Board are now giving greater prominence to this side of the School work by specially mentioning Hygiene as one of the regular subjects to be included in the School Curriculum. The general character of the instruction which the Board think may usefully be given under this head is indicated in an outline Scheme for teaching

Hygiene and Temperance, which was included in the "Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers and others concerned in the Work of Public Elementary Schools," issued by the Board in 1905. But other Schemes on suitable lines for the teaching of this subject may be substituted, with the approval of the Board. This important question has already been discussed in its more general aspects (page 16 above).

Dairy Work

A provision enabling Grants to be paid for Dairy Work has been re-introduced in the Code of 1907, and arrangements for giving instruction in this subject have already been submitted for approval by a few Local Authorities. The reasons that have led the Board to make this change are discussed below (page 46).

Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

The Education (Provision of Meals) Act came into operation on the 21st December, 1906, and gives for the first time to Local Education Authorities statutory powers in regard to the important matter of providing meals for the children attending Public Elementary Schools, bringing the authorities into recognised relationship with the voluntary agencies which already exist for this purpose in many localities, and enabling them to aid such agencies, by the provision of kitchens, dining-rooms and plant, as well as of cooks, servers, and other necessary officers. The Act further empowers the Authorities, where sufficient funds for the purchase of food from voluntary contributions and parents' payments are not forthcoming, to spend money from the rates for the provision of food within the limit of a ½d. rate; but, before availing itself of this power to spend money from the rates on the purchase of food, an Authority must obtain the special authorisation of the Board, and such authorisation is, as a rule, limited to the financial year.

Except in cases where it is desired to spend money from the rates upon the purchase of food, or to obtain the Board's approval to plans of a proposed dining-room or cooking centre, it is not necessary that an Authority desiring to take action under the Act should inform the Board of its intention to do so. Further, as the Act has been in operation for less than a year, the Board have not, so far, thought it necessary to ask Local Education Authorities for any general return giving details of the proceedings, if any, which they have taken in pursuance of it. For these reasons the Board have not, at the present moment, sufficiently full data before them for making any general statement as to the working of the Act throughout the country. Seventeen Authorities in England, including the Councils of several of the most important Boroughs in the country, have, however, been authorised by the Board to expend moneys from the rates in respect of the purchase of food, and three Authorities in Wales have been similarly authorised. This does not mean in all cases that they will spend up to the full halfpenny in the £. The amount to be spent is different in different cases, and the sanction is given in each case for a year. The Board have also been in communication with some 12 other Authorities with regard to various other points in connection with the working of the Act. Several of them are spending money out of the rates

on such things as the provision of apparatus, rooms, wages and so forth; but have not applied for sanction for the expenditure of rate money on the actual provision of food furnished in meals under Section 3. But there may also be many other Authorities which are acting in this way without the Board having knowledge of it, as this Board are only necessarily brought in when sanction is desired to the expenditure of rate monies on the provision of food furnished in meals under Section 3 of the Act.

It is hoped that, in the course of the coming year, the Board may be in a position to make some general report to Parliament upon the working of the measure during the first complete year of its operation. Meanwhile it may be mentioned that in all cases where application has been made for authority to spend money in respect of the purchase of food, the Board have found that there has been sufficient *prima facie* evidence, either from the admitted poverty of the district or the incidence of sudden distress or some other cause, that the application of money from the rates for the purpose was likely to be genuinely needed. In certain other cases, also, the Board have been happy to notice that the effect of the Act has been to strengthen the hands and to regularise the positions of existing voluntary agencies.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Education Rates.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed in October, 1905, "to enquire into the expenditure on public education in England and Wales from Exchequer Grants, Local Rates, and other sources, with a view to ascertaining the various causes for the existing diversity in the amount of rate levied for education by Local Authorities, and the varying relation which this amount bears to the total local rates in each area." The Committee in August, 1906, presented an Interim Report, with Tables and a Prefatory Memorandum. The Report stated that the Committee had reached a point at which it appeared to them desirable that they should report their proceedings and request instructions as to the course to be followed, in view of the improbability that the utility of further investigation in existing circumstances could repay the cost of time and labour that it must entail. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury decided that in all the circumstances of the case it would be unnecessary to trouble the Committee to pursue their investigations further at that time

The Appendix to the Report consisted of Tables giving particulars of the receipts and payments (actual or estimated) of Local Education Authorities for Elementary Education and for Higher Education for the three years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6, together with comparative figures for the various Authorities made out on a number of different bases. The Tables were preceded by a Memorandum giving an explanation of the Tables themselves, and a summary of the principal causes of the diversities of rates for Elementary and Higher Education respectively, with examples of extreme cases of the various determining factors.

The institution of an amalgamated Grant in lieu of the present complicated system of several Grants on widely differing bases

for Elementary Education has been receiving careful consideration from the Board, but the reform, which is greatly needed, cannot be effected without legislation and they are not yet in a position to make any announcement on the subject. In the meantime it was decided to give a Special Grant for the year 1906-7, as a temporary measure in aid of those Local Education Authorities in whose areas the education rate is especially high.

Number of Schools. (i.) Public Elementary Schools.

Between 1st January, 1906, and 1st August, 1906, there was a net increase of 16 in the number of ordinary Public Elementary Schools; the number of Council Schools having increased by 180, while the number of Voluntary Schools decreased by 164. This alteration of relative numbers was due partly to the transfer of 108 Voluntary Schools and parts of 4 others, which therefore became separate Schools, to Local Education Authorities, and partly to the fact that, while the number of Voluntary Schools closed exceeded the number opened by 56, the number of new Council Schools opened exceeded the number closed by 68.

(ii.) Higher Elementary Schools.

During the same period 2 Higher Elementary Schools of the new type were opened, making a total of 5 Schools of this type open during the year ended July 31st, 1906. The number of Higher Elementary Schools carried on under the old Regulations remained unaltered.

A considerable number of proposals for the establishment of Higher Elementary Schools on the lines recommended in the Report of the Consultative Committee, which was referred to in the last Annual Report of the Board, are now under consideration by the Board and by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales. The number of Schools which have actually begun to work on those lines is, however, at present small, the majority of the Higher Elementary Schools at present recognised being Schools of the old type which are allowed to continue until 1909 or 1910 to work under provisions similar to those previously in force. The Board have therefore little to add this year to the remarks on this question which were contained in last year's Report. They are proposing, however, to initiate during 1908 a series of full inspections of Higher Elementary Schools, arranged on the same general lines as those on which the full inspections of Secondary Schools have been conducted during the last few years, and they hope in this way to obtain material which will enable them to give further guidance to Local Education Authorities as to the best lines on which the work of these Schools may be developed in view of the varying conditions of different localities.

(iii.) Special Schools.

There has, during the last few years, been a small but steady decrease in the number of Schools for Blind and Deaf Children, while there has been a large increase in the number of Schools for Defective and Epileptic Children. The total accommodation provided for Blind and Deaf Children has not, however, been seriously decreased. On the other hand, the accommodation for Defective and Epileptic Children on 31st July, 1906, was nearly double the accommodation already provided in 1903–4. (See also page 47 below.)

There was a decrease in the total number of scholars on the Registers of Public Elementary Schools in 1905-6 as compared with 1904-5, but this decrease is due entirely to the reduction in the number of scholars under five years of age; many Local Education Authorities having apparently adopted the policy of declining to admit children until they attain the age of four (or in some cases five) years. Number of Scholars in Public Elementary Schools.

The number between the ages of 12 and 15 continues to increase, but not at the same rapid rate as in the last few years. The only statistics in the possession of the Board with regard to the ages of these scholars give the total number between the ages of 12 and 15, and this number cannot be analysed according to each of the three years of age. Any comparison of successive years must therefore be based on comparison of the number of children between the ages of 12 and 15 in 1905-6 with the number between the ages of 10 and 13 in 1903-4, which was the last year in which Returns were made for the numbers at each year of age. The comparison is made in Table A of Appendix III. to this Report, which shows that, out of every 10,000 scholars between the ages of 10 and 13 in any year, the number who two years later were still attending School has increased from 4,891 in 1900-1 (out of 10,000 in 1898–9) to 5,854 in 1905-6 (out of 10,000 in 1903–4).

A Table was appended (Appendix IV., page 81) to the Report of the Board for the year 1904--5, showing the net number of scholars entering or leaving School at certain ages. This Table showed that the usual age of entry was about 4 years ; *i.e.*, that the greatest increase was in the number of scholars aged 4–5 in each year as compared with the number aged 3–4 in the preceding year. The number of entries at the age of 3 was appreciably less, and the number at the age of 5 was still less ; while at the age of 6 there was a net addition (after allowing for deaths, etc.) of about 45,000 or 50,000 children in each year. This latter number represented approximately the excess of the number between the ages of 7 and 12 in any year over the number between the ages of 5 and 10 two years previously ; additional entries at ages later than this being balanced by the scholars leaving at the age of 10 or 11. A comparison of the numbers between the ages of 7 and 12 in 1904–5 and 1905–6 with the numbers between the ages of 5 and 10 in 1902–3 and 1903–4, as given in Table B of Appendix III. to this Report, shows that either the number entering at the age of 5 and upwards is now very much less than it used to be, or else it is balanced by an earlier withdrawal of scholars under 12.

The increase in the number of scholars between the ages of 12 and 15 in 1905–6, as compared with 1904–5, is slightly greater in the case of boys than in the case of girls, the respective additional numbers being 8,587 boys out of a total of 533,766, and 6,695 girls out of a total of 530,192. New m of coll Statistics

In view of the importance of obtaining accurate figures for determining the extent to which children enter and leave School at various ages, the Board have decided to institute a system

under which annual statistics will be obtained showing the number of scholars at each year of age on a definite date in the year. The date which has been fixed (at any rate provisionally) for this purpose is 1st October, and the Board are accordingly issuing a Circular to Local Education Authorities asking them to make Returns as to the number of scholars at each year of age on 1st October, 1907. Similar Returns are being obtained from Secondary Schools, and it will thus be possible to give the total figures, showing the number of scholars at each year of age at recognised Schools, whether Elementary or Secondary, on a definite date in each year.

The Board are taking the opportunity to supplement the existing information with regard to the number of scholars between the ages of 12 and 15 in successive years by obtaining Returns showing for the last three statistical years the numbers at each of the three ages 12–13, 13–14, and 14–15. There will thus be a continuous series of annual Statistics as to the number of scholars at Elementary Schools at each age above the age of 12 years.

Admission of Scholars.

A comparison of the number of scholars on the Registers of Public Elementary Schools at the end of each year with the average number on the Registers during the year, for the last three years, seems to show that there is an increasing tendency to admit a comparatively large number of scholars at the beginning of the School Year. The average number of scholars on the Registers during 1904–5 was 6,045,450, which was greater than the number (6,044,508) on the Registers at the end of the year, and a good deal greater than the number (6,031,107) on the Registers at the end of the preceding year. If, therefore, by reason of occasional entering and leaving of scholars, the number on the Registers changed at a uniform rate during the year, there must in addition have been 15,285 scholars admitted at the beginning of the year. For 1905–6 the average number on the Registers was 6,031,806, as compared with 5,994,490 on the Registers at the end of the year, and 6,044,508 on the Registers at the end of the preceding year. On the same assumption of a uniform rate of change in the numbers during the year, there must have been 24,614 extra admissions at the beginning of the year. In 1903–4, on the other hand, after allowing for the inaccuracy in the method then adopted of finding the average number on the Registers during the year, this average was approximately the same as the average of the numbers at the end of that year and at the end of the preceding year; this indicates that scholars leaving throughout the year were balanced by admissions of scholars taking place throughout the year.

The extra admissions at the beginning of the statistical year 1905–6, mentioned above, appear to have been mainly admissions of scholars under five years of age. The average number of such scholars on the Registers during the year was 554,472, while the numbers at the end of the year and at the end of the preceding year were respectively 497,260 and 582,841; the extra number admitted at the beginning of the year being thus

28,843, which agrees closely with the 24,624 mentioned above. There is not, however, a similar correspondence in the respective figures for 1904–5. It is therefore doubtful whether the figures as to the average number of scholars on the Registers under five years of age in 1904-5, and their average attendance, were quite correct; it being possible that the rule as to removing scholars from one Register to another on their attaining the age of five years was not always strictly observed. If this was so, the average number of these scholars on the Registers, as stated in the statistical volume, was too high.

The decrease in the average attendance of scholars under five years of age was larger in Voluntary Schools than in Council Schools; this may be due to the decrease having taken place mostly in rural districts, but there are no figures available for the purpose of a comparison of 1905–6 with the preceding year.

Classification as Infants.

The decrease in the average attendance of scholars under five was partly compensated by the increased attendance above that age of other scholars taught as "infants," so that the total average attendance of infants remains practically unaltered. There was, however, a slight decrease in attendance of infants in the larger Departments (mainly in Urban Schools) which took infants only, while there was a slight increase in the attendance of infants in those small Rural Schools in which the average number of infants present does not exceed 20.

These latter changes appear to be due to a tendency to lower the age at which children are transferred from Infants' Departments to Departments for Older Scholars. According to the Statistics for 1904–5, the number of scholars between the ages of 7 and 12 under instruction as Infants in Ordinary Public Elementary Schools was 303,379, as compared with 1,205,179 between the ages of 5 and 7, while in 1905–6, although the number between 5 and 7 increased to 1,213,776, the number between 7 and 12 decreased to 298,813. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in the number of Departments for Infants only and in the number of Departments for Older Scholars only, accompanied by an increase in the number of Departments for Older Scholars and Infants (*i.e.* Departments for Older Scholars with Divisions for Infants attached). In Departments of this latter kind, in small country Schools, the result of lowering the age of transfer from the Infants' Division is that the Infants' Divisions are of smaller size, and that there is therefore a larger number of cases in which the average attendance of the Infants in the Infants' Division does not exceed 20.

Regularity of Attendance

The percentage of the average number of scholars in attendance to the average number on the Registers during the School Year in 1905-6 was 87·92, as compared with 86·83 in 1904-5 and 85·70 in 1903-4. The increase in regularity between 1904-5 and 1905-6 was slightly greater in the case of scholars under 5 years of age (74·70 in place of 73·07), than in the case of scholars of 5 years of age and over (89·26 in place of 88·40); this being possibly due to the reduction in the number of scholars between 3 and 4 years of age.

This percentage of average number of scholars in attendance to average number on the Registers, which may be called "the percentage of regularity," is very much the same in the various groups of areas in England, being 88·7 in Administrative Counties other than London, 88·2 in London, 87·7 in County Boroughs 87·3 in other Boroughs, and 88·1 in Urban Districts, with an average of 88·1 for England as a whole. In Wales, possibly in consequence of the difficulty of attending School in bad weather, the percentage is lower, being 87·3 for the three County Boroughs and 85·0 for the remainder of Wales.

There are many areas in which the regularity of attendance exceeds 90 per cent., and in a few it nearly reaches 95 per cent.; in Oldbury, for instance, it is 94·6 per cent., and in Walsall it is 94·2 per cent., while in the Isle of Wight it is 93·0 per cent. It is satisfactory to find that there are only three Authorities in England and one in Wales in the areas of which the measure of regularity is less than 80 per cent.

Exemption Scholars.

The number of Departments in respect of which additional attendances are claimed for Partial Exemption Scholars has continued to increase, the number being 2,935 in 1905–6 as compared with 2,470 in 1904–5 and 2,088 in 1903–4. The number of Partial Exemption Scholars for whom additional attendances are claimed has also increased, being 82,328 as compared with 80,368 in 1904–5 and 78,876 in 1903–4.

The three areas in which the largest number of Partial Exemption Scholars are found are the Administrative County of Lancashire, with over 11,900 Partial Exemption Scholars, and those of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the County Borough of Bradford, both with over 8,000 Partial Exemption Scholars. All these areas show an increase in the number of these scholars in 1905–6 as compared with 1904-5. The County Boroughs of Oldham, Sheffield and Burnley also show noticeable additions to the number of Partial Exemption Scholars, but there is a large decrease in the case of the County Borough of Bury of from 1106 to 933 Partial Exemption Scholars.

Canal Boat Children.

The Board received returns with regard to the attendance at School of canal boat children from 120 Authorities, the total number of those who were requested to furnish returns. Fifty of these Authorities found that no arrangements were required to be made with regard to these children, since there were no canal boats registered in their district or no children upon these boats, or for other similar reasons. Thirty-one Authorities made arrangements for investigating the attendance of such children at school, but found that there were no children upon the boats in their district. The remaining 39 Authorities reported a number amounting to about 1,000 children upon canal boats in their districts; and, while 30 of these Authorities were able to declare that the children attended School fairly regularly during the short periods in which the boats remained in the districts, there appears to be complete unanimity among all the Authorities concerned, to the effect that, so long as the children are permitted to travel upon canal boats, the greatest

difficulty must exist in securing their attendance at School, and that no measures short of prohibition of the use of canal boats as dwelling places for children can efficiently secure their regular attendance at School.

Proportion of Teachers to Children.

The proportion of the number of Teachers to the number of children in average attendance continues to increase. The Table given below is a continuation of a similar Table given in last year's Report; the term "Adult Teacher" being taken to include all recognised Teachers other than Pupil Teachers and Probationers, *i.e.*, to include Certificated, Uncertificated, Supplementary and Provisional Assistant Teachers.

Year.	Average Attendance during Year.	Number of Certificated Teachers in Employment at end of Year.	Total Number of Adult Teachers in Employment at end of Year.	Number of Scholars in Average Attendance to each Certificated Teacher.	Number of Scholars in Average Attendance to each Adult Teacher.
1901–2	4,890,237	67,768	121,666	72·16	40·19
1902–3	5,030,219	70,914	127,042	70·93	39·59
1903–4	5,144,762	74,811	131,886	68·77	39·01
1904–5	5,249,456	78,737	140,219	66·64	37·44
1905–6	5,303,229	84,274	148,137	62·93	35·80

Proportion of Certificated to other Adult Teachers.

The proportion of Certificated Teachers to other Adult Teachers is very different in different localities. In England and Wales as a whole there were 84,274 Certificated Teachers in employment at the end of the School Year and 63,863 other Adult Teachers; the number of Certificated Teachers to the number of other Adult Teachers being thus roughly in the proportion of 4 to 3. There are, however, areas in which almost all the Teachers employed are Certificated Teachers. In London, for instance, there were 14,079 Certificated Teachers on the staff and only 2,306 other Adult Teachers, of whom 1,398 were Uncertificated Teachers. Any comparison of the staff with the number of scholars in average attendance would therefore be different according as the basis of comparison is the number of Certificated Teachers or the total number of Adult Teachers.

Taking the number of Certificated Teachers as the basis, it appears that while, as shown in the above Table, there are in England and Wales as a whole 62·93 children in average attendance to each Certificated Teacher, the corresponding numbers for London and for the country as a whole, excluding London, are respectively 46·74 and 66·17; or, to put it differently, while in London there are 21·4 Certificated Teachers to every thousand children in average attendance, there are in the

remainder of England and Wales only 15·1 such Teachers for every thousand children, the average for the whole country being 15·9.

The proportion of Teachers to Scholars is on the whole less in country districts than in urban districts; and less in Wales than in England. The following are the figures for 1905-6 :—

Description of the Area.	Average Attendance.	Number of Certificated Teachers.	Number of Scholars in Average Attendance to each Certificated Teacher.	Number of Certificated Teachers to every thousand Children in Average Attendance.
ENGLAND.				
Administrative Counties.	1,926,398	26,117	73·76	13 6
Boroughs (Non-County) and Urban Districts.	843,954	12,953	65·16	15·3
London - - -	658,122	14,079	46·74	21·4
County Boroughs -	1,502,863	26,056	57·68	17·3
Total for England	4,931,337	79,205	62·26	16·1
WALES.				
Administrative Counties.	217,432	2,686	80 95	12·4
Boroughs (Non-County) and Urban Districts.	85,459	1,243	68·75	14·5
County Boroughs -	59,095	974	60 67	16·5
Total for Wales -	361,986	4,903	73·83	13·5

There are a few areas in which the number of Certificated Teachers to every thousand Scholars in average attendance is even higher than in London; namely—Tottenham (21·5), Chiswick (21·6), Wood Green (21·7), Penge (22·2), Halifax (23·1), Beckenham (23·4), Reading (26·4), Southampton (26·5, Barry (29·3), and Hornsey (32·6). In English Counties (excluding London and Scilly Isles) the number of Certificated Teachers to every thousand scholars ranges from 10·0 in Durham to 16·9 in Surrey, 17·3 in Middlesex, and 17·7 in Westmorland. In County Boroughs it ranges from 10·4 in Dudley and 11·5 in Bournemouth to 26·4 in Reading and 26·5 in Southampton.

In urban areas the lowest proportions are 8·1 in Taunton, 8·2 in Poole, and 8·8 in Mansfield, and the highest are, as stated above, in Tottenham, Chiswick, Wood Green, Penge, Beckenham, Barry and Hornsey. The relative arrangement of the various districts would of course be different if account were taken of the proportion of the number of scholars to the number of Adult Teachers as a whole instead of merely to the number of Certificated Teachers; many of the Uncertificated Teachers being young people who are preparing to take the Certificate Examination.

Head Teachers.

The Regulations for Public Elementary Schools allow teachers who have not qualified for recognition as Certificated Teachers to be recognised as Head Teachers of certain small Schools. The number of these Schools has increased, being 368 in 1905–6, as compared with 326 in 1904–5 and 299 in 1903–4.

Teachers.

The total number of Certificated Teachers shows a steady increase. In the year 1906 3,260 Teachers completed a Course at a Training College in England or Wales, 180 fewer men and two more women than in the previous year, and 5,106 Teachers passed the Certificate Examination of the Board without going to a Training College, as compared with 4,829 in the previous year and 3,303 in 1904. The number, viz., 183, recognised as Certificated Teachers, on account of having obtained corresponding qualifications in Scotland or Ireland, or on account of possessing special qualifications, being still very small. The number of Uncertificated Teachers, on the other hand, has decreased appreciably since 1904-5, having practically returned in 1905–6 to the same number as in 1903-4. This decrease is partly compensated by the temporary recognition as "Provisional Assistant Teachers" of persons who have been Pupil Teachers, but have failed to pass the qualifying Examination when first taken.

The number of women recognised as Supplementary Teachers continues to increase, being 19,776 in 1905–6, as compared with 19,024 in 1904–5, and 18,175 in 1903–4. Some of these Teachers were recognised in Departments for boys only; but the number of these is small and is decreasing. In addition to these, in accordance with a provision inserted in the Code of 1905, men have in a few cases been recognised as Supplementary Teachers in Departments for boys only. The recognition of a Supplementary Teacher under this provision is temporary and is only given on declaration of his *bona fide* intention of obtaining recognition as an Uncertificated Teacher within two years from the date at which he is first recognised.

The number of Supplementary Teachers recognised at any one time on the staff of the School or Department is, as a rule, limited to two, but in certain cases additional Teachers are recognised under the provision mentioned above in regard to male Supplementary Teachers, *i.e.*, on the understanding that they intend to obtain recognition as Uncertificated Teachers. It is hoped that the increased provision of Training Colleges

will enable the number of Supplementary Teachers to be considerably reduced in the course of a few years.

Salaries of Teachers.

The previous Statistical Volumes published by the Board have contained Tables showing the rates of salaries of Certificated Teachers; male Teachers and female Teachers being given separately, and Principal Teachers and Assistants being also distinguished. These Tables have now been amplified by corresponding Tables for salaries of Uncertificated Teachers.

The comparison of the Statistics relating to the salaries of Assistant Certificated Teachers shows an increase in the rates of salaries ordinarily paid. While, for instance, in 1904–5 the male Teachers receiving salaries in excess of £100 per annum formed 65 per cent. of the total, the corresponding proportion in 1905–6 was about 68 per cent.: and while, of the women, the Teachers who in 1904–5 obtained salaries in excess of £80 per annum were about 54 per cent. of the total, the corresponding percentage in 1905–6 was about 59 per cent.

Teachers' Superannuation.

In our report last year we referred to the first Septennial Actuarial Inquiry then in progress under the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1898, into the Assets and Liabilities of the Deferred Annuity Fund. The inquiry proved to be even more laborious and complicated than was at first anticipated, and the Actuary was unable to send in his report in time for it to be laid before Parliament last Session. The report has now been received by the Treasury and the Board of Education, and will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible. No action will be taken upon it until full opportunity has been given for its consideration.

tes of rant.

As stated in the Report of last year, the rates of Grant under the Code of 1905–6 were revised so as to alter the method according to which reductions are made on account of inefficiency. The Board were able to do this in view of the progressive decrease in the number of departments or divisions on which a reduced Grant had been paid during the previous three years. The figures are given in the Statistical Volume for 1904–5–6. During 1905–6 the number of departments in respect of which any reduction was made fell to 229, *i.e.*, less than a fourth of the number in the previous year. In 1904–5 Grant was refused in respect of 7 Infants' Divisions; in 1905–6 it was refused in the case of one department for Older Scholars only.

Schools eceiving G: ants for Drawing nd Manual nstruction.

As announced last year the Board of Education discontinued to make Grants after April 30th, 1905, for Drawing and Manual Instruction to certain Elementary Schools which had up to that date received these Grants.

On the other hand, when the Board took over the inspection of Poor Law Schools from the Local Government Board in April, 1904, the payment of Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction in respect of these schools fell to the Board of Education. During the financial year 1904–5, Grants to the amount of £556 10s. were paid in aid of these subjects in 30 schools, and in 1905–6 £270 5s. in respect of 17 schools.

Instruction in Special Subjects.

The number of Departments in which instruction is given in those Special Subjects for which Special Grants are made under the Code continues to increase; but it is not possible to make an exact comparison between the numbers, whether of Departments or of scholars, in 1905–6, and the corresponding numbers in 1904–5. The system under which Grants are paid has recently been altered, the alteration taking place in 1905, and Returns are now made for a uniform Year ending on 31st July. In such subjects therefore as Cookery, Laundry Work, and Household Management, although the figures show an increase, the actual extent of the increase cannot be estimated.

Rural Subjects.

In the teaching of Gardening there has been a great increase; the total number of boys on account of whom Grants were paid for instruction in this subject having been 11,216 in 1905–6, as compared with 8,359 in 1904–5 and 5,695 in 1903–4. It was pointed out in last year's Report that the greater part of the improvement had taken place in the number of scholars taking the longer course of instruction. This improvement was not sustained in 1905–6, the increase in that year being almost entirely in the number taking the short course.

The number of Schools in County Areas (excluding London and other self-administered urban areas) which applied for a grant in the subject in 1906–7 was over 900 as compared with 371 earning a grant in 1903–4. In every English county, with the exception of the Soke of Peterboro' and Rutland, Gardening is taught. The increase is almost entirely confined to those counties in which a Horticultural Lecturer has been appointed, part of whose duties it is to organise and supervise School Gardening, and to train School Teachers to teach it. This is the case in Staffordshire and Surrey, which top the list of counties with 98 and 79 recognised School Gardens respectively. Moreover, it is in the counties, now upwards of 20, that possess such a Horticultural Lecturer, that School Gardening is, as a rule, best carried out. Evidence continues to be received of the useful effect of Gardening on the general work of the School, especially where the Teachers are able to centre round the practical work some of the Arithmetic, Drawing, Reading and Nature-study.

Nature-study.

Last year reference was made to the defect in most of the School Gardening that it was not dealt with as a branch of Nature-study, *i.e.* as a study of the plant in relation to environment, the opportunity of developing the general intelligence of the Scholars in rural work thus being largely lost. An attempt has been made in certain counties to provide a remedy by issuing a Syllabus of Nature-study for the Gardening classes. But this is useless if the Teachers are not themselves Nature Students, and it cannot be too strongly insisted that imposing a Syllabus in such cases may lead to the worst form of text-book teaching. Twenty-one counties already make some provision for affording the Teachers a training in Nature-study, but much remains to be done The Board have recognised for Grant a number of Saturday classes and Summer courses in Nature-study

and Gardening, and have provided during the year a course of Nature-study as an optional subject for the Preliminary Examination for the Certificate, in addition to the course of Rural Science (including Gardening) in the Training College Regulations referred to in last year's Report.

One of the most encouraging features in the school Nature-study movement is the increase in the number of school exhibitions of Nature-study and rural economy at agricultural shows and local flower shows. The exhibits have in many cases been of a very high order of merit. To the children such exhibitions provide a stimulus, to the teachers they provide fresh ideas for work in their own schools, to the general agricultural public they demonstrate that the children's studies have a very real bearing on their future work in life.

Fruit Culture.

Of other rural subjects increased attention is being paid to fruit culture as a part of School Gardening, thus carrying out the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on the Fruit Industry in Great Britain. The Committee also advocated the teaching of Gardening in Training Colleges. Bee-keeping is also sometimes associated with Gardening or recognised as a subject of Nature-study. From time to time the Board are asked to recognise, as attendance at school, manual work affording a direct training for rural life. The Board have always given sympathetic consideration to these cases, but local circumstances have up to the present prevented the work being started. During this year, however, the Board provisionally sanctioned instruction in thatching, and the work was carried out. The Board's inspectors reported favourably upon its educational value, as taught in this case, as a form of manual instruction, but it is understood that the considerable expense of providing such instruction will prevent the experiment from being repeated.

Dairy Work.

Dairying has been re-introduced into the Code as a special Grant-earning subject. It was felt that as a manual subject for girls it was one that taught nicety and precision, as an observational subject it was one that developed intelligence in an important branch of domestic work, and that it had the additional advantage that it is a practical means of giving a knowledge of the principles of Hygiene. It was stated that, in a Western County, a course of Dairying to Elementary School Girls had led them to seek further instruction in the subject after leaving School, thus having the effect of arousing that desire for further education which all elementary education should produce.

It is not easy to provide for instruction in rural subjects in small village schools, and the Board have had under consideration proposals for establishing upper classes in centrally situated schools where special subjects could be taught, especially schools possessing an endowment which it was thought might be utilized to defray the special expenditure involved.

On the whole the Board have reason to think that during this year satisfactory progress has been made towards a solution of these difficulties, and in this connection they desire to call

attention to a Memorandum prepared for the Education Committee of the County Council of Durham by Mr. T. S. Dymond, H.M.I. That Authority approached the Board with a request for assistance in conducting an enquiry into the suitability of the instruction given in the rural schools of South and West Durham. The Board instructed Mr. Dymond, who has special practical experience in rural and agricultural education and in rural and agricultural pursuits, to make the desired investigation. The results of his enquiries were embodied in a very helpful and suggestive Memorandum, which was communicated to the County Council in May last, and is being widely circulated.

Special Schools.

A legislative change of far-reaching importance to the welfare of the blind and deaf has been wrought by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, by which the obligation under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893, to defray at least one-third of the expenditure out of private funds in the case of non-provided institutions has been abolished.

Effects o the new Act.

There will be several results of this change. In the first place, it will now be within the power of a Local Education Authority to undertake the whole cost of the maintenance of blind and deaf scholars. The private funds of institutions will thus become available for improvements in fabric, equipment, and in teaching power. But the large sums so liberated will not in all cases be entirely required for these purposes, and it is anticipated that much of the money until now spent perforce on the elementary education of the blind and deaf will become available for the further and higher education of pupils beyond the age of 16. The provision made for senior pupils has been the one reproach to English education of the blind and deaf as compared with American conditions, and the possibility of making good the arrears in this direction will be warmly welcomed throughout the country.

A second change that the new law will bring about is that Local Education Authorities will desire increased representation on committees of institutions in view of their increased expenditure on education and maintenance. This will be all to the good, for, though such representation has been secured under Section 3 of the Act of 1893, Local Education Authorities have been on the whole slow to exert their powers. Considering that they have utilised private institutions to the extent of two-thirds of the children under training in England and Wales, it is only proper that the contributing Local Education Authorities should maintain control over their own pupils, and it is to the lasting benefit of the children that a widespread interest in their well being should arise in this way.

A further result of the change will be to enable certain of the institutions less favoured by legacies and subscriptions to continue their good work without fear of financial debacle through inability to meet the obligation of the "one third."

New Regulations for Special Schools.

At the close of the year new regulations applicable to Special Schools were issued by the Board. The chief effect of the

regulations as regards Schools for the blind and deaf is to define the management of these Schools educationally and administratively, the result of a growth of tentative practice covering a period from 1894 to the present time. Stress will be laid in future on the qualifications and experience of teachers in these Schools, and it is the intention of the Board to do all in their power to advance the qualifications of teachers in all Special Schools while seeking to debar no one from entering upon the work who shows a distinct capacity for dealing with afflicted children. Already committees are at work with the object of improving the qualifications and status of teachers of blind, deaf, and mentally defective children, and schemes of examination will doubtless be presented for the Board's approval in due course.

New Schools.

New Schools for the accommodation of Defective and Epileptic Children have been fewer than usual this year owing to the fact that most Local Education Authorities are awaiting the Report of the Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded and its legislative results, before committing themselves to new capital expenditure on either Day Schools or Colonies. In spite of this, however, new Day Schools have opened in London, Liverpool, Sheffield, Blackburn, Devonport, Smethwick, and Pontypridd, and others are in course of construction. A large residential school for 150 mentally defectives has been opened at Sandwell Hall, West Bromwich, by a private Committee, including Mrs. Pinsent and Rev. H. Burdon, members of the Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded. This is a very important addition to the national accommodation, being intended to meet the need of those cases of mental deficiency which cannot properly be sent to Day Schools on account of the special mental and moral difficulties of the pupils. Out of this School it is intended, as at Sandlebridge (Cheshire), that an adult colony shall grow, and there is fortunately no lack of the land necessary to accomplish this end. The accommodation at Sandlebridge has been increased in the course of the year by the opening of a new wing. The School-house is also about to be enlarged. The County Education Authorities of Cheshire and Shropshire are now intimately associated in the administration of this institution, which still serves as a model and pioneer among residential institutions for defectives in this country.

The Guildford Home for Defective Boys has been transferred to new and better premises at Uxbridge, and the Invalid Craft School at Chailey has received the addition of a new workshop for elder technical pupils and is building a new home and school for girls.

Among forthcoming movements of importance must be mentioned the institution about to be founded out of the proceeds of the Lord Mayor's Cripple Fund. It is intended that the institution shall be curative as well as educational, and that the education shall lead up in the case of elder pupils to craft training. The institution will supplement existing provision made by the London County Council in their own cripple

schools, and it will receive and train such cases as are not available for admission to the ordinary day cripple schools.

An interesting experiment has been initiated by the London County Council in the shape of an "Open Air" School at Bostall Woods, Plumstead, on the lines of the Charlottenburg Waldschule. The School was open during July, August and September, and except in rainy weather, when the children resorted to the sheltered pavilions in the grounds, the instruction was given in the open air; desks, seats, and apparatus of a light and moveable kind being supplied for the purpose. The children were selected as being physically incapable of receiving proper benefit in an ordinary School, and were brought by tramcar or train daily to within easy walking distance of the School, where suitable meals were provided and a curriculum arranged so as to take the fullest advantage of the natural resources of the surroundings.

A School which has been recently certified for physically defective children is the Favus School of the London County Council, in Whitechapel. Here are brought together about 100 children suffering from a very intractable scalp infection. It is to be hoped that under the new legislation medical measures will be stringently enforced through the establishment of Schools of this type in order to stamp out diseases which, if neglected, cause such havoc and loss of school time, and which submit to treatment without great difficulty if properly handled.

For the blind and deaf no new schools have been opened, but improvements and additions have been effected in London (Anerley and Oak Lodge), at Exeter, Doncaster, Barclay Homes, Brighton and Margate.

The after-care of afflicted pupils on the expiry of School age must always remain a source of anxiety to those who have been responsible for their early education. Whatever their progress up to the age of 16, unless they are sympathetically and carefully supervised on leaving school until they are safely at work, the whole result of school life is apt to be entirely lost within a few months. After-care

A most important move has been made in this connection to promote the welfare of the blind in the Northern Counties by the formation during the year of the North of England Union of Institutions, Societies, and Agencies, to promote the general welfare of the adolescent and adult blind. It is hoped that by this means no one of the many isolated cases of blind pupils leaving School will be left uncared for as regards opportunities of work or further training. The extension of facilities for Training in Technical Crafts beyond the age of 16 has made considerable progress during the year, and the Midland Institution for the Blind is in its educational aspect now devoted entirely to the higher technical work. Further progress in this direction is being made at Exeter, Swansea, and Birmingham, whence, as an extension of this new type of work, a number of blind girls are sent to the Weaving School at Shottery to take part in the processes taught there. Among interesting occupa-

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tions for the elder blind at Birmingham must be mentioned that of telephone operator, which is being taken up with considerable success in certain cases.

Conferences. During the year several Conferences of importance have discussed the welfare of afflicted children. The Conference at York, resulting in the establishment of the North of England Union of Blind Institutions, has already been noted.

At the International Congress on the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, held in July at Edinburgh, important questions were discussed affecting the qualifications of teachers, the classification of children in Schools for the Deaf, the finance of Institutions and Day Schools, and the possibility of advancing the Higher Education of the Deaf. At the second International Congress on School Hygiene, held in London in August, the necessity was urged for further medical inspection in the case of totally and partially afflicted blind and deaf children with a view of securing better co-ordination in their physical educational treatment.

The Education of the Deaf in this country has suffered a grievous loss in the death of Mr. William Van Praagh, Director of the Institution for the Training of Teachers of the Deaf on the Oral System, Fitzroy Square, London. He was a pioneer of the oral system in this country, by which great numbers of deaf-mute children are now taught to use speech as a means of making themselves understood, and to use lip-reading as a means of interpreting the speech of others.

Certified Efficient Schools. The number of "Certified Efficient" Schools on the list for inspection in the year 1905–6 was 80, as compared with 79 Schools in 1904–5 and 93 in 1903-4. As Table 34 in the Statistical Volume for 1905–6–7 shows, there is a continuous increase in the average attendance. In addition there was one School inspected during the year ending 31st July 1906 which did not claim a certificate. This institution, which is a charitable foundation, will probably soon become a Public Elementary School.

A 2.—The Education, Training and Examination of Elementary School Teachers.

Preliminary Education of Elementary School Teachers. The question of the preliminary education to be given to boys and girls who intend to become Teachers in Public Elementary Schools has continued during the year to receive the closest attention, and it is hoped that in some respects a notable advance has been made. The Board desire to repeat their conviction that at the present moment this is one of the most difficult and the most fundamental problems which educational administrators, whether national or local, have to face, and that it would by itself, even were there no other reason, render necessary the closest correlation of what is ordinarily called "Elementary Education" with what is ordinarily called "Higher Education"; since on the one hand it is impossible to build up a satisfactory structure of Higher Education except upon a

sound foundation in the Elementary Schools, and on the other it is impossible to establish sound Elementary Schools, unless Teachers are available who have themselves had the benefit of a satisfactory system of Higher Education.

During the year under review, the revised Pupil Teacher System established by the Regulations for the Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers, issued in 1903, may be regarded as having been for the first time in full operation. A further provision of new Pupil Teacher Centres has been made, and in England 393 Centres in County Areas and 190 in County Borough Areas, while in Wales 75 Centres in County Areas and 7 in County Borough Areas have been working during 1906-7 under the recognition of the Board. Much, no doubt, remains to be done in many of these Centres before they can be regarded as either satisfactorily equipped with buildings or as providing an instruction for their Pupils of the most liberal and enlightened type. But the organisation is now fairly complete, in the sense that instruction in recognised Centres is now available for Pupil Teachers in all parts of the country, with the exception of a few remote rural areas which present special problems of their own.

It must, however, be remembered that two distinct types of educational institution are covered by the general term "Pupil Teacher Centre." Of the 583 recognised Centres in England and the 82 recognised Centres in Wales, 358 and 67 respectively are attached to Secondary Schools receiving grants from the Board under the Regulations for Secondary Schools, and in these Pupil Teachers are educated, sometimes in a separate Department, but as far as possible on the same lines as other pupils, and in continuation of their previous lives as ordinary pupils in the schools. About two-thirds of the Secondary Schools on the Grant List are undertaking this work. There are also 45 Centres in England and 5 in Wales either attached to Secondary Schools not in receipt of grants from the Board or to Higher Elementary Schools. There are further 181 Centres in England and 10 in Wales which are independently organised and do not normally undertake the instruction of any pupils except those destined for the teaching profession. Some of these have Preparatory Classes for the instruction of boys and girls already under an undertaking to become Pupil Teachers, and give a three or four years' Course from the age of 15 or 16 to 18, including the period of part-time instruction during Pupil Teachership. Others have no such Preparatory Classes, and only receive actual Pupil Teachers whose previous education has been given in Secondary Schools or elsewhere. Most of these independent Centres are on a large scale, and during 1906-7 they were responsible for the instruction of about three-fifths of the total number of Pupil Teachers, while the remaining two-fifths were in Secondary Schools. It should, however, be added that many of the independent Centres are only maintained as a temporary arrangement by Authorities who desire to make use of Secondary Schools, and are for the present prevented from doing so by the want of

Secondary School accommodation within their areas. Several of them, including some of long standing and importance, are at this moment being converted into Secondary Schools by the extension of their Preparatory Classes so as to include pupils below the age of 14 and destined for other occupations than that of teaching.

Introduction of Bursary System.

The process of merging Pupil Teacher Centres of the old fashioned kind in Secondary Schools is one upon which the Board of Education can only look with satisfaction. The experience of the last few years has convinced them that the problem of the selection and education of new Elementary School Teachers must remain insuperable so long as it continues to be regarded as an isolated one, and that the prospect of a satisfactory solution only emerges, when it is regarded merely as a part of the national problem of making an education in Secondary Schools widely available for all such children from Elementary Schools as are capable of profiting by it, whether they are ultimately destined to become teachers, or to enter other professions, or to follow commercial or industrial pursuits. This is an ideal upon the realisation of which the possibility of making the English people an educated people depends, and until the Secondary Schools of the country are properly organised, the provision of a good and steady supply of Elementary School Teachers will continue to present the gravest difficulties. It is clear that a natural and humane education for future Teachers will only become possible when they can share it with boys and girls destined for other occupations, and have ceased to be regarded as a race set apart. The views here indicated have in the course of the year received fuller expression in a general Report on the Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers—1903–1907 (Cd. 3582). This document contains an historical introduction in which the growth and future prospects of the present Pupil Teacher system are discussed, statements setting out the working of the system in the areas of the various Local Education Authorities, and statistical tables with regard to Pupil Teachers and Pupil Teacher Centres in England. The considerations brought together in the General Report converge upon a doubt whether the system of concurrent instruction and employment, which is of the essence of Pupil Teachership, has not outlived its time of usefulness; and during 1906-7 new Regulations have been issued by the Board in order to render possible an alternative system known as the "Bursary System," whereby the general education of future Teachers may be continued uninterrupted in Secondary Schools until the age of 17 or 18, and all attempts to obtain a practical experience of Elementary School work may be deferred until the Training College is entered, or at least until an examination, making a natural break in that general education and qualifying for admission to a training college, has been passed. The Board are prepared to make special grants to Local Education Authorities, in

order to enable boys and girls, who intend to become Elementary School Teachers and have received a previous education at a Secondary School, to continue at that Secondary School with the designation of "Bursars" for an additional year, in lieu of undertaking a Two Years' Course of Pupil Teachership. Ex-Bursars who have passed a satisfactory Leaving Examination will be admitted into Training Colleges at the age of 17, which is a year earlier than the limit set for the admission of ex-Pupil Teachers; but, if it is desired that before going to a Training College they should obtain some practical experience of the conditions of work in an Elementary School, they may be employed for a year under proper supervision as "Student Teachers." The Regulations dealing with Pupil Teachers, Bursars, and Student Teachers have been combined in a separate volume under the title of "Regulations for the Preliminary Education of Elementary School Teachers (Cd. 3444)," which takes the place of the former "Regulations for the Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers." It is hoped that the substitution of the term "education" for the term "instruction" may prove to have a real significance.

Supply of Teachers.

A problem which must always be closely related to that of the preliminary education of Teachers for Elementary Schools is that of the supply of such Teachers. Calculations referring to England alone, and not to Wales, are set out in the General Report already referred to, which suggest a grave doubt as to whether this supply is likely in the immediate future to prove sufficient. It is there shown that in order to provide adequate staffs for Elementary Schools in 1909, not less than 13,500 fresh adult Teachers should be available to begin service in that year. In order to provide these, not less than 21,000 boys and girls should have been brought into the early stages of the profession in 1906. The discrepancy between these figures is due to the considerable wastage owing to the competition of other occupations during the Pupil Teacher and Training College period, and to the still heavier wastage due to the failure of a large number of Pupil Teachers to pass a qualifying examination entitling them to recognition as adult Teachers. Unfortunately the total number of new Pupil Teachers who began their course in 1906-7 was not 21,000, but only about half that number, 10,900. The corresponding number for 1907-8, including both Pupil Teachers and Bursars, has not yet been accurately ascertained; but it is probable that it differs very little from that for 1906. At present the numbers coming into the profession from other sources than these furnish but an insignificant contribution to the total supply. It would therefore appear that either a very determined effort must be made to increase the numbers of Pupil Teachers and Bursars, and as far as possible to open up new sources of supply, or the country must make up its mind to be badly handicapped in its efforts to improve its Elementary Schools by a very serious shortage of Teachers, which will render it not only impossible to dispense with the employment, which is at this moment on the increase rather than the decrease, of un-

qualified Teachers, but even necessary to surrender the little progress which is being made towards the much needed reduction of the inflated classes that are as yet one of the most serious obstacles to the efficiency of Elementary Schools.

Physical Training in Pupil Teacher Centres.

But quite another aspect of this important question of an adequate supply of efficient teachers in the future has been engaging the grave consideration of the Board. We have realised for some time past that the Physical Training given in Pupil Teacher Centres has been seriously inadequate, especially in the Centres for girls, and that positive harm is often done by insufficient care at a most critical time of their lives. Having this in view, we caused a special investigation to be made by specially qualified persons into the Physical Exercises given in 24 Pupil Teacher Centres, chosen to represent the different types of these institutions, and although it was found that suitable equipment and courses and due care in giving them existed in some centres, yet a very serious state of things was revealed elsewhere. The Board are taking steps to continue these investigations and to secure improvement in the physical training given in classes and schools where Pupil Teachers are under instruction, for it is quite certain that if young people are put through unsuitable exercises, or play games beyond their strength, or even if they attempt proper games and exercises under wrong conditions of time, place and dress, more harm will be done than if nothing of the kind were attempted at all. Healthy physical conditions are the best guarantee that the time and money spent upon the other instruction of Pupil Teachers will not be thrown away, and without them it is impossible to hope that any proportionate benefit will result from the efforts the Board is making to improve the Efficiency of Elementary School Teachers.

The Preliminary Examination for the Certificate.

The Preliminary Examination for the Certificate which has now taken the place of the old King's Scholarship Examination, was held for the first time in December, 1906, and April, 1907. In the syllabus, the main difference consisted in the discontinuance of special prepared books in English Literature and a similarly widened course in History. The successful candidates were also for the first time arranged in alphabetical order without classification, distinctions being awarded in the subjects contained in Part II. of the Examination. For purposes of comparison, the King's Scholarship Examinations 1905 and 1906 must be considered together, as falling within the academic year 1905-6. In these two Examinations 18,389 candidates entered, of whom 12,935 passed. In the Preliminary Examination for the Certificate, 1907, 21,223 candidates entered, of whom 13,510 passed. There can be little doubt that many candidates entered for the examination without any prospect of passing, and the percentage of failure was consequently larger than on any previous occasion. The percentage of failures amongst Pupil Teachers at the Preliminary Examination for the Elementary School Teachers' Certificate held in the Spring of 1907 was 22·3 in England and

41·2 in Wales; figures which by themselves indicate the necessity for greatly improved standards of education in Secondary Schools and Pupil Teacher Centres alike. In spite of this, however, owing to the very large entry, the recent increase in the number of candidates annually qualifying for recognition as Uncertificated Teachers was maintained. The progressive decrease in the percentage of boys passing, which was commented upon in last year's Report, was checked this year, the percentage rising from 16·3 in 1906 to 19·7 in 1907, which was practically the percentage in 1904. In the Reports of the Examiners, further improvement is on the whole observed in the general level of work. The Examiners, however, still dwell on the general inaccuracy of thought and expression, bad spelling, and above all, "the besetting sin of irrelevance." "It is quite obvious," says one, "that either the Authorities of the Centres are not alive to the magnitude and prevalence of the evil, or that they fail to examine the written work of the Pupil with close attention. . . . . It would be well if they would understand that no credit whatever is given for this irrelevance."

Certificate Examination.

The Certificate Examination for candidates who are not students in Training Colleges was in 1906 held for the last time in July; in future these Examinations will take place in December. The main difference between the 1906 and previou Examinations lay in the discontinuance of classification, and the award of distinction in individual subjects. 6,449 candidates entered, as against 5,683 in 1905; 5,106 passed, as against 4,829. Judged by the number of distinctions obtained, the subjects in which candidates were most successful were the Principles of Education and English Language, Literature and Composition; by far the worst subject was General Elementary Science. Some attempt has been made in the syllabus for the Certificate Examination, 1909, which was issued in the course of the year, to make this subject a more profitable one for Uncertificated Teachers.

The Board inserted in the Code of 1906 a statement that after 31st July, 1909, the Code would require that there should be on the staff of Public Elementary Schools a certain number of Certificated Teachers who have undergone a course of training in a Training College. This announcement has now been withdrawn, but its withdrawal does not indicate any departure of the Board from the view that it is of extreme importance that Teachers in Elementary Schools should have received proper training in the principles and practice of teaching.

New Regulations for Training Colleges.

Important and fundamental changes in the conditions of admission to Training Colleges have been embodied in the Regulations for 1907, and will become operative as regards students applying for admission in 1908. In the past the acceptance or refusal of candidates has been left almost entirely in the hand of the College Authorities, with the result that access to a large majority of the Residential Colleges has been restricted to students who belong to some particular denomination and have satisfied the Authorities as to their knowledge and

acceptance of the tenets of that denomination. With a view to throwing open as far as possible the advantages of a course of training in Colleges supported mainly from public funds to all students who are qualified to profit by it irrespective of religious creed or social status, the Board have laid down that the application of a candidate may in no circumstances be rejected on the ground of religious faith or by reason of his refusal to undertake to attend or abstain from attending any place of religious worship, or any religious observance, or instruction in religious subjects in the College and elsewhere; nor on the ground of social antecedents or the like. In order to secure the effective observance of this Regulation the Board have required that the official prinicipal or correspondent of every Training College or Hostel in receipt of a grant shall keep for our use a register of candidates for admission showing their qualifications, so far as are known, in the order in which the applications are received and opened, no application being eligible for consideration which is received before the 1st August of the year before that in which admission is desired. The Board do not, however, in any way intend to suggest that priority of application must necessarily govern the admission of candidates, or to debar the Authorities of the Training Colleges from giving preference on grounds other than religious creed or social status provided they are able in each case to show adequate reasons for their selection. It will, therefore, be open, for instance, to the Training College Authorities, in the future as in the past, to give preference to applicants on grounds of proficiency in secular subjects as tested by examination or other evidence, or to applicants coming from their own areas or from areas of Local Education Authorities who have contributed to the cost of the establishment or maintenance of such Colleges. It is the Board's desire to allow the Authorities of the Training Colleges as much freedom in selection as is possible consistently with the terms of the Regulations, provided there is no reason to suppose in any case that the liberty of choice thus given is being used in order to give a preference on religious or social grounds.

The Authorities of Training Colleges and Hostels maintained from public funds will not be permitted under the new Regulations to impose on candidates an examination, either written or oral, in addition to such examination as may be approved by the Board as qualifications for recognition. It is not, however, proposed to prohibit the holding of an interview provided an examination is not included and provided no candidate is questioned as to his religious belief or as to matters which would not be deemed reasonable grounds for refusal of admission within the terms of the Regulations.

The Board are advised that certain of the existing Training Colleges are governed by trusts which prohibit the admission of any students not belonging to a particular denomination, or impose other requirements which conflict with the new Regulations. It will be for the Authorities of the College to decide whether, in such cases, they are desirous of continuing to receive grants from

public funds, and in that event to obtain an amendment of their trusts if needed. The Board will be willing to afford to the Governors of any College who apply to them every assistance in their power in establishing amending Schemes to enable them to comply with the Regulations, and do not anticipate that any serious difficulty need arise under this head.

In furtherance of the principle that Training Colleges and Hostels maintained from public funds shall be, where possible, free from denominational tests and restrictions, whether upon the Governing Body or upon the teaching staff, it is laid down that no Institution not recognised as a Training College or Hostel before the 1st August, 1907, will be so recognised unless it is either provided by a Local Education Authority or conducted by a Body of Governors acting under an instrument approved by us. Such an instrument must not require a majority of the Governing Body or any member of the teaching staff to belong or not to belong to any particular denomination. It is further required that in new Training Colleges or Hostels no catechism or formulary distinctive of any particular religious denomination may be taught except to students whose parents or guardians have requested the Governors in writing to provide such instruction. In such cases it will be within the discretion of the Governors, if the instrument under which the College or Hostel is governed empowers them to do so, to comply with such request and to provide such instruction out of funds other than grants made by the Board or by a Local Authority.

It may be added that while the Board cannot hope to meet objections which have been taken on point of principle, they have every hope that certain administrative difficulties which have been placed before them may by mutual co-operation between the Board and the Training Colleges be surmounted.

Provision of Training Colleges.

The existing accommodation of Training Colleges is far from being sufficient to provide for the training of all persons who become Certificated Teachers. It has been estimated, as shown above, that, in order to replace the annual wastage of adult Teachers in employment, and to provide satisfactorily for the future, the number of fresh adult Teachers required annually is about 13,500. The Training Colleges which were recognised in 1905 scarcely provide accommodation for the yearly admission of 4,500 students. With a view to encouraging the supply of new Training Colleges, the Board made provision in the Training College Regulations of 1905 for Grants in aid of the Establishment of Training Colleges. These Grants were in the first instance limited to 25 per cent. of the total cost of site and buildings, but in 1906 the Regulations were altered so as to allow of payment of Grant amounting to 75 per cent. of the capital expenditure. This latter Grant was, however, limited to Training Colleges provided by Local Education Authorities. The Grant was only made on condition that the Authority providing the building should give an undertaking as to its future use as a Training

College. Provision was also made by the Regulations for Grants in aid of the cost of renting temporary premises during the provision of permanent accommodation. The insertion of these provisions in the Regulations of 1905 carried out a promise made in the previous year; and the encouragement thus given to Local Education Authorities resulted in the promotion of several schemes, some of which have already led to the opening of Training Colleges.

The Hereford County Council provided a Residential College for women which was opened in 1904; and in 1905, on the conversion of University College, Sheffield, into the Sheffield University, the City Council took over the management of the Day Training College which had formerly been conducted by the University College, and provided new premises for it, which were completed in 1906. The London County Council in 1906 opened a new Residential College for women at Eltham (Avery Hill); and in 1907 they have transferred to new premises in Southampton Row the Three-Year Students, who were previously taught in Offord Road; the Department containing the Two-Year Students being now recognised as a separate Training College (Islington Day Training College). The Council have also in 1907 provided a temporary College at Clapham. In addition to the above Colleges provided by Local Education Authorities, the London University in 1905 opened a Day Training College at New Cross with accommodation for 500 students. New Colleges were also provided in the same year by bodies of Voluntary Managers at Hull, Newcastle, and Oxford (Cherwell Hall). Day Training Colleges provided by Local Education Authorities have been opened in 1907 at Bolton, Portsmouth, and Leeds; the College at Leeds being in temporary premises. In all, during the year 1907 four new Training Colleges (two being in temporary premises) have been brought into existence, providing accommodation for nearly 800 students; some enlargements of existing Colleges have been sanctioned, and eight further new Colleges, which will provide accommodation for upwards of a thousand students, are either under consideration or have already been sanctioned.

Provision of Hostels.

Hostels in connection with these Training Colleges have in several cases been provided by Local Education Authorities. The property purchased by the Sheffield City Council comprised not only the buildings which were adapted for use as a Day Training College, but also a building which is used as a hostel for women. Hostels in connection with the College opened by London University at New Cross have been provided by the County Councils of Kent and Surrey, and the National Society has provided at Grove Park a hostel for students of this College. Hostels were also provided in 1905 and 1906 by Local Education Authorities or other bodies at Bangor, Cheltenham, Exeter, and Nottingham; and others are being recognised for the year 1907–8. By the Regulations of 1907 the provision for Grants in aid of the establishment of Training Colleges has been extended to the establishment of hostels.

Physical Conditions in Training Colleges and Hostels.

The Board are glad to be able to record their conviction that there have been marked improvements of late years in many of the physical conditions which so nearly affect the profitableness of the work done by students during their college careers. The Inspectors of Training Colleges have been at pains to assure themselves that dietaries and domestic arrangements of Colleges and Hostels are satisfactory; and the Board are greatly impressed by the value of residence either in the College itself or in a Hostel. The Board feel that by residence safeguards are provided at a critical time for the health and protection of young people who might easily in other circumstances suffer at once physically, mentally, and morally. The considerations which lead the Board to set so high a value on residence in College or Hostel have made them solicitous to secure a more effective supervision of lodgings occupied by students for whom residence is not available. Such far-reaching evils follow a badly ordered environment and improper feeding, that the Board press most earnestly on the Committees of Day Training Colleges the necessity of constant vigilance in the thorough inspection of lodging-houses, and of the conditions under which external students are living. It has been found in several cases that there is urgent need for a much closer supervision than has always been exercised.

In the same connection, it is impossible to be satisfied with the arrangements made at some of the Colleges for the Physical Training of students. In order to secure more attention for this matter the Board now require that proper playing-fields or some other means for obtaining physical exercises as nearly as possible equivalent, should be provided in connection with every Training College that may be established. It is, indeed, true that students who have to travel to College by tram or omnibus or rail have little leisure, perhaps little inclination, to make another journey to a playing-field; and in such cases the Board do not desire that pressure should be brought to bear on them. But some proficiency in outdoor games should be part of the equipment of every Teacher, even if outdoor games are not necessary for the maintenance of health. An even graver fact is the absence of provision in some Colleges for training students to teach the physical drill which is an essential part of the School curriculum. To this matter the Board feel bound to give careful consideration in the interests of the Schools for which the students are destined; and steps will shortly be taken to secure that no College will be accounted as efficient for the full payment of grant, if students on completing their course are found incapable of giving efficient instruction to Elementary School children in the Board's model course of physical exercises for Elementary Schools.

Hygiene.

Amongst the subjects to which the Board's attention has been most urgently directed is Hygiene. It is obviously undesirable that all the Science Teaching of the Training Colleges should be directed to the practical purposes of Hygiene; but room was made for the subject in the Science course by diminishing

the Science requirements in other directions. As it is found possible hereafter to lighten the syllabus, it is intended that Hygiene should occupy a more important position than can be accorded at present. A somewhat similar step is the inclusion under "The Principles of Teaching" of School Organisation and the Care of Children. Although these latter were always implicit in the courses prescribed, the Board feel that it is important to emphasise the chief practical ends of the work of Training, and especially their relation to young children.

Welsh.

Strong evidence was placed before the Board of a large body of public opinion in Wales in favour of a more general study of the Welsh language in the Schools and Training Colleges of the Principality. To satisfy these demands, it was found necessary to insist that proper provision should be made in all Welsh Colleges for the Teaching of Welsh, as one of the first conditions of recognition; and an Optional Course in Welsh was drawn up, both Elementary and Higher. It is hoped that the steps thus taken will help to provide the Welsh Schools with the Welsh-speaking Teachers whose services are called for.

Reading and Repetition.

The teaching of Reading and Repetition is still in many Colleges the most unsatisfactory part of the work done. It sometimes seems difficult to convince students that the art of intelligent and intelligible reading and speaking is of any importance to Teachers; and it must be added that occasionally the College Authorities themselves, more particularly in Colleges doing University work, do little to make the students understand that it is of more moment to their professional success than the academical achievements to which they aspire. The subject now forms part of the English Language side of the curriculum, and proficiency in it will be a condition of the award of distinction in English. So far from abating their requirements or lowering their standard in this subject, the Board are determined to lay the strongest emphasis upon it.

Shortened Courses and Omitted Subjects.

By permitting Colleges the option of taking "shortened Courses" in English and in History and Geography, the Board intend to make it easier for students to apply themselves to the more immediate work of their profession. Drawing and Needlework may be omitted from the courses of students who have already qualified themselves adequately before entrance to a Training College, and other subjects are omitted under appropriate conditions. By these and similar means, therefore, not only will the studies of the Training Colleges be turned to more practical purpose, but more time will be available for acquainting the students with the every-day elements of professional work in the Schools.

Practising and Demonstration Schools.

By the successive alterations in the conditions of training, tending as they do to postpone all the effective practical work in School to the time when a student is in College, the relations of the Colleges and the Schools that are used for practical training become more important than they have ever been. Students will shortly be coming into the Colleges under the provisions of the "Bursar system" explained above, without

having had any experience of the work of teaching in Schools or handling a class. It therefore becomes more than ever important that the staffs of the practising Schools should be carefully selected, and that they should be willing to help the inexperienced students. But it is even of greater consequence that a College should have access to a Demonstration School, specially equipped, specially staffed, and under the control or predominant influence of the College Committee, where the student could see the best available teaching in each subject of the whole curriculum and first-rate organisation. Such a School could and should become the best in the locality, and employment in it should be in itself a distinction.

Difficulties in Municipal and County Training Colleges.

The rapid growth of a new type of College, established by municipalities or counties, is making certain problems easier of solution, as, for instance, the provision of Demonstration and Practising Schools; but it also discloses certain new difficulties. The students here come mainly from the neighbouring districts, and will therefore find it less easy to accommodate themselves to a new perspective; they will not easily become "students" in the same atmosphere as that in which they have been schoolboys or schoolgirls. Many of the Colleges are training men and women together; and special difficulties of discipline will arise and special vigilance will be necessary. It would therefore seem to be abundantly clear that extreme care will be necessary in the choice of Principals and staffs for each institution. Just because this type of College is not in most cases of the kind designed for University work (in which the effort to obtain degrees works as a strong disciplinary force), it will be necessary to appoint to the staffs men and women of high personal qualifications and influence who can make the less ambitious curricula serve the same purpose by showing their students that the courses provided are better suited to their capacities and needs, and can be made an effective means of culture.

Work of Students-in-Training.

The work of the students-in-training submitted at the Board's examination shows some improvement on the whole over that of previous years. There is less attempt at rhetorical writing, less slang and vulgar familiarity in the style than used to be the case, but all the examiners alike complain of the mass of irrelevance, of the most mechanical kind of cram, and the frequent inability of the students to understand the meaning of plain questions. It is extraordinary that these defects have not given way under the influence of the teaching given in the Training Colleges. That they have not makes it clear that students should receive much more careful training during their course at terminal examinations, in the interpretation of questions and in the practice of confining themselves strictly to the subject in hand. The exercise has a moral value scarcely inferior to its intellectual usefulness.

The same inequality in the work of the Day Training Colleges noticed in our last Report, is again noticeable this year, and in some of the most important subjects, such as the Principles of Teaching, they are reported by the Chief Examiner as "on the

whole weaker than the Residential, though there are individual exceptions." Such change as can be noted, however in the Principles of Teaching is in the right direction and mainly in the general spread of freer and saner notions of method which the examiners concur in attributing to the study of the recent "Suggestions to Teachers and Others." The psychology is still, in too many cases, pretentious and unreal, but the historical work was more thoroughly studied and the set books well known, while the interest in current questions of the day was evidenced by the attention paid to physical education, health and sanitation. On the other hand such important questions as those upon the drafting of sensible Time-Tables and the work of a Head Teacher in supervising and organising—the latter perhaps a rather academic matter for a student—produced but poor answers.

In English Language and Literature and in History and Geography it is apparent that in many cases the lecturers and students try to cover too much ground instead of making a sound knowledge of the elements sure. There is still too much formal lecturing, too much note-taking, too much verbal reproduction of the text-book and the lecture. It was disappointing to the examiners to find that the worst-answered question was one asking for a selection of six story-books suitable for the children at the top of an Elementary School, yet if the Students' appreciation of the literature they were acquainted with had been vital, and if their professional training had taught them something of the nature and needs of children, such a question would be easy to handle within the limits of their reading. If the students are to be taught to feed themselves instead of waiting to be fed, to form their own judgments and to make their own notes, the classes must be smaller, the guidance in reading and the criticism of written work ampler and better, and the lecturing less.

Third Year of Training Abroad.

During the year under review 29 Training College students (7 men and 22 women) were granted a third year of study abroad. Of these students, 2 men and 18 women were attached to Training Colleges in France, 4 women followed the courses of the Guilde Internationale in Paris, and the remaining 5 men spent the year in Germany, 3 at Jena under Professor Rein, 1 at Dresden and 1 at Eisenach. On their return to England all these students were subjected by the Board to an oral test, the results of which were, on the whole, very satisfactory, and showed distinct improvement upon those of last year. While fully recognising the industry which most of these students displayed, and the generally good linguistic results which they were able to show, the Board are still of the opinion that if these students are to fulfil the main object of their residence abroad and increase their professional capacity, they must have had a greater experience of teaching than can be gained from the short period of practical work which figures in the Training College course. That real insight gained by experience of actual work-a-day conditions is a necessary preliminary for any fruitful study by Teachers of foreign systems of education and methods of

instruction, is a proposition which the Board think will find immediate and full acceptance from all who take a disinterested view of this matter. Acting on this belief, which the Board had grounds for thinking was shared by many engaged in the work of training Teachers for Public Elementary Schools, they have postponed the third year of training abroad until the student shall have gone through a period of actual work in the schools (of not less than two years and not more than four years' duration) and thus gained that practical knowledge which is held to be indispensable. Hence from 1908 onwards when these new Regulations come exclusively into force, students who are proposed for a third year of study abroad will enter upon a preliminary period of service in English Public Elementary Schools.

It should perhaps be stated here that the oral examination of these returning students has demonstrated the desirability of making a careful selection of the places in which this third year abroad may be spent. The point of view of the French Ecoles Normales is of necessity somewhat narrowly determined by the nature of the examination for which they are preparing their students, and the field of observation offered by certain Colleges is too small to allow English students profitably to spend a whole year in purely professional work. In Germany it has frequently happened that the students have received either too much or too little guidance from the Authorities of the College to which they were attached. Accordingly the Board will, in future, assume more direct responsibility in securing for these students proper study conditions.

There is, however, one class of students to which the foregoing observations do not apply. The Board recognise that there will be a steady, if limited, demand for Teachers of French and German in Higher Elementary Schools. In the interests, therefore, of those students who, with this possibility in view, have specialised during their Training College course in some modern language, and have already attained a considerable degree of proficiency, the Board have made it possible that their command of the language should be rendered still more durable and extensive by permitting the third year abroad to follow immediately after the completion of the Training College course. But from such students will be demanded a far higher standard of knowledge than has hitherto been the case with ordinary third year students going abroad. The first selection of such students will be made in 1908, and all applicants for a third year of continuous study to be spent abroad will have to satisfy the Board's special test of suitability.

Courses for Elementary School Teachers.

But the Education of the Teacher who desires to remain efficient does not cease when he is finally embarked upon his profession, and the Board offer opportunities in various directions to Teachers who wish to supplement or strengthen their attainments. The Saturday morning Courses in Physical Training for Teachers held during 1905–6 by several Local Education Authorities have already been referred to (p. 14) and many similar Courses dealing with other subjects have been provided up and down the country.

Summer Courses for Science Teachers.

Short Courses of Instruction for Science Teachers were also given at the Royal College of Science, London, in July 1906. The Courses had to be restricted to four owing to the necessity for the preparation for removal of the contents of the Chemistry and Physics divisions of that College to the new building facing the University of London. The Courses consisted of:—

A Lecture Course on the General Principles of Dynamics, with applications to problems on the mechanics of solids and fluids. The Lectures were illustrated by examples worked out in class, by experimental work in the laboratory, and by graphical work in the drawing office. The work was under the direction of Assistant Professor Willis and Mr. J. Harrison;

A Lecture Course to illustrate the methods adopted in teaching Mining was given by Professor Cox. The subject dealt with was underground water, its distribution, and the unwatering of mines;

A Lecture Course on Physiographic Geology; on the constituents, the making, and the characters of rocks was given by Professor Watts, followed by laboratory work. One field excursion was also organised and carried out;

A Course on the mechanics of building construction, by Professor Adams.

Attendances at the Courses.

For the above Courses there were 162 applicants, of whom 99 who were selected attended for the full period of 20 days:—71 from England and Wales, 23 from Scotland, and 5 from Ireland.

Summer Courses for Teachers of Art.

Short Courses of Instruction for Art Masters and Mistresses, Elementary School Teachers and for advanced Students of Schools of Art and Art Classes were given at the Royal College of Art in July 1906. These Courses consisted of:—A Course of Architectural Design, by Professor Beresford Pite; a Course of Design including Heraldry, Lettering, Geometrical Basis of Pattern and Surface and Modelled Ornament, by Professor Lethaby; a Course of Painting and Figure Composition, by Professor Moira; and Classes in Modelling from the Life, instructed by Professor Lanteri. Lectures were given by Professor Lethaby upon the Teaching of Design, and by Mr. B. A. Spencer upon the History of Antique Figures in use in Schools of Art, and on Florentine Painters' Guilds and Workshops in the 14th and 15th centuries.

For the above Courses there were 392 applicants, of whom 126 who were selected attended for the full period of 12 days; 105 were from England Wales, 13 from Scotland and 8 from Ireland.

The subjects taken in the Course for Elementary School Teachers included Object Drawing, Plant and Animal Forms, Brush-work and the Simple Arrangement of Floral Forms. Sixty-nine teachers who were selected from Elementary Schools in England and Wales attended this Course.

Training Schools for Teachers of Domestic Subjects.

The Board have continued, during the year 1906-7 to devote the attention which the importance of the subject demands to the Training of Teachers of Domestic Subjects in Public Elementary Schools. As was stated in the Report of last year, the Board have decided that the best means of securing efficiency in the Training given to the Students who intend to be Teachers of these subjects, lies rather in systematic inspection of the Training Schools than in a continuance of the practice by which the Board themselves held Examinations in Cookery for Diplomas in that subject. The Board's Examinations were therefore continued during the year 1906-7 only so far as was required for the examination and re-examination of students who began their training before February, 1906, on which date the Circular of the Board, intimating the proposed changes, was communicated to the Authorities of the Training Schools. The last Examination was held in July, 1907, and a Table is printed as Appendix V. to this Report, showing the number of Diplomas that have been issued by the Board between 1900 and 1907 inclusive. The majority of the Examinations for Diplomas were, however, carried on, during the year 1906–7, under the new Regulations, in accordance with which the Board only recognise Diplomas issued by the Schools themselves upon conditions of training and examination laid down in those Regulations. The number of Schools which applied for and have been accorded recognition of their Diplomas by the Board, under these Regulations, is 18.

Discontinuance of the Board's Examinations in Cookery.

The Board are able to report that the systematic inspection of the Training Schools carried on in the years 1905–6 and 1906–7, together with the issue of Reports to the Schools, has already produced good results. In the Cookery training the instruction is now based on the teaching of principles of Cookery rather than the teaching of particular dishes. With this end in view the Syllabuses have all been revised and much improved. There is still, however, room for improvement in the teaching of the right proportions of materials to be used. Quantities of ingredients are often taught with regard to isolated dishes, whereas it is quite possible and more advantageous to teach a broad rule of proportions of ingredients which would apply to all dishes of the same type. In Laundry Work much of the instruction is good, though the work suffers from the amount of examination required. In Housewifery the practical work throughout is good, and this section of the work is often the most successful branch of the Training School. Praise is due to the Teaching staffs of the various Training Schools who are, as a rule, careful and painstaking in their teaching, and grudge neither time nor trouble in the training of the students. Too much attention may sometimes be given to petty details, but general improvement is manifest.

The Training Schools during the year 1906-7.

It is hoped that still further good results may be obtained through the departure taken in the Regulations for the Training of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, 1907, with regard to the payment of Grant to the Training Schools. Under the Regu-

Grant to Training Schools for Teachers of Domestic Subjects.

lations issued in 1906, no provision was made for the payment of Grant in respect of the Courses taken by students with a view to obtaining Diplomas recognised by the Board. Attendances at these Courses were therefore included in the claims made by the Training Schools under Section 42 of the Regulations for Technical Schools, etc., as attendances made at grouped classes affording organised instruction in related subjects adapted to the technical requirements of the students. This method of payment of Grant was found to be open to several objections. It did not correspond to the continuous and prolonged character of the Courses, which is needed to secure efficiency in the training of students for Diplomas in Domestic Subjects, nor did the annual payment upon the attendances made during any given year correspond to the Courses taken by the student, which might not be completed within the financial year. Moreover, since both the attendances of the students who were training for Teachers and those of other students of Domestic Subjects were included under the same system of payment of Grant, it was not possible to differentiate between these classes of students in the arrangements made for their training with such sharpness as the different conditions of the training demanded. The Board, therefore, have made separate provision in their Regulations of 1907 for the payment of Grant in respect of the attendances made by students training to be Teachers, and they have provided that the Grant shall be payable, not in respect of attendance made during any financial year, but in respect of the whole course taken by the student with a view to obtaining a Diploma in each subject.

It further appeared to the Board that the amount of Grant payable under the Regulations for Technical Schools did not represent adequately either the length of training undergone by the student or the cost of equipment and maintenance required for the efficient instruction of those training to be Teachers in these subjects. The new Regulations accordingly provide for the payment of a larger grant on account of completed courses of training than has been possible under the Regulations hitherto in force. In view of the increase in the rate of Grant, the Board propose, after the 31st of July, 1908, to demand greater length in the Courses of Training, and they will further require that the Training Schools shall in general bring their staff, premises, and equipment, and the general character of their instruction, to the higher level of efficiency which will in future be looked for as a condition of continued recognition, whether for Grants or for Diplomas.

B.—Secondary Schools.*

New Regulations for Secondary Schools.

The new Regulations for Secondary Schools, issued in June last, have been framed with the view of encouraging, in Schools claiming State aid, freedom from denominational restrictions and requirements, representative local control, and accessibility to all classes.

* Secondary Schools in Wales and Monmouthshire are dealt with on page 79 below.

In order to obtain the full scale of grant, the instrument, of whatever nature, under which a school not provided by a Local Education Authority is governed

(*a*) must not require any members of the teaching staff to belong or not to belong to any particular denomination;

(*b*) must not require a majority of the Governing Body (whether in virtue of their tenure of any other office or otherwise) to belong or not to belong to any particular religious denomination;

(*c*) must not provide for the appointment of a majority or the Governing Body by any person or persons who, or by any body the majority of whom, are required (whether in virtue of their tenure of any other office or otherwise) to belong or not to belong to any particular religious denomination.

Religious Instruction.

No catechism or formulary distinctive of any particular religious denomination may be taught in the School except in cases where the parent or guardian of any scholar requests the Governors in writing to provide for the scholar religious instruction in the doctrines, catechism or formularies distinctive of any particular denomination. In such cases the Governors may, if they think fit, and if the instrument under which the School is governed requires or does not prohibit the giving of such instruction in the School, comply with such request and provide such instruction accordingly out of funds other than grants made by the Board of Education or by any Local Authority.

The Governing Body.

The Governing Body of a school not provided by a Local Education Authority must contain a majority of representative Governors, appointed or constituted by local representative authorities or elected by popular local constituencies, and the appointment and dismissal of the Head Master or Head Mistress of the School must be in the hands of a Governing Body so constituted, and must not be subject to any further approval except that of a local representative authority or combination of local representative authorities. Provision is, however, made for cases in which appointing or electing bodies do not think fit to exercise their powers, and consequently the Governing Bodies do not actually contain a majority of representative Governors.

Free Places.

In all schools in which a fee is charged, it is required that a proportion of places shall be open without fee to scholars of Public Elementary Schools. The ordinary proportion is fixed at 25 per cent. of the admissions in each year, but this figure may be raised or lowered for any particular School in view of its special character and circumstances. In order to secure that this provision shall not have the effect of lowering the standard of the education provided by the School, applicants for free places under this rule may be required to pass an entrance test of attainments and proficiency, suited to their age and previous instruction, and of a standard such as the Board can approve as ensuring their fitness to profit by the education given in the School.

The Curriculum.

The Regulations also provide for greater variety of aim and flexibility of arrangement in the curriculum of Secondary Schools,

and give more encouragement to experiment and local or personal initiative on the part of Governing Bodies and Head Masters. The four-year course, for scholars roughly between 12 and 17 years of age (which is all that has in previous years been made the basis of calculating the Grant) is now to be merged in a general curriculum for the whole School. All recognised Schools must provide at least the substantial equivalent of that Course, and in order to ensure that this requirement is in fact carried out, recognition is withheld or withdrawn if an adequate proportion of scholars do not remain at least four years in the School or do not remain in it up to the age of 16. But in rural areas and small towns where these conditions cannot at present be secured, and yet the provision and support of a Secondary School is clearly advantageous, a three-year School life and a leaving age of 15 may be accepted.

The Board are now in a position, through their Inspectorate, to keep a watch and exercise a guidance which were previously impossible over the planning and working of School curricula. Detailed reports following upon full inspections, and the more constant if less obvious influence exercised through informal visits, conferences, reports and suggestions, may now be relied upon to guard against the risks of one-sided education, of ill-balanced schemes of instruction, and of premature or excessive specialisation. While, therefore, the curriculum must, as hitherto, provide instruction, duly graded and duly continuous, in the English Language and Literature, in Geography and History, in Mathematics, Science, and Drawing, and unless by special dispensation in exceptional cases, in at least one language other than English, the abolition of the four-year Grant-earning Course has been accompanied by the abolition of the rule under which in each year of the Course a certain definite minimum of time had to be given to these subjects or groups of subjects. It is only laid down that the arrangement of work must provide for due continuity of instruction, for an adequate amount of time being given to each subject taken, and for the disallowance of subjects which are not of educational value, or of time spent on them which is in itself excessive, is insufficient to admit of effective progress, or is such as to interfere with proper instruction in other subjects.

Further elasticity is also given to the organisation of Schools by a provision that Physical Exercises and Manual Work shall be elements duly considered in the whole curriculum, instead of being definitely prescribed for certain years; and in order to emphasize the importance of practical training for life in the case of girls, a provision has been inserted allowing Science to be wholly replaced by an approved Scheme of Instruction in Practical Housewifery for girls over 15 years of age.

The Teaching of Latin.

The Board attach so much importance to the inclusion of Latin where possible in the curricula of Secondary Schools that they have for some years past made it a rule that in all Schools which take two languages other than English, Latin must be one of the two unless there is clear educational advantage in its

omission. This may often be the case in Girls' Schools, but more rarely in Schools for Boys, especially if it is taught on the best methods and with proper regard alike to the time available for it and to the end aimed at. The Board have recommended for use in Schools the reformed Scheme of Latin Pronunciation adopted by the Classical Association, and have issued a circular on the teaching of Latin, indicating the aim, scope, and method applicable to Schools of the kind which are aided by Grants. It is hoped that in both of these ways economy of time and labour will be attended by greater efficiency and better educational results.

An experiment in the application of the so-called "direct method" to the teaching of classics, which, while quite consistent with the spirit of the Board's circular on the teaching of Latin, goes considerably further than the views as to method there enunciated, has been in progress at the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, for some time past. Under a new provision of the Secondary Schools Regulations for 1907 special grants may be made by the Board in aid of special educational experiments in Secondary Schools, and on condition that a report on the experiment at the Perse Grammar School shall in due course be forwarded to the Board, a special Grant has been made to the school in aid of this work. It has been made a condition of the Grant not only that a report shall be forwarded, but that the Board shall be at liberty to publish it with such comments as they may think fit.

Increase in Secondary Schools.

The growth, in both quantity and quality, of the Secondary School provision in England,* and the increased public interest felt in the questions connected with its supply and organisation, which were noticed in our last Report, have continued during the year now under review.

The number of Secondary Schools in England (excluding Wales and Monmouthshire) recognised for Grants for the year 1906-7 (including a few of which the School-year was the calendar year 1907) was 677, with about 115,000 Scholars, as against 599, with about 105,000 Scholars in the previous year. The corresponding number of Schools claiming grants for the year 1907-8 is about 740. In addition to these, 11 Schools not eligible for, or not desiring to receive, grants have been recognised as efficient Secondary Schools under the provisions explained in our last Report, after a full inspection by the Board's Inspectorial Staff.

Number of Full Inspections.

The number of Full Inspections held in 1906-7 (exclusive of Full Inspection of 44 Pupil Teacher Centres) was 219. Of these, 160 were inspections of Grant-earning Schools; 22 of Schools seeking recognition of efficiency under the provisions just alluded to; 34 of Schools falling under the jurisdiction of the Charitable Trusts Acts and inspected by the Board in the course of carrying out the duties laid on them under these Acts; and 3 of Schools which made voluntary application for inspection in accordance with Section 3 of the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Besides the permanent staff of the Board, a number of women were employed to aid in the inspection of Girls' Schools or

* Secondary Education in Wales is dealt with on page 79 below.

Schools which included Girls. Miss A. D. Crosby and Miss M. A. Degani were, as previously, in the service of the Board for this purpose throughout the year, and occasional assistance was also rendered by Miss L. L. Atkinson, Mrs. S. C. H. Boyd, Miss M. E. Findlay, and Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor.

Dr. P. C. Buck and Miss K. M. Everett were also employed as additional Inspectors in Music.

Since our last Report, the Board have conferred with the authorities of the University of London in order to concert measures to obviate any duplication or clashing of the inspections of Secondary Schools held by the Board and by the University. Arrangements have been made under which mutual information will be given, and inspections so planned as to avoid any needless multiplication of inspections and consequent burden on the Schools or disarrangement of their work.

Training of Masters and Mistresses.

The training of teachers for work in Secondary Schools is a matter of much importance, and involves practical questions of no little difficulty and complexity. The Board are giving it their continued and earnest attention, and hope to issue, in a few weeks, Regulations for the payment of grants in aid of this form of training. In the meanwhile, notice has formally been given that after 1908 the Board may, in any School receiving their grants, consider the qualifications of the teaching staff as a whole, and may, after such consideration, require that a certain proportion of new appointments shall consist of persons who have gone through a course of training recognised by the Board for this purpose.

General Remarks based on Reports of Inspectors.

The following remarks based upon the Reports made by the Board's Inspectors apply to Schools which have been fully inspected during the School year 1905-6. The remarks made last year were in the main restricted to defects; this year special characteristics whether good or bad are noted, but on the whole attention has been directed more to points of administrative importance than to the teaching of particular subjects.

It should be noted that the following observations, though based on the Full Inspection Reports, refer to other valuable communications made confidentially to the Board by their Inspectors, and that one important particular, viz: the ability and activity of a Governing Body, though fully considered and estimated by the Board, is not normally made the subject of comment in the Report which is primarily intended for that Body.

The Board, in connection with improved arrangements for Full Inspections, have issued fresh instruction to their Inspectors, including the duty of reporting on the general efficiency of the school as a whole; and it is encouraging to notice in an increasing number of cases, that notwithstanding certain defects, schools are efficient, that Head Masters and Head Mistresses devote their best energies to the school, that Assistant Masters and Mistresses, despite inadequate pay and poor prospects, throw themselves heartily into their duties, and that the period of transition through which the schools are passing has called out fresh energies on the part of all concerned.

This favourable inference is borne out by numerous passages of which the following may serve as samples:— Active Interest of Governing Bodies and Staff.

"The Governors have recently been much occupied in making the necessary arrangements for the completion of the new school buildings So considerable an undertaking has added largely to their anxieties, and has made serious calls upon their time and energies. They, and in particular their Chairman, to whose foresight and careful supervision of every detail the success of the Scheme is largely due, are to be heartily congratulated on the successful conclusion of their labours. In planning the new buildings they have not been content merely to meet immediate necessities, but have shown their belief in the School by a wise and liberal provision for the future." (——Royal Grammar School.)

"The majority of the Governors are regular in their attendance at the meetings, and are evidently keenly interested in the general welfare of the school." (———— Grammar School.)

"The large attendance of Governors at the Conference at the close of the Inspection affords evidence of the lively interest taken by them in the welfare of the school." (———— Girls' Grammar School.)

"The Head Master's personal relations with the Assistant Staff and with the scholars are admirable. He possesses high teaching ability, and exceptional powers of organisation. Not the least successful work that he has done here is the enlisting of the parents' interest and assistance in connection with the discipline and life of the school. . . . The school shows what an energetic Head Master and Staff can effect even when working under difficulties." (——— Royal Grammar School.)

"The school is fortunate in the possession of a Head Master to whose sympathetic personality and administrative ability much of its success has been due. There is an excellent understanding between the Staff and the Head Master, who is a good judge of character, chooses his men wisely, and knows how to get their best work for the school." (————L——— Upper School.)

"The school is very fortunate in its Head Mistress. She is a very capable organiser as well as a good teacher, and no one can go about the school without seeing on every hand evidences of her admirable management and of her quiet but effective influence. . . . . The Staff are on the whole well qualified, and they certainly form a capable body of teachers. They are earnest, hard working and sympathetic, and their relations with the girls, over whom it is evident they exercise a healthy influence, seem most happy." (———— Middle School for Girls.)

"For its scope and type the school has attained to a remarkable degree of efficiency. The Governors chose a good site, provided a good building, and equipped the School well. The credit for the rest is mainly due to the Head Mistress and her Staff. The school presents many interesting features; the successful compromise between the form-mistress system and instruction by specialists; the importance attached to the study of the mother tongue, and the educational use that is made of English literature; the insistence on a good general education, including suitable preparation for home life, before specialisation is permitted; the absence of the common handicap in many Girls' Schools of an over-long morning and an over-short week's work; the avoidance of formal homework of the usual type, with the consequent mental, physical and social gain; and in the scholars, a hopeful attitude of intellectual independence and ability to organise for themselves." (———— School.)

It is the hope of the Board that in applying the increased Grants for which provision has been made by Parliament, the following objects which, in the opinion of the Board, are of pressing importance at this time should be kept steadily in view:— Objects of Pressing Importance.

(i.) The increase of salaries of Assistant Masters and Mistresses and the establishment of scales of increment under suitable conditions, pensions, etc.

(ii.) The improvement of premises, especially in the case of Boys' Schools of old Foundations, which are often less suitable than those of the newer schools for girls; and in particular the provision of class rooms, of dining rooms, of gymnasiums, and of manual work rooms.

It may further be noted that in an increasing number of Schools the Inspectors' reports call attention to the need of further accommodation being provided. This doubtless is due in part to an influx of a fresh type of pupils who in the past did not attend Public Secondary Schools; partly also to the diverting of pupils from less well-equipped Secondary Schools to those where the conditions are more attractive.

The Board's Inspectors have in several cases called attention to the unsatisfactory or inadequate accommodation for pupils from a distance, especially as regards provision for preparing and serving the mid-day meal. Such requirement has obviously become more imperative now that Secondary Schools have come to be regarded as part of the public provision of education for the whole area.

The Board have drawn up a set of Building Regulations (Cd. 3865) which prescribe the accommodation a well-equipped Secondary School should contain, and it is desirable that Schools, when built or extended, should not provide less than these requirements.

(iii.) The provision of school reference libraries.

Salutary Influence of Public Interest

As showing the great and salutary change which the influence of the Board's Inspections and increasing public interest and intelligence are tending to work in Secondary Schools, the following extract from an Inspection Report on a large Municipal School lately transferred from obsolete and inadequate buildings, may be regarded as typical :—

> "The change from the crowded and inconvenient premises to those in which the school is now housed has already been attended with the happiest results. It is difficult to recognise in many of the scholars those who used to move on tip toe from one class room to another, who answered in a subdued murmur and whose most characteristic feature was an extreme docility. A more liberal curriculum, less mechanical methods of teaching, and the greater elasticity of spirit that has accompanied them have all contributed to the change. What is now wanted is a longer school-life in the pupils, an increased recognition of the claims of scholarship in the staffing, and the provision of a playing-field where freer scope can be given for the energy and instinct for self-management which are now rising to the surface." (——— Council Secondary School.)

Pupil Teacher Centres attached to Secondary Schools.

A noteworthy development of Inspection during the year has occurred in regard to Pupil Teacher Centres in connection with Secondary Schools. Some of the difficulties of organisation referred to in the Board's Report for 1905–6 have recurred this year, and the varying degree of success with which they have been met is illustrated in the following extracts :—

> "An analysis of the ages and previous education of the pupils who entered the school at the beginning of this Session reveals some cause for disquietude. Of the 31 new pupils 24 were over the age of

14, and five of these were over the age of 15. Thirty out of the 31 were from Elementary Schools, and only five had entered the school as ordinary pupils without Scholarships. Twenty held Scholarships for intending Pupil Teachers, and their stay in the school will not therefore exceed two years. If this process continues the lower Forms and the higher Forms will dwindle away, and the school will consist chiefly of middle Forms, mainly recruited by Pupil Teacher candidates. It will be impossible to maintain a properly graduated Four Years' Course, and the school will resolve itself into a collection of classes preparatory to the Pupil Teacher Centre. In order to arrest this process it is essential that the Pupil Teacher candidates should either enter the school not later than their thirteenth year or else not enter at all." (——— Girls' High School.)

"When the Pupil Teachers and intending Pupil Teachers were first admitted their numbers were so large, and they differed so widely in age and in previous training from the girls already in the school, that it proved impossible to distribute them among the existing classes and allow them to take a natural place in the school organisation. The formation of separate classes for them was inevitable; but the Inspectors feel that in other respects, probably quite unintentionally, they have been treated as a class apart, and that more might have been done to break down the natural clannishness that distinguishes them, and to encourage them to take a more active share in the life of the school.

. . . . . .

It is to be hoped that the necessity for any differential treatment of the Pupil Teachers will disappear when they are drawn, as will be the case in future, almost entirely from the ranks of the ordinary pupils in the school." (——— Girls' Grammar School.)

"The school has now had more than two years' experience in the training of Pupil Teachers, and the result of the experiment can on the whole be pronounced a success. In the early stages some difficulty was experienced in dealing with so large a number of boys, considerably older than the majority of their fellows, and unfamiliar with the traditions and customs of the school. This difficulty will to a great extent disappear when the ranks of the Pupil Teachers are recruited entirely from boys who have already spent two or three years in the school as ordinary pupils. Some differentiation has been found necessary between the work of the Pupil Teachers and that of the rest of Form VI., but in other respects they appear to share fully in the life of the school. The results seem to be good from both points of view. The Pupil Teachers gain in experience and in breadth of outlook, while the effect upon the school as a whole of a strong leavening of older boys in the upper classes is also beneficial." (——— Grammar School.)

The difficulties that are likely to arise when a Pupil Teacher Centre is not connected with a well-organised Secondary School are shown in the following extract:—

"Although the Centre is doing useful work, the doubt recurs whether it is not of a kind which could now be done better elsewhere. Five girls who had entered this year had passed the examination which would normally be regarded as the goal rather than the starting-point. The Centre is, in fact, being compelled by the force of circumstances to address itself to a problem very different from that which it was originally called upon to solve. Designed in the first instance to meet the needs of those who required more help in their work than could easily be given at the Elementary School during their service there as Pupil Teachers, it is now receiving in increasing numbers Pupils who have passed through a Secondary School course and are, so far as progress in study as opposed to actual practice in teaching is concerned, more fit for a Training College than for a Pupil Teacher Centre. To withdraw these from their Secondary Schools is to take them from the care of those who are familiar with

their needs and capacities, and to consign them to others who have but little time in which to gauge them in these respects. For though the Pupils remain at the Centre for two years and a term, their actual attendance is only for half that time. In these circumstances it seems likely that by some at least, the years spent at the Centre will be remembered rather as a parenthesis between School and College than as a time of new growth and experience. The alternative provided by the new Bursary Regulations deserves consideration. If it were adopted the pupils would continue their education at the Secondary School for another year, would then spend a year as Student Teachers in the Elementary School so as to gain a practical sight into teaching and its problems, and would then pass to the Training College. It seems probable that the Secondary Schools, the Elementary Schools, and the intending Teachers would all gain by the process." (———— Pupil Teacher Centre.)

Effects of Changing Conditions.

One effect of assigning to an increasing proportion of Secondary Schools a regular function in the local provision for education has been to arouse public interest in Endowed Schools, and to quicken the interest of Governing Bodies without apparently stopping the flow of private munificence. The following extracts bear on this point:—

"A beautiful Hall is now being built—the gift of a friend of the school—and ample grounds surrounding the school are being laid out for games for both boys and girls. When these are completed the school will bear favourable comparison in the matter of equipment with almost any of its kind, and the district owes a great debt of gratitude to those private persons who have so generously subscribed towards the cost." (———— Grammar School.)

"The school is most fortunate in being controlled by a body of Governors to whose private generosity the recent extension of the buildings has been largely due." (———— Grammar School.)

Need for Women on Governing Bodies of Girls' Schools.

The attention of the Board this year, as last, has been given particularly to the question of the inclusion of women upon Governing Bodies of schools attended by girls. Such representation is the more important because many of the arrangements—premises, curriculum, etc.—in schools which have only recently admitted girls appear hitherto not to have been completely adapted to their new function. Several reports make reference to this need:—

"It is the wish of the Governing Body to include at least two women among their number, a very desirable step, seeing that about half the pupils are girls and that the girl Pupil Teachers constitute a very important part of the highest classes." (———— GrammarSchool.)

"The Governing Body does not appear to include a woman among its members. Where the interests of so many girls and women are concerned it is desirable that the Governing Body should include at least one woman." (————Pupil Teacher Centre.)

"There is no woman on the Committee, and it has been a weak point that there was no provision by which the presence of a woman or women is necessarily secured. It is understood that the Education Committee are amending the resolutions governing the composition of their Local Advisory Sub-Committees so as to remedy this in order definitely to secure the presence of women as members." (———— County School.)

"The Governing Body consists of the Governors of Sir ———— School with the addition of four women co-opted by the general body of Governors of the Girls' School. The interest shown by these ladies in the welfare of the scholars is of the greatest value to the Head Mistress and the school." (————Grammar School for Girls.)

"As a matter of fact there is one woman on the Committee, but it is desirable that the presence of women on the Committee should be definitely arranged, and having regard to the size of the Committee

and the proportion of girls in the school, it would seem proper that the number of such members should not be limited to one or two only." (———— Secondary School.)

Domestic Subjects in Girls' Schools

In this connection the subject of Domestic work needs further and increased attention before it can be considered as having an educational value comparable with such practical subjects as are dealt with in the boys' schools. Some of the difficulties arising with regard to Domestic subjects and the varying degrees in which they have been met are illustrated by the following passages from Inspection Reports :—

"There is no provision for Domestic Economy teaching of any kind during compulsory school hours. Needlework is an optional subject, taken after school ; the classes are largely attended. The omission of Domestic Economy from the curriculum is due partly to the unusually large amount of time devoted to French and Mathematics, partly to the Head Mistress's conviction that most of the girls can be trusted to get a considerable amount of domestic training in their own homes. Whether the school is, on that account, justified in making no provision for the girls who do not get the training, and whether the instruction given at home is likely to be as systematically graded and of as great educational value as what would be provided at the school, are questions for careful consideration." (———— Grammar School (Girls).)

"There is an unusually complete scheme of Domestic Economy teaching. Needlework is taught in all forms to the end of the Second Year ; in the Third Year classes, and for the first two terms in the Fourth Year the girls learn Cookery ; after that, Dressmaking and Laundry. Short courses of Hygiene lessons are given to the elder girls from time to time. The teacher mainly responsible for the Domestic Economy work is a member of the ordinary Staff specially trained ; other Teachers, all competent, give assistance in the Needlework. The instruction in all these branches is systematically graduated, and the choice of the particular kind of work to be done is influenced by careful consideration of the practical circumstances of the girls and by the work they are doing in other subjects : *e.g.*, the Cookery lessons often recall the matter or experiments of Science lessons, and often deal with the preparation of actual dinners ; in Needlework, the girls get the practice they require in making cooking aprons and gymnastic garments ; in the Laundry class, they learn how to wash and get up their own blouses, etc. This is as it should be : the points of contact between home-life and school-life are emphasized to the mutual advantage of home and school. One further point of contact might with advantage be developed, in the matter of Art Needlework and design applied to dressmaking. The Needlework teaching in the younger classes is perhaps too much confined to practice in mere sewing ; in several cases, the girls were unable to give a clear account of what they were doing or why they were doing it. But, taken as a whole, the Domestic Economy work provides training of an extremely valuable kind, and, being in competent hands, shows excellent results." (———— Girls' School.)

Rural Secondary Schools.

On the other hand, the development of Secondary Schools in the larger towns has led several rural grammar schools to consider the possibility of developing their curricula so as to give them a more rural bias. The Board have not as a rule encouraged the idea that technical Agriculture is a suitable subject of instruction in Secondary Schools, especially because it rarely if ever happens that the majority of pupils are prospective farmers and these schools are usually too small to permit of the formation of a separate agricultural side. A course of Natural

Science illustrated by work in the garden or field would, it is suggested, be more useful as a training for a farming career and certainly be a better preparation for a subsequent course at an agricultural college than any possible technical curriculum in agriculture, while at the same time it would form an educational course suitable for all the pupils whatever the pursuits they might ultimately follow. Upon the success of an experiment in this direction the very existence of some of these rural schools will probably depend.

Music in Secondary Schools.

Inspection of Secondary Schools has recently been enlarged by the greater attention now given to Music, especially in Boys' Schools, in which great improvement in method and consequent effectiveness is taking place. A Memorandum on the subject has been issued by the Board (Form 125 S. (G.)) and the Music has been inspected in 73 Secondary Schools and Pupil Teacher Centres during the year. The following passages may be quoted from a report:—

> "The work is in the hands of three members of the Staff who are qualified and experienced teachers . . . . . In spite of the fact that the Inspection was held within one month of the commencement of the School year, the pupils were able to sing a large number of unison and part songs, many of them by heart, with real intelligence and appreciation. These songs were chosen with great discretion from the folk songs of the British Isles and the songs of the classical composers of all periods. . . . . Music plays an important part in the life of the school. Various entertainments are held on an average twice a term, at which the prominent feature is the school singing. The Head Mistress is fully alive to the value of the influence of good music in the school, and any scheme for the furtherance of the work meets with her hearty co-operation. The teaching is characterised by great enthusiasm and earnestness, and it is to this that the standard of efficiency and the promise of the future development shown in the classes are due." (———— Convent School.)

The schools under the Board's administration may be roughly grouped under two heads: (1) Endowed; (2) County and Municipal Schools. It is to be noted that under the head "Endowed" now come certain schools—for example, the Girls' Public Day School Trust Schools—hitherto classified as proprietary.

Endowed Schools.

(1) The Endowed Schools as reported upon present two or three noteworthy features, of which the following is, perhaps, the most important. In Boys' Schools the teaching of Scholars under 12 years of age is on the whole less efficient than that provided for those above 12; frequently both method and teaching have been reported upon as being comparatively inefficient, yet it is peculiarly requisite that at this part of the school good teaching should be provided. The Board have now taken steps to secure effective improvement in this part of the Secondary Schools' work. The weakness is far less observable in Girls' Schools, to which good kindergartens are frequently attached.

The following extracts will illustrate the contrast between Boys' and Girls' Schools in this particular:—

> "The system by which in a large boarding school boys are admitted from the age of eight and are dealt with as part of the main school is open to very serious objection, as under such conditions it is

difficult for them to receive the care and attention which are specially necessary in the instruction of young boys. For this reason in nearly all the larger boarding schools if boys are admitted below the age of 12 it is usual to place them in a special preparatory department with separate classification and under the charge of a specially qualified Master. . . . . The want of some such arrangement here is very marked. The Head Master has the sole responsibility for the discipline and organisation of the whole school. . . . . It is, however, quite impossible for him to do all this and at the same time keep a constant and effective control over the work of all the forms and of all the Assistant Masters. It is inevitably the lowest Forms which suffer most, and the only remedy seems to be to appoint a specially qualified master for the lower school (including in that term all Forms of the average age of 12 or less) who, under the Head Master, would be responsible for the general arrangement and supervision of their work. All the Masters in the lower school work hard and all seem interested in their work, but none of them have sufficient experience and training to work independently. All require more supervision than they receive." (– – – – –Grammar School.)

"The Kindergarten; which is numerically so large as to constitute a little school of its own, is conducted in a separate house . . . . . The most striking feature of the place is the perfect understanding by the teachers of the children, their temperaments and peculiarities. . . . . The aim of the work—the awakening of the children's intelligence and the development of their own activities—is sufficiently indicated by the general attitude of the teachers towards their charges, and their readiness to learn from observation of them. The transition from Kindergarten methods to those of the big school is made gradually through the Transition Class proper and the lowest Forms of the school. The management of the little ones is everywhere firm but sympathetic, and methods of teaching suited to their capacity are used. Work of this kind is of the highest educational value, and provides sure and stable foundations for the general work of the school." (———— High School.)

County and Municipal Schools.

(2) The stage of development which the administration of the County and Municipal Schools by Local Authorities has reached has not altered materially from that remarked on in our last Report. In a number of cases, however, arrangements for the administration of schools are being discussed, by which the powers and duties of all parties concerned would be carefully set out, so that nothing of importance may be left to the uncertainties of a general understanding or tradition.

In certain areas the Governing Bodies possess the status of merely advisory committees; in some the number of stages through which a decision passes before it becomes operative is excessive; in many the powers of the Head Masters are ill defined, and the Head Master is not effectively consulted whether as regards the staff or on matters affecting the premises or even the discipline of the school. Although as a whole no material alteration has as yet taken place, the administration remaining in some cases as before somewhat cumbrous, and in others unnecessarily bureaucratic, yet movement is noticeable under which some Local Authorities are arriving at a clearer definition of the powers of Governing Bodies and those of Head Masters respectively.

The extracts which follow illustrate some of the foregoing points:—

"The Governing Body consists of ten members appointed by the County Council, and is known as the Secondary School Committee. . . . It is much to be regretted that the powers of the Committee, which are at present very limited, are in no way defined; until this has been done it is difficult to see how the members can be expected to continue to give their services with pleasure, or how the local interest in the welfare of the school, which is essential if it is to have a useful future before it, can be seriously fostered. That the interest of the Committee in the management of the school has diminished through want of effective control is abundantly clear; at no less than one-third of the meetings summoned in 1905 and 1906 there were fewer than the four members present necessary to form a quorum; on no single occasion during the same period were there more than five members present, and only three attended the Conference with the Inspectors after the inspection." (———— Secondary School.)

"The Higher Education Sub-Committee of the Education Committee of the Town Council acts as the Governing Body. No administrative autonomy has been delegated to this body, except on particular occasions by special resolution of the Town Council. The result is that the resolutions of the Governing Body require confirmation by two superior bodies before they become operative; a procedure which involves loss of time, and has on occasion been productive of difficulty for that reason." (———— City and County School for Girls.)

"The Committee possess no powers over finance, and decisions involving fresh expenditure have to be sanctioned first by the Training of Teachers' Sub-Committee and then by the Higher Education Committee. There is, therefore, clearly the possibility of considerable delay; and although it has been reduced somewhat by a careful arrangement of the dates of the meetings of the four bodies who have in turn to approve of a recommendation, the arrangement cannot be considered satisfactory." (———— Pupil Teacher Centre.)

"The Town Council has not delegated any powers to the Governors nor are their duties otherwise defined than that 'they shall have charge of the School.' All decisions of the Governors relating to the School require the confirmation of the Town Council. The Clerk to the Governors is also Director of Education in the Borough. As Director of Education 'he has charge of all forms of education within the Borough'; as clerk to the Governors his salary has not yet been fixed and his duties are not defined by any minute of the Governors; apparently, too, the duties of the Head Mistress are not defined. Considering that by the constitution of the Governing Body the preponderating control of the Town Council is already very amply secured, the detailed control which the Town Council at present exercises over the proceedings of the Governing Body is both cumbrous and unnecessary. Even if the Town Council reserves to itself the control of finance, it would be well advised to delegate to the Governors all matters which concern the curriculum and general management of the School, and the Governors in their turn should define by minute the duties of the Clerk and the duties of the Head Mistress. Such a course would not only avoid unnecessary duplication of control in the management of business, but also tend to secure the smooth and continuous working of the school." (———— Municipal High School for Girls.)

Financial Questions

From a financial point of view two important questions have been raised afresh in the Reports.

First, should the salary of the Head Master be fixed; or, as in most Endowed Schools, should it depend mainly on capitation fees? In most large Day Schools the number of pupils does not vary appreciably from year to year. In Boarding Schools it is otherwise. There—quite apart from the actual accommodation

provided—the numbers depend greatly on the personality of the Head Master, On representation made by the Governing Body concerned, the Board in every case now allow the whole salary of the Head Master to be fixed.

Secondly, under what circumstances should differential School fees be allowed? Differentiation by age at 12 years has uniformly been permitted by the Board. On the other hand, the Board does not favour extra fees for the teaching of subjects within the curriculum. Whether a tuition fee should cover the cost of books, stationery, etc., remains an open question.

County Inquiries.

It is worth recording that since the issue of our last Report four more Local Education Authorities have, in fulfilment of their duties under Part II. of the Education Act, 1902, made systematic inquiries into the provision for Higher Education existing within their areas and into the steps necessary to complete it. The Kent County Council issued a "Special Report on Higher Education in the County of Kent" in December, 1906. In May, 1907, appeared the "Director's Report on the supply of Higher Education in the Administrative County" of Stafford and Sir Philip Magnus' Report on the "School System of Cardiff." The Report prepared by Messrs. B. S. Gott and E. W. Maples upon the "Higher Education in the Administrative County of Middlesex" was published about the same time. When this series of Reports has finally been made complete for the whole country it will constitute a most valuable survey of the state of higher education in England at the beginning of the present century.

The Welsh Intermediate Education Act.

Welsh Intermediate Education Act.

The main distinguishing features of the Welsh Intermediate Schools as compared with the Secondary Schools under the administration of the Board in England were set out in the Report of last year; and these characteristics remain. The record for the educational year under review, viz. 1905-6, dealt with in the Report made by the Board to Parliament in March, 1907, shows a gradual improvement in several directions, and the Board of Education, though recognising that some few schools are still much below a proper standard of efficiency, are able to concur in the opinion of the Chief Inspector under the Central Welsh Board "That the record of the last triennial period indicates a decided advance in almost every Department of school activity."

Pupils and Staff.

The average length of school-life is gradually increasing; in December, 1905, 35·8 per cent. of the Pupils had been in an Intermediate School for over two years, and the improvement is fairly well distributed over the whole country. During the last triennial period there has been a gradual decline in the proportion of pupils admitted under 12, and an increase from 17·9 per cent. to 22·5 per cent. in the proportion of those remaining in school over 16 years of age. There is an increase in the number of Masters and Mistresses holding diplomas and certificates of

training as Secondary Teachers, and a decrease in the proportion (from 34·5 per cent. to 32·9 per cent.) of teachers who do not hold University Degrees. On the other hand, the increasing numbers attending the schools have caused much overcrowding, and more accommodation, including cloak rooms, gymnasia and art rooms are urgently required. The interest of those responsible for administering the schools is undoubted, and the steps taken year by year to remedy defects which the examination and inspection reveal is a proof of it; but there are important problems which still await solution. One of them is dealt with in the following paragraph from the Report of the Chief Inspector of the Central Welsh Board:—

Need for co-ordination.

> "The idea of regarding the County rather than the school as the unit for the purpose of a complete curriculum cannot be said to have taken root. The subject has been widely discussed, but little or no progress has been made. It is true that the schools present a considerable variety of types, but this is not due to the adoption of a general policy. In so far as the older departments of the curriculum are concerned, the differentiation of schools will prove to be a very difficult problem. There is, however, no reason why some progress should not be made in respect of commercial and technical departments. If the highest work that can reasonably be attempted in schools is to be successfully accomplished in these departments, it would appear necessary to designate a few schools for that highly specialised work. This scheme would involve the establishment of substantial scholarships in order to enable pupils to attend special courses in these departments at distant centres. These special scholarships might be offered to pupils under 16 years of age, and the more promising pupils after a special course of instruction extending over two or three years might be further encouraged by means of exhibitions to enter upon a Commercial or Technical Course at a place of Higher Education."

Supervision of Pupils in Lodgings.

Closely related to this question is the proper supervision of the large number of pupils residing in approved lodgings. There has been practically no increase in the number of boarders during the last three years, but the number of pupils residing in lodgings is now nearly treble that of the boarders, and represents 10·5 per cent. of the total numbers in the schools. If the boarders are added, it appears that 13·6 per cent. live away from home during term time, and this figure indicates that there should be little difficulty in drafting children to those schools in which the curriculum was such as to suit their abilities and future careers. But it is clear that a special responsibility lies upon the authorities to ensure that the accommodation and environment provided for these children is an adequate substitute for the home they leave. Possibly well-organised hostels with very moderate charges might prove to be one way of meeting this difficulty.

Needs of Industrial Districts.

The special needs of the industrial districts and figures as to attendance in the Secondary Schools in these districts furnish another important problem upon which the Board of Education reported to Parliament last March as follows:—

> "The length of stay of scholars at the Secondary Schools is increasing, but there are still in many schools, especially in industrial districts, a large number of children

who only remain for one, two or three years. And the question arises whether the requirements of these children could not be better met by the provision of a type of school with a less extended curriculum. This is a question which, though not strictly germane to the subject of this Report, must be considered when proposals are made for the enlargement of schools and the provision of new ones. It is interesting to note that, in the case of four school districts where there is another school of the Higher Elementary School type, the Secondary Schools are successful in carrying a much higher proportion of scholars to the standard of the Honours Senior and Junior Certificates than is usual in schools with similar numbers in attendance but where there are no such supplementary schools. Too much weight should not be given to these facts, but it is evident that if schools are relieved of those scholars who cannot remain to take full advantage of the course, they will be able to deal more successfully with those remaining, and that the increased success will encourage parents to make every effort to enable their children to prolong their school career."

The Treasury Grant.

The Treasury Grant, made under Section 9 of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1906, was claimed in aid of the 93 County Schools which claimed the grant in the previous year. In addition to these 93 Schools, Doctor Williams' School for Girls, at Dolgelly, and the Howell's Glamorgan County School, although not entitled to a grant, were again inspected and examined, as required by the schemes under which they are carried on, making a total of 95 Schools inspected and examined.

The inspection and examination of the Schools were conducted, as in former years, under the direction of the Central Welsh Board, the inspection being carried out in accordance with the arrangements explained in the Board's Report under the Act for 1903-4.

Upon consideration of that Report, the Board of Education were able to report to the Treasury that the conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain a grant under the Act (Treasury Regulation No. 3) had been fulfilled in the case of each school with the exception of the Milford Haven County School (Pembrokeshire). In view of the small proportion of pupils in this school presented for the Central Welsh Board's annual examination, the Board of Education were unable to report that the school was efficient as regards instruction, and they recommend the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury that a reduction of one-tenth should be made in the amount of the grant in aid to this school. In the case of six other schools it has been necessary to warn the School Managers that, if a reduction of the grant next year is to be avoided, improvement must be shown in the efficiency of the school as regards instruction.

Teachers and Salaries.

Full details as to the schools, number of scholars, teachers and their emoluments, and scholarships, and some general observations with regard to Welsh Intermediate Education, will be found in the Board's separate Report, but the following particulars are of more general interest. The proportion of teachers to pupils in the schools under consideration works out at slightly over one to 19, and it has unfortunately shown a slight though steady downward tendency during the last three years. The average salary of the 74 Head Masters is £344 17s., while that of the 21 Head Mistresses averages £292 6s., an increase of about £18 and £14 respectively over the averages for the preceding year. The average salary of each Assistant Master was about £135 10s. 6d., and of each Assistant Mistress £111 9s. 6d., in each case a very slightly increased average over that of the preceding year. It is noticeable that only one Assistant Master out of 266 in all, was in receipt of a salary of over £250, and only seven had salaries over £200; while only two Assistant Mistresses received a salary of over £200, and there were only 17 out of a total of 262, whose salaries were over £150. There is, it will be seen, a slight improvement in the scale of salaries, but those offered in many cases are not sufficient to obtain and retain the services of really good Teachers, and indications are not wanting that salaries paid to Assistants are important factors in the continued success of a School.

Number on the Rolls.

In addition to their other emoluments 12 Head Masters and five Head Mistresses were provided with residences free from rent and taxes. In four other cases the Head Master, and in one other the Head Mistress, was provided with a residence free from taxes; and in one other case the Head Mistress is provided with board and residence.

The number of Pupils on the rolls of the schools under the Central Welsh Board amounts to 5·32 per 1,000 of the population, as estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1906. It should be remembered, however, that in addition to the schools under the Central Welsh Board there are six Secondary Schools in Wales receiving grants from the Board of Education, which together have over 1,200 Pupils, while there are another eight Endowed Schools under the Board's jurisdiction which were estimated by the Charity Commission in 1898 to have 880 pupils, so that the number of pupils in Secondary Schools in Wales under Government supervision per 1,000 of the population is actually somewhat higher than the figure just given.

There was an increase in the number of pupils attending the schools of 1,164, or over 11 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the number of girls continues to increase faster than that of the boys. It is noticeable that the increase in the number of girls continues to be greatest in the Counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Monmouth, to which must now be added Denbigh, In the Counties of Merioneth, Cardiff, and Swansea the number of girls has diminished.

Scholarships, Bursaries, etc.

The amount expended in scholarships, bursaries and augmentations during the year was £21,940 15s. 1d., or very nearly £2

per head of the pupils in schools under the Central Welsh Board, but there is only a provision of £970 for 43 exhibitions to places of higher education although no less than 1,360 pupils were presented for the Honours and Senior Certificates of the Central Welsh Board, and might presumably be considered fit intellectually to proceed to a course of higher education. Without maintaining that the percentage of Scholarship holders among those who have completed a school career should equal or nearly equal the percentage of Scholarship holders in the school, it can scarcely be the case that if nearly 39 per cent. of the pupils in the school should hold scholarships or bursaries, only 3 per cent. of those who leave should obtain exhibitions carrying their education further. Yet these are the actual figures, leaving out of account a few scholarships offered to Welsh students by Oxford colleges and other institutions for higher education.

Examiners Reports.

The improvement in the teaching of Science recorded last year is reported by the Examiners to be continued, especially in the case of schools that in former years were found to be weak. There is an increase of 18 per cent. in the number of pupils entered for Geography, though there are still nearly 40 schools that submit none. A few schools now have rooms specially equipped for Geography teaching, but the work in the schools as a whole, though better, still needs much attention.

Drawing.

The number of papers in Drawing has largely increased (from 700 to 1,284), but the decrease of two in the number of schools presenting candidates at the examination is to be regretted. Similarly there is an increase in the number of pupils offering manual work, but not in the number of schools from which the candidates come. If a differentiation in the schools, as suggested above, were effected, more attention might be paid in some of them to this important subject.

Modern Languages.

In modern languages the work though good in the upper and middle stages is very uneven in the junior stage. German in Wales, as in England, is finding difficulty in maintaining its position, for it is taught in only 10 schools. This is unfortunate, for the educational arguments which give a preference to French rather than German as a first language in the case of English speaking people do not hold in the case of children speaking Welsh.

Greek and Latin.

Greek was offered in 154 exercises from 18 schools only, but this is an increase of 4 upon the figures for last year, and seems to show that the tide is turning; the Examiner in Latin reports "the general impression was one of respectable mediocrity."

Welsh.

The number of schools teaching Welsh has increased during the year under review by 3, the number of pupils learning Welsh by 550, and the number of exercises presented at the examination by 315, or nearly 28 per cent.

The Inspectorate in Wales.

On the establishment of the Welsh Department of the Board in April, 1907, Captain Shaw, Mr. Dufton and Mr. Boothroyd were transferred to the inspectorate in England, whilst Mr. D. E. Jones was transferred from England to the inspectorate in Wales.

Proceedings under the Endowed Schools Acts and the Charitable Trusts Acts.

The administration of the Endowed Schools Acts and the Charitable Trusts Acts in relation to purely educational Charities continues to form an important part of the administrative work of the Board, especially in relation to Secondary Schools.

New Schemes.

During the nineteen months ended 31st July, 1907, one Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts relating to an Endowment not held solely for educational purposes was submitted to the Board by the Charity Commissioners and published by the Board, while one scheme previously submitted by the Commissioners was issued for final publication, and eventually approved by Your Majesty in Council.

During the same period eight Schemes published previously were finally settled by the Board, and all of these were eventually approved by Your Majesty in Council. In addition one other Scheme was issued for first publication, finally settled by the Board, and issued for final publication, and fifteen other Schemes were issued for first publication. One Scheme which had been previously published was, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873, laid before both Houses of Parliament; and this Scheme, in the absence of any address presented by either House praying Your Majesty to withhold Your consent, received Your Majesty's approbation by Order in Council dated 29th May, 1906.

The Hulme Trust.

Of the numerous Schemes and Orders, set out in Appendix IV. to this Report, which in the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts the Board have made since their last Report was presented, none seems to call for special mention here except the scheme providing for the application of the surplus income of the Charity known as the "Hulme Trust Estates" (Educational), which after being approved and certified by the Board in accordance with the procedure laid down in Sections 54-60 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, was confirmed by the Board of Education Scheme (Hulme Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907.

A short account of the origin and history of this important Charity, which has at the present time a net annual income available for distribution of more than £11,000, is given in the Report made to Your Majesty in Council by the Board in February last, and by Your Majesty's command presented to both Houses of Parliament in February, 1907.

The Charity, which was founded by William Hulme towards the end of the seventeenth century, was originally intended for the support of four poor Bachelors of Arts of Brasenose College, Oxford, who should continue to reside there four years after taking their degree. As the Endowment, which consisted of large landed estates in the neighbourhood of Manchester, increased in value, the original purposes were extended (though the benefits were still confined to Brasenose College) by a series

of private Acts of Parliament, and ultimately a complete resettlement of the Charity was effected by means of a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts, approved by Her late Majesty on the 26th August, 1881, which remained the principal governing instrument of the Charity until the passing of the Act above referred to.

By this Scheme the Share of Brasenose College in the Endowment was limited to £2,000 a year for the maintenance of Hulme Exhibitions and Scholarships, and the remainder of the income with any prospective increase up to a total of £7,000, or with the approval of the Charity Commissioners £8,600, was made applicable in support of various educational Institutions in or near Manchester, including the Owens College (now Victoria University of Manchester) and Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls. Any surplus income was directed to be accumulated and to be ultimately applied under the authority of the Charity Commissioners in support of schools in Lancashire, especially the Grammar Schools of Oldham and Bury, and subject to their claims, to the augmentation of the yearly sum of £2,000, applicable for Hulme Exhibitions and Scholarships.

In February, 1904, the surplus income being then £2,000 a year, and a large additional increase being expected, the Governors submitted to the Board proposals for an amending Scheme, under which the whole of the increased funds, with the exception of £400 a year, would have been applicable to the support of local (*i.e.*, Lancashire) institutions.

These proposals were strenuously opposed by the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, who urged that the original trusts had been disregarded by the Charity Commissioners in framing the Scheme of 1881; that the Endowment was not within the scope of the Endowed Schools Acts, and therefore that, although in view of Section 47 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, the validity of the Scheme could not be questioned the Commissioners had acted *ultra vires* in making it; and that in other respects the Commissioners had departed from the principles ordinarily governing their administration of Charitable Endowments. They claimed that the whole of the surplus income should be paid to the College for such College or University purposes as the Board of Education or the Chancery Division of the High Court should approve, pointing out that while all the local institutions benefited by the Trust, including the Victoria University, received aid both from the State and local funds, the older Universities received no external assistance whatever.

The claims of the College were resisted by the Governors of the Charity and the Representatives of the several Institutions interested, and it seemed at one time that the controversy thus aroused would have to be referred to the High Court for settlement, but by mutual concessions an agreement was ultimately arrived at, the terms of which were approved by the Board.

It appeared to the Board that the contention of the College that the Endowment was outside the scope of the Endowed

Schools Acts was probably well founded, and owing to the uncertainty on this point, and to the limited nature of their powers under the Charitable Trusts Acts, they determined to give effect to the joint proposals by means of a Parliamentary Scheme, under the provisions of the Sections above referred to of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853.

The Scheme was accordingly prepared, and after publication as directed by the Act, and consideration of all objections and suggestions received during the period of publication, was certified and approved by the Board on the 6th December, 1906. In accordance with Section 60 of the same Act the Report already referred to was submitted to Your Majesty on the 26th February, 1907, and was duly presented to both Houses of Parliament. The Confirmation Act, which was passed without alterations of the terms of the Scheme, received the Royal Assent on the 2nd August, 1907, three days after the period to which this Report strictly relates.

The Scheme, after providing for the satisfaction of vested interests arising under previous Schemes, directs the apportionment of the surplus income, and of the accumulations of the same accruing up to the 24th December, 1907, in equal shares between Brasenose College on the one hand, and the several Lancashire Institutions therein mentioned on the other.

The Brasenose share of income is to be applied primarily towards increasing the Endowment of the Hulme Exhibitions and Scholarships, new conditions of which are prescribed, and the residue is applicable to the various College or University purposes specified in the Scheme. which include, under the first head:—

Augmentation of fellowships, lectureships, tutorships, etc., of the College.

Payments towards study or research by graduate or undergraduate members, and

Payments by way of pensions.

And under the second head:—

Contributions towards general maintenance of the University or of any University Institutions.

Contributious towards any special purpose of study or research in connection with the University.

Payments to any University Professors, readers, or other teachers or officers, and

Payments by way of pensions for University Professors, etc.

To the application of funds under this head the consent of the Hebdomadal Council of the University is required.

The Lancashire share of income is to be applied, half for University purposes and half for Secondary School purposes. The University share is to be applied by the Council of the University of Manchester for purposes similar to those prescribed for the Oxford University, subject to the application of a limited amount in the maintenance of Bursars at Residential Halls attached to the University. The Secondary School share is to

be divided among the several schools mentioned in the Scheme, and to be applied towards :—

Salaries or pension funds for Assistant Masters or Mistresses ;

Payments to enable Assistant Masters or Mistresses to attend holiday courses of instruction ;

Leaving Exhibitions and Bursaries.

The adjustment of the rival claims upon this rich Endowment has long been a subject of anxious consideration to the Board, and it is a matter of satisfaction to them that a settlement has been arrived at by mutual consent, which offers a prospect of the funds being applied to the best advantage. It is especially a matter for congratulation that the original intention of the donor, so long overlooked, for the endowment of post-graduate study has received adequate recognition.

C.—Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other Schools and Classes for Further Education.

In successive recent reports we have noted numerous details of accomplishment and of desiderata in the many sided work of Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other Schools and Classes for Further Education. The year under review has had its tale of closer adaptation of the Board's encouragement to the changing conditions of work in the schools, of steady development of appropriate methods of instruction, and of growing public appreciation of the value of continuous effort in this region of educational activity.

General Survey.

In the previous year almost all sections of Further Education had found representation in schools of proved success in one part of the country or another—schools which were providing sound and appropriate instruction for the students for whom they were intended, and which were obviously prepared to better their work as the opportunity and the demand permitted. Such examples of the various types and grades of schools were sufficiently widely distributed to be of real value as suggestive units of local educational machinery.

The accurate fitting of schools to their field was, however, very far from being the rule. In many parts it is indeed still the exception, but within the year there has been distinct progress in this matter. Well-considered programmes of instruction within schools and careful adjustment of the relation of school to school in populous areas have become more common. In an increased number of schools we find teachers at pains to urge continuity of study and to order their teaching so as to help towards this end. Opportunities for advanced work are provided more widely than before, and accordingly we find the period of study extending and the number of students of mature years increasing.

The Board attach much importance to this gradual improvement in the efficacy of the agencies now at work in the region of further education. At the same time the Board note with great

regret that there are not a few areas in which but little advance has been made—some indeed in which there has been decadence. In some such cases observation of unsuccessful local efforts may have given colour to ideas that are falsified by the success attained in areas in which the conditions are essentially similar. The influence of slight differences of local circumstances may easily be exaggerated, and we are endeavouring to aid Local Education Authorities as far as possible by separate discussion of individual cases. The detailed particulars as to methods and the direct references to similar examples, which are necessary in such discussion, cannot well be given except by personal interview; and whenever possible Your Majesty's Inspectors and other officers of the Board endeavour to indicate the changes by which improvements may be effected and the directions in which guidance and example may be looked for.

System of Grants for Rural Areas.

We referred last year to the introduction of an alternative system of grants specially suitable for rural areas. The procedure followed under this scheme enables us to give explicit guidance and encouragement in the provision of the many varied forms of instruction which are of more immediate application in country districts. Separate consideration of the type of school required in each locality and the care required in arranging for the conduct of the school or class are specially called for in relation to such districts, and it is perhaps not surprising that several counties have failed to realise the possibilities of really good and useful work which were before them.

We have drawn attention to the fact that in few counties can the scheme for Further Education be said to be satisfactory if it does not provide for instruction under such heads as: the continuation of Elementary Education and its direct application to the commercial side of rural industries; handicraft and simple calculations of areas and quantities, as for the garden, the field and the market; conditions of life and growth in plants and animals; gardening; care of stock and dairying. These subjects can only be dealt with satisfactorily in the normal Evening Schools if local teachers are really interested in rural affairs, but even when this is the case such work should be supplemented by visiting special teachers, short courses by itinerant instructors, winter courses of some weeks for farmers' sons and daughters; and instruction given by means of demonstration plots, school gardens, and supervised work on the farm, and by competitions and demonstrations at agricultural shows. The Board are glad to find that the greater elasticity which the change of regulation has given to their system of grants is enabling local authorities to organise the instruction given in their areas so that work under these various headings is more fully represented than it has hitherto been, and there is good reason to anticipate a steady improvement in this respect.

Organised Courses for Urban Areas.

In other portions of the Board's Regulations changes were introduced designed to encourage in Urban areas the provision of courses of work in related subjects as distinct from detached classes. It has been found practicable now to dispense with

several limitations as to the selection of subject-matter for class teaching as well as with such differences of rates of grant and consequent differential conditions as were formerly required to secure full attention to the provision and equipment of advanced classes. By these and other modifications in detail the Board have endeavoured to promote a fuller measure of freedom for the development of the many schools which are now under the control of competent directors.

Technical Course Certificates.

To mark still more obviously the importance of continuity of study we have given prominence to an arrangement by which the Board and the School Authorities should join in responsibility for the issue of "Technical Course Certificates" affording suitable records of completed curricula. These Certificates will be given only in connection with courses each approved as providing such a technical education as will have a definite value in relation to the occupation to which it has regard. Each Certificate as awarded by the Local Education Authority or the Managers of a school and endorsed by the Board will record continued attendance and satisfactory attainments in the several sections of the specified course of instruction. The system thus initiated appears to be capable of considerable development, replacing to some extent at least certificates awarded on examination in separate subjects. It may become a valuable feature in the organisation of Technical Courses—standardising their aims and encouraging the students to persistent attendance and continuity of study.

"Evening" Schools.

Tables 103–108 of the Statistical Volume for 1905–6–7 give statistics with reference to Schools and Classes intended for the instruction of those whose ordinary avocation occupies the greater part of their time. Schools of this type meet as a rule in the evening. The statistics of the attendance of students shown for 1905–6 are gratifying in that they indicate under each of the several categories an improvement upon the numbers for the previous year. As in each of the recent years, the most marked increases of numbers are those referring to students over 21 years of age; of these the number enrolled in 1905–6 is 10·2 per cent. greater than the corresponding number in 1904–5, and the number in respect of whom grant was paid 13·5 per cent. greater. These figures reflect both the improvement in the provision of more advanced classes and the increased regularity of the attendance of the students.

At the same time we regret that the numbers of students between 15 and 21 years of age show but a trifling increase—1·2 per cent. on enrolments, and 5 per cent. on those in respect of whom grants were paid. It is clear that notwithstanding the remarkable success achieved by individual authorities, in pressing the continuance of Education after the period of attendance at the Public Elementary School, this subject urgently demands the attention of the great majority of the Local Authorities of the country. At our request the Consultative Committee is at present conducting an enquiry bearing upon this matter. We look forward to their Report for valuable guidance in many of

the complex issues involved in the problem, but in dealing with it in the meantime we are endeavouring to extend information as widely as possible as to the methods of proved value and as to the special dangers of faulty organisation and ill-adapted instruction to which we have previously drawn attention.

Instruction in Evening Schools.

Year by year we are glad to note general improvement in the instruction given in the majority of Evening Schools—clearer appreciation by the teachers of the needs and of the powers of their pupils and closer adaptation of their teaching to these conditions. This development has effect in almost every group of studies, but it is most easily recognised in the case of classes definitely related to specific industries. Thus many of the titles of the subjects, or courses of instruction detailed in Table 106 of the Statistical Volume, may suggest little more than trade practice pure and simple, yet in every such class the instruction turns upon the discussion and the demonstration of the principles involved in the trade methods, and the course is arranged so as to have definite educational value. No doubt this value varies much in different classes, but it is considerable in all that are in receipt of grants. In very many such classes the actual trade interest is used as a basis for a course including a more general training, as in Composition, Calculation and Drawing, or, it may be, other related studies, such as Geography. These remarks refer especially to the teaching provided for those engaged in trades and industries that do not appear to demand much educational preparation or supplement. Such trades afford employment to immense numbers of young people, and much depends upon the success of the Evening Classes bearing upon them. We, therefore, attach very great importance to the efforts of those Urban Authorities who are devoting special attention to this part of their work, and we are glad to see an increase in the number of teachers who really understand how to deal with it. We would fain see more wide-spread interest in this aspect of the case, and we think that the influence of teachers who are thoroughly competent for such work might be utilised more fully for the guidance of those of less experience.

Rural Evening Schools.

The Memorandum on Rural Evening Schools to which we referred in our last Report has proved of much use as indicating the nature and methods of instruction suitable for corresponding grades of workers in rural areas, and many County Authorities have been at pains to afford facilities for teachers in their areas to extend their professional training in the directions to which we drew attention in that memorandum. We have referred above to the special steps that are being taken to extend and improve further instruction for those whose interests are identified with rural industries.

Urban Evening Schools.

Of more advanced instruction, general, commercial and technical, in urban areas, it is unnecessary to report at length on this occasion. There has been definite progress along lines which are now very generally understood, and as the supply of qualified teachers and the provision of suitable accommodation improves,

the attendance and the work of students increases in value. In very many of the large centres of population there are now well-equipped institutions capable of affording instruction up to an advanced standard in Evening Classes. Much, however, remains to be done in detail to encourage among students the practice of following for a period of years such systematic courses of study as the Regulations of the Board are intended to promote. We have previously reported as to the good results which have been attained in many parts of the country by the careful and sympathetic administration of Local Education Authorities in this direction, and we would emphasise the fact that experience has abundantly proved the economy, as well as the effectiveness, of judicious expenditure of time and money in the complete organition of the Evening Classes held in an area.

The function of Educational Associations and Societies.

It must not be supposed, however, from the frequency of references to the adaptation of the curriculum and methods of teaching to the trade-conditions of the student that the term "Further Education" is synonymous with the term "bread-and-butter studies." Technical instruction, indeed, admits more candidly than certain other branches of education that its primary purpose is utilitarian in the financial sense. At the same time it claims, with the warrant of successful experience, that in the hands of an inspiring teacher it serves the subsidiary purpose of evoking the full personal development of the student. A complete system of "Further Education," as we have pointed out on previous occasions, includes the provision of educational machinery in which these primary and subsidiary purposes are reversed. Thus, classes for adults of more or less settled position in life should have as their primary aim to cultivate an intellectual interest which, while not altogether remote from the student's own circle of ideas, has no necessary relation to the occupation to which he looks for his daily wage. One of the most interesting and hopeful signs of a growing appreciation of this truth is to be found in the larger influence and activity of the Workers' Educational Association, whose Secretary, Mr. Albert Mansbridge, was recently appointed by the President to be a Member of the Consultative Committee (see p. 26 above). The Association organised an important conference of working men in Oxford during the session of the Summer School in August last to consider what steps could be taken to make the provision of higher education, and particularly that of Oxford, available for working men. A crowded meeting was held in the new Examination "Schools" under the Chairmanship of the Bishop of Birmingham and representatives of the University Extension organisations of Oxford and other Universities were present. The Board sent Sir Robert Morant, their Permanent Secretary, and their Director of Special Inquiries to represent them, and they assured the Conference that the Board was anxious to do all they could under their regulations to aid serious Classes for the Higher Education of the men and women in whom the Conference was specially interested, and that they would welcome any suggestions which would enable them to

The Workers Educational Association.

facilitate work of this kind. The Board understand that a Committee nominated in part by the Association and in part by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has been appointed to inquire thoroughly into the whole question.

Technical Institutions.

In 1905–6, twenty-nine Technical Institutions were recognised as eligible for grants under the relevant Regulations of the Board. There were 2,507 students in attendance and grants were paid in respect of 2,082 students, of whom 1,488 took full courses of instruction. Table 81 of the Statistical Volume gives details of these numbers and shows that the corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,509, 1,784 and 1,295. The increase in the number of full course students to which we drew attention last year continues, and the large proportion of students in the second and third years of the various courses indicates the appreciation which is accorded to the efforts of the Technical Institutions to make adequate provision for advanced teaching. The actual numbers of full course students in respect of whom grants were paid were: students in their first year 632, in their second year 542, in their third year 267, and in their fourth year 47. The increase in the maximum rates of grant for these Institutions enables us now to make grants recognising the relatively costly nature of much of the instruction given in the various courses, and it is encouraging the Managers of the several Institutions to extend and improve the facilities they provide for the sections of advanced technical instruction most necessary in their areas. This is of special importance in the case of the third and fourth years of the several courses in which a diminished number of students must often be associated with an increased expenditure on materials and equipment.

Day Technical Classes.

In our last Report we referred to the modifications which had been made in Section 42 of the Regulations with the object of encouraging day time instruction of the various categories for which grants under that Section are available, and in particular the organised instruction of junior students for whose technical preparation some specialised school training is desirable. In the year now under review we have had opportunities of watching the development and working of several such forms of organisation, each related to specific local requirements. The conditions affecting instruction of the kinds here in question, and the relation of junior technical schools to other schools in an area, vary so greatly that it is only as experience accumulates that a wise decision can be arrived at as to what functions should properly be assigned to the several types of educational institutions. At the same time we have given much attention to certain defects in the programme of individual schools where it appeared to be clear that greater educational value might be secured in the utilisation of the pupils' time without any real sacrifice of their more distinctively technical training.

Schools of Art.

Statistics relating to Schools of Art are given in Tables 87-91 of the Statistical Volume. The figures there set out reflect the continuing elimination of preliminary drawing classes from the Schools of Art as work of this grade becomes more fully

covered by the programmes of other schools. This development has made the accommodation, the facilities for study and practice, and the instruction in Schools of Art more largely available for advanced students. It has enabled an additional number of the schools to extend the specialisation of their teaching in connection with applications of Art in crafts and industries. Persons whose occupation in crafts or as designers for manufactured goods keeps them in constant touch with the actual practice of employments to which the school training of groups of the students is related have been engaged in increasing numbers as teachers of specialised sections of the work of the schools; and in this and other ways the schools are becoming more closely identified with important local interests.

Personal Examinations in Science.

In May and June, 1906, Science Examinations were held in the day at 213 centres, and in the evening at 937. The papers worked at these numbered 74,037—a slight increase on the figure for the previous year, which was 72,822. These numbers, however, include those of papers worked at the day examinations, which are steadily diminishing as the new conditions of work in Secondary Schools extend. The number of papers worked in connection with the Evening Schools for which these examinations are primarily intended was 65,155, an increase of 2,382 on the number for the previous year. This increase is the net result of an increase of 2,824—from 30,008 to 32,832—in the papers above Stage 1, and a diminution of 442 in the more elementary papers. The rise in the centre of gravity of the examination tests which is thus indicated is connected with the extension of organised courses of study. In many of these courses the lines upon which the matter of instruction in the junior classes is properly arranged precludes the application of the first stage examinations; and in Schools thus organised the test of the national examinations is restricted to the work in relation to which it is of special value—that of the later years of the courses.

Personal Examinations in Art.

In 1906 Examinations in Art were held in the day at 261 centres and in the evening at 870. The number of papers worked shows a decrease of 7,668, from 73,285 in 1905 to 65,617 in 1906; the greater part of this diminution is accounted for by the exclusion of insufficiently prepared candidates indicated by a reduction of 4,307 in the number of papers worked but not up to the standard required by the Board for a certificate. Other influences towards a diminished number of papers were the establishment of an independent test in Model Drawing in the examination for Uncertificated Teachers of Public Elementary Schools, and the reduction of the number of junior students in Schools of Art to which we have referred above. Almost all the subjects of examination dealing with work proper to the advanced sections of the schools show an increase in the numbers examined, and from the reports of the Examiners on the papers presented to them it is evident that the standard of attainment is well maintained.

As in previous years, we have made arrangements by which

students in schools and classes in the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire may be examined in Science and in Art for prizes and certificates by the papers issued by the Board. Works produced in such schools may also be sent up for examination at South Kensington.

Examination of submitted Works.

Works in subjects of Art and in the Science subjects of Geometry, Machine and Building Construction, and in Naval Architecture, are submitted by students for examination at South Kensington, either for the purpose of qualifying the student for the Art Class Teacher's or the Art Master's Certificate or for the National Competition. In 1906 the number of works sent up for examination was as follows:—15,352 from 256 Schools of Art and Branch Schools of Art; 1,310 from 68 Science Evening Schools and Day Classes; 2,009 from 239 Art Evening Schools and Day Classes; 6 from 1 Day Technical Class; and 102 from 5 Technical Institutions. Cumulative Art Certificates are awarded to students who have obtained certain successes in the above personal and works examinations, and these confer various teaching qualifications.

The National Competition.

For the National Competition in 1906, 16,610 works were submitted from Schools of Art, Art Classes, Evening Schools, and Technical Institutions, and these were examined for medals and prizes.

The Professional Examiners appointed by the Board to conduct the examinations presented Reports upon the works submitted in the several sections of the competition. These Reports are published separately. The Examiners awarded 10 gold medals, 59 silver medals, 210 bronze medals, 382 book prizes, and 519 commendations. Selections from the works gaining awards in the National Competition were exhibited at South Kensington and at Batley, Coventry, Sunderland, Warrington, and Belfast.

Art Certificates.

During 1906 there were issued 657 Group Certificates in Art. These comprised 506 Elementary Drawing Certificates, covering the work of junior classes in Schools of Art and Art Classes, 130 Art Class Teacher's Certificates and 17 Art Master's Certificates, Group I; 3 Art Master's Certificates of the Second Group; and 1 Fourth Group Certificate. These were awarded on the results of specified advanced personal examinations and on the merits of works executed in the School and submitted for examination with a view to Certificates.

Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Whitworth Scholarships were founded and endowed by the late Sir Joseph Whitworth in 1868, for the purpose of promoting the mechanical industry of this country by aiding young men in acquiring proficiency in Engineering. The rules governing the awards have been somewhat modified at various times, and the first competition under the present scheme was held in 1888. In 1905 the competition was for 4 scholarships at £125 a year, tenable for three years, and 30 exhibitions of £50, tenable for one year. The successful competitors showed a high standard of attainment.

Royal Exhibitions.

On the results of the Science Examinations in May, 1906, there were awarded 7 Royal Exhibitions, 22 National Scholar-

ships, and 6 Free Studentships, tenable at the Royal College of Science, London. On the results of the corresponding Art Examinations there were awarded 10 Royal Exhibitions, 6 National Scholarships and 12 Free Studentships, tenable at the Royal College of Art. Each Royal Exhibition and each National Scholarship carries an allowance of about £50 per annum. National Scholarships, Free Studentships, and Student-ships-in-Training.

In the Royal College of Science there were 47, and in the Royal College of Art 21 Students-in-Training who had been selected for instruction in the colleges with a view to preparation for their future work as teachers. Each of these Students-in-Training received a maintenance allowance of about £50 per annum, increased to about £60 in the case of those assisting in teaching.

Fifty-three Local Exhibitions in Science or in Art—each of £50 per annum, towards which the Board provided £25 to meet a similar amount contributed by the locality, were awarded in England last year. These exhibitions, which are generally awarded on competitions held in connection with our examinations, are tenable at any Institution providing advanced instruction in Science or in Art. Of the 53 Exhibitioners, 4 elected to study at the Royal College of Science, London; 6 at the Royal College of Art; 1 at Cambridge University; 2 at Birmingham University; 13 at Leeds University; 2 at Manchester University; 2 at Sheffield University; 7 at the Manchester Municipal Technical School; 13 at the Leeds School of Art; 1 at the Manchester Municipal School of Art; 1 at the Worcester School of Art; and 1 took a special course involving work in several institutions in succession. Local Exhibitions.

Twenty-four Local Scholarships (Art) of £20 per annum, tenable for three years at any School of Art under the Board which gives free admission to the Scholar, were awarded in 1906. These were held as follows:—3 at the Birmingham Municipal School of Art; 2 at the Bournemouth (Poole Hill) School of Art; 2 at the Brighton School of Art; 2 at the Edinburgh Royal Institution School of Art; 1 at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington; and 1 at each of the following Schools of Art:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Bath, Belfast, Bradford, Burnley, Carlisle, Leicester, Liverpool, Maidstone, Nottingham, Poole and West Bromwich. The remaining two were not taken up, as the students to whom they were awarded also obtained Local Exhibitions which they elected to hold. Local Scholarships (Art).

A Local Free Studentship (Art) consists of a grant of £3 to the managers of a School of Art under the Board, in lieu of the annual fees otherwise payable by the student who must be a draughtsman, designer, modeller, or handicraftsman. They are awarded on prescribed conditions to students of exceptional merit on the recommendation of the managers. 256 were awarded on the results of the work of the school year, 1905–06. Local Free Studentships (Art).

Arrangements were made, as in previous years, to aid Science Teachers in the country to attend for advanced instruction in Science in the classes and laboratories of the Victoria University, Aid to Science Teachers attending

University Colleges.

Manchester; the University of Leeds; the University of Birmingham; University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; University College of North Wales, Bangor; University College, Bristol; University College, Cardiff; the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; University College, Nottingham; and of the University of Sheffield. Twenty-eight Teachers were selected to attend the lecture classes and laboratory courses in certain of these institutions; three-fourths of their fees for Day Classes and one-half for Evening Classes being defrayed by the Board.

The Royal College of Science (and Royal School of Mines).

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines. New Buildings.

The Royal College of Science new building, which faces the Imperial Institute building, is practically complete, and the chemistry and physics divisions of the College are fully installed there. The transfer of the College and the Royal School of Mines to the administration of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology has been referred to (p. 17) above.

The Report of the College for the Session 1905–6, which has been published separately, gives particulars of the teaching and research work done in the several divisions of the College, viz., Mechanics and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, and Metallurgy and Mining.

Number of Students.

During the Session 1905–6, 317 students were under instruction, an increase of one on the previous Session. Of these 185 were free Government students, including Royal exhibitioners, national scholars, local exhibitioners, free students and students-in-training, while 132 were fee-paying students. The number in the several divisions of the College were as follows: Chemistry, 129; Physics, 90; Mathematics, 119; Mechanics, 79; Biology (including Zoology and Botany), 22; Geology, 75; Metallurgy, 52; Mining, 47.

An account of the summer courses for Science Teachers held in the Royal College of Science in 1906 is given above (p. 64).

The Royal College of Art.

The Royal College of Art.

In the Report of the Royal College of Art for Session 1905–6 an account will be found of the work done in the four Schools of Architecture; Ornament and Design; Decorative Painting; and Sculpture and Modelling.

Number of Students.

During the Session ending July, 1906, there were in the College 201 students in all, 140 men and 61 women students, as compared with 184 students in the previous Session. Of these 21 were students-in-training, 12 were National Scholars, 20 Royal Exhibitioners, 32 Royal College of Art Scholars, 4 Junior Art Scholars, and 13 holders of Local Exhibitions and Scholarships. Besides these students who received maintenance allowance there were 39 students with special qualifications who were admitted free and 60 fee-paying students.

Thirty-two students who passed through the College obtained appointments as teachers or designers.

An account of special courses for teachers held in the Royal College of Art in 1906 is given above (page 64).

During the year 1906–7 Mr. E. A. Abbey, R.A., Mr. J. Belcher, R.A., Mr. Anning Bell, R.W.S., Mr. T. Brock, R.A., and Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., examined and reported upon the work of the students of the College.

The Victoria and Albert Museum (and Bethnal Green Branch Museum).

New Buildings.

Considerable progress was made during the past year (1906) with the new Art Museum Buildings; the rooms provided as offices and workrooms for the Art Library are now in occupation.

Visitors to Museum.

The number of visits to the Museum recorded in the year was 843,746, which brought the total of visitors since the opening of the Museum in 1857 to 43,955,536.

Art Museum Acquisitions. Purchases.

Among the more important objects acquired for the collections by purchase in 1906 were:—Two painted ivory caskets, Hispano-Moresque, 13th or 14th century; a tapestry woven in wool and silk with Chinese subjects, English (Soho), first half of the 18th century; satin brocade robe with figure subjects, Persian, 17th or 18th century; woollen pile carpet, Spanish, late 16th century; woollen pile carpet woven with archaic representations of dragons and other animals, probably Persian, anterior to the 15th century; two painted doors from the Hall of Forty Columns in the Royal Palace at Ispahan, built during the reign of Shah Abbas I (1587-1628); four columns of carved teak from a pavilion at the Adahana Malua Vihara, Kandy, Ceylon, about 1200 A.D.; a panel of stained and painted glass with the Arms of Klingeberg, Swiss, first half of 16th century; a pair of enamelled brass candlesticks, English first half of 17th century; a collection of Pottery from the site of ancient kilns at Sawankalok, Siam; a bowl of earthenware with the arms of the Gabrielli family of Venice, Hispano-Moresque (Valentia), second half of 15th century; a water-colour drawing by Sir J. E. Millais, Bart, P.R.A., of "The Eve of St. Agnes."

Gifts and Bequests to the Art Museum.

The complete list of the gifts and bequests for the year is given in the Report on the Museum. Notable among them is a collection of carved French stone work given by Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry, comprising a carved and painted column and two carved capitals, Romanesque, 12th century; a panel carved with the Annunciation and the Nativity, French (School of Troyes), 15th century; a panel carved with four figures under arcades, early 15th century; a carved doorway from Clermont-Ferrand, dated 1557. Mr. Fitzhenry also gave two panels of a Rood Screen, with figures of St. Helen and a nun, from Tatterford Church, Norfolk, late 15th century. The Right Honourable Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., P.C., M.P., presented a woollen pile rug, Spanish, 17th century. Colonel W. Feaver Tipping gave a silver and silver-gilt mace, Italian work, middle of the 18th century

with leather case decorated with gilt tooling. Objects of ancient Egyptian workmanship have been received from the Egypt Exploration Fund and the British School of Archæology in Egypt.

During the year, additions have been made to the collections now on loan from Mrs. George Salting, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. H. Fitzhenry, and H. D. Ellis. Sir H. Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., lent a painted sedan chair made from designs by Robert Adam, English, late 18th century. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., lent some additions to his collection of watches.

National Art Library Attendances.

The attendance of readers in the Art Library, exclusive of the students using the Reading Room in the Royal College of Art, made a total of 17,134. The readers in the Dyce and Forster Library numbered 295.

Gifts to the National Art Library.

Among the gifts to the Art Library for the year may be mentioned a collection of 36 volumes, chiefly on the history of Art, given by Mr. George Wardle.

In connection with the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. R. Phené Spiers, F.R.I.B.A., a Committee was formed for the purpose of making a collection of drawings of architecture, which it was proposed to present from time to time, as acquired, to one of the National Museums. This proposal was accepted by the Board, on behalf of the Victoria and Albert Museum; and, as the result of an Appeal issued by the Committee on 1st June, 1906, 48 drawings or sets of drawings, etc., have been received up to the 31st December, 1906, a list of which is given below. These form a most valuable addition to the Section. They are separately catalogued, in accordance with the arrangement made with the Committee, as the "Phené Spiers Collection of Drawings of Architecture." To facilitate this work, a Topographical Index to the Measured Drawings, reproduced in periodicals, etc., has been made, and is now being printed.

The fine collection of enlarged photographs of Norman doorways and sculptured tympana presented in former years by Mr. C. E. Keyser, was augmented during the year 1906 by the addition of 21 similar photographs. This collection is now a very valuable record, as it includes reproductions of nearly all the known carved Norman tympana and lintels in England. A very large number of photographs of art objects in Bohemia was presented to the Library by Herr Langhans, of Prague.

Art Loans to Museums, etc.

The number of works of art lent from the Museum during the year was 53,128, including 23,539 to 93 provincial Museums, 24,081 to 301 Schools of Art and Art Classes and 3,120 to 30 Local Exhibitions. 2,388 lantern slides and objects were lent for purposes of lectures.

Science Museum Acquisitions.

During the year 1906 the Collections in the Machinery and Inventions Division have been increased by the acquisition of 47 models or examples and several prints and drawings; and the Collection in the Naval and Marine Engineering Division by 12 objects, prints, etc. Among the more important additions are a model of locomotive and tender, period 1850–60; a collection of change-speed gears; a model of hand-boring plant; Hansen's

"Writing-ball" type-writer (1875); a reversible screw propellor for a motor boat; and a petrol motor for a launch. In the Science Collections, a projecting polariscope by Ahrens: sectional drawings showing the action or construction of certain pieces of physical apparatus exhibited with the nstruments they illustrate.

The number of models in the Southern Galleries that are connected with the compressed air service for showing them in motion is now 213—a net increase of 9 on the previous year. The additions to the Science Library comprise 913 volumes; 6,751 parts, pamphlets, etc.; 194 maps and 16,151 Patent Specifications.

Readers, etc.

The attendance of readers in the Science Library numbered 14,301, in addition to 162 to the "Patents" Section. In the Western Galleries 3,396, mostly Teachers with Classes, received special assistance or facilities for the examination of models and apparatus.

Loans of Apparatus.

From the Science Circulation Division of the Museum six sets of apparatus, comprising 46 objects, were issued on loan to five Science Schools and Classes.

Bethnal Green Museum.

The number of visitors to the Bethnal Green Museum was 433,849, bringing the total since the opening of the Museum in 1872 to 17,720,100.

A collection of embroideries of various countries was received on loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum. Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E., lent a collection of Oriental objects. Additions were made to the Collection already on loan from Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

The Geological Survey and Museum.

Geological Survey and Museum.

The Report made to us in regard to the work of the Geological Survey of England and Wales and Scotland shows satisfactory progress in the areas in which the survey operations were undertaken in accordance with the programme which we approved after consultation with the Advisory Committee.

Changes in the Staff.

Three vacancies caused by resignations and a retirement were filled by two appointments to the Staff of Geologists and a promotion to the post of District Geologist. The post of Curator of the Geological Survey Collections in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, became vacant during the year but was not filled pending negotiations which have resulted in the transference of the special museum duties of this officer to an officer of the Royal Scottish Museum.

Field Work.

In England and Wales, the Survey on the basis of six inches to the mile has been continued in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Cornwall, and in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire; the total area surveyed was 420 square miles with 2,038 miles of geological boundary lines.

In Scotland, mapping was continued in the West Highlands and North Highlands. The revision of the carboniferous areas included in the Glasgow district map and adjacent tracts to the east and west were completed. The total area surveyed in the

Highlands was 248 square miles with 1,108 miles of geological boundary lines. The total area revised in the carboniferous areas in the Midland valley of Scotland was 102 square miles with 429 miles of geological boundary lines.

Indoor Work. Much work affecting the preparation for the colour-printing of maps and the checking of proof maps was carried out. Two hundred and forty-one manuscript coloured copies of 6-inch quarter sheets have been made from the field copies and deposited in the Office for public reference.

Upwards of 8,000 fossils were added to the collections and registered. Reports were furnished upon 494 sliced rocks; of these 155 were Scottish, and 339 English rocks. The sliced rocks in the registered collection now number 19,914. Analyses of various rocks and minerals have been carried out in the laboratory at Jermyn Street.

Publications. The following Survey Memoirs have been published :—

Economic Memoir: The Oil Shales of the Lothians: Part I.—The Geology of the Oil Shale Fields. Part II.—Methods of Working the Oil Shales. Part III.—Chemistry of the Oil Shales.

Survey Memoirs have also been published on the Geology of the country around Macclesfield, Congleton, Crewe, and Middlewich; on the Geology of the country between Wellington and Chard; on the Geology of the country near Sidmouth and Lyme Regis; on the Geology of the country around New Quay; on the Geology of Falmouth and Truro; on the Geology of the Isles of Scilly; on the Water Supply of Suffolk; on the Water Supply of the East Riding of Yorkshire; on Soils and Sub-soils (2nd edition).

The following Maps have been published;—

Maps. *Twenty-five miles to one inch.*—The small map of the British Islands in a colour-printed and in an uncoloured form.

Four miles to one inch.—New series. Sheet 8 (Flamborough and Spurn Heads). Sheet 12 (Parts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk) Drift.

One inch. England and Wales.—New series. Sheet 110 (Macclesfield) Drift; 123 (Stoke-upon-Trent) Solid. 2nd Edition: 246 (Worm's Head) Solid and Drift; 311 (Wellington and Chard) Drift; 326 and 340 (Sidmouth and Lyme Regis) Drift; 346 (New Quay) Drift; 352 (Falmouth and Truro) Drift; 357 and 360 (Isles of Scilly) Drift; 341 (West Fleet) Drift. The last-named was previously issued hand-coloured.

Scotland.—Sheets 13, 21 and 55, Drift.

Six Inch. England and Wales. Uncoloured. Sheet. 67 (Cumberland); 16, 27, and 35 (Glamorgan); Scotland. Sheets 1, 3, 4, 8 and 14.

Museum. The total number of visitors to the Museum and Survey Collections during the year has been 57,752; the number is made up of 38,395 on week day mornings, 11,698 on Monday and Saturday evenings, and 7,659 on Sundays. Further progress has been made with the preparation of the large new room as an

extension of the Museum with a view to an improved re-arrangement of some of the exhibits.

A Guide to the Geological Model of the Isle of Purbeck has been published.

Some of the Survey Officers gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion. Numerous inquiries made personally and by letter in reference to building sites, building stones and water-supply have been answered; in regard to the last-named, assistance has been given to the Local Government Board.

The Solar Physics Committee.

Committee on Solar Physics

The Committee on Solar Physics have advised us during the year upon the work carried on in the observatory and the detailed report has been published separately. The work of research has continued.

Observations of the solar disc have been made whenever weather permitted, and the most widened lines have been observed in the spectra of 225 spots. Although the sun spot maximum is now some three years past, several large spots visible to the naked eye have been observed, and there have only been eight days on which "no spots" had to be recorded. The Spectroheliograph was used on 162 days, and 95 negatives were obtained showing prominences round the solar limb, and on most of these the structure on the disc was separately photographed. The spectra of 19 stars have been photographed with the 6-inch prismatic camera, most of these being specially exposed for the green region. Members of the staff attended on 122 nights of 1906, 191 of the 313 nights available for observations having in that year been wholly bad.

In the laboratory the spectra of salts under varying conditions, and volcanic dust in the electric arc, were photographed with the 3-inch Cooke Spectrograph.

A list of the original papers embodying the results or researches carried out in the Observatory is given in the Report of the Committee; some of these papers have been published, while others are being prepared for publication.

REGINALD MCKENNA, *President.*

THOMAS LOUGH, *Parliamentary Secretary.*

ROBERT L. MORANT, *Permanent Secretary.*

December 19th, 1907.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1906

NOTE.—The year in question is the Calendar Year, 1906, which is the latest completed year of the Committee's work. Information as to various changes in the composition of the Committee and as to its work in that part of the year 1907 which falls within the period covered by the present Annual Report of the Board will be found on page 26 of the present volume.

The President of the Board of Education attended the first meeting of the Committee in January and expressed his sense of their services to education and of the value to the Board of their co-operation.

Higher Elementary Schools.

At the beginning of the year 1906 the Committee were engaged for several meetings in the further examination of witnesses and the discussion of evidence upon the Higher Elementary School question, a question which they had already partly investigated in the autumn of the year before. Further meetings of the Committee and of Sub-Committees were devoted to considering the form of the Report to be presented to the Board and the method of drafting it, and later to the draft report itself. In May a Report was adopted and presented to the Board, by whom it has since been published.

Registration of Teachers.

The announcement to the Committee in March that the Education Bill shortly to be introduced would contain a provision removing the obligation to maintain the Register naturally affected the work of the Committee by reducing the amount of regular business connected with the registration of teachers. During the year, however, a number of qualifications for registration were considered and reported upon. The Committee recommended the transference of the recognition accorded to the Teaching Diploma of Victoria University in Appendix C to the corresponding Diplomas of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds, and the provisional acceptance for the purposes of that Appendix of a pass in the subject of Education at the examination for the Fellowship and Licentiateship of the College of Preceptors together with the certificate of ability to teach. The recognition of the Training Departments of King's College, London, and St. Augustine's College, Waterford, was recommended to the Board for the purposes of Appendix D; and a number of English, foreign and colonial qualifications were considered in connection with Regulations 3 (1) and 4 (1) and reports upon them submitted to the Board. The Committee recommended

the amendment of the Regulations so as to extend the operation of Regulation 4, with the exception of the proviso at the end of that regulation in respect of the registration of Head Masters and Head Mistresses, until July 31st, 1906.

Membership of the Committee.

In January the Committee passed resolutions expressing their sorrow and regret at the loss which they had sustained by the death of Sir Richard Jebb and of Mr. Humphreys-Owen

In 1906 the Committee met four times on five different days, and Sub-Committees met six times.

(Signed) A. H. D. ACLAND, *Chairman of the Consultative Committee.*

ARTHUR H. WOOD, *Secretary.*

June 13th, 1907.

APPENDIX I.

1. List given in pursuance of Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and Section 6 (3) of the Elementary Education Act, 1900, of Bye-laws sanctioned by the Board of Education between the 1st April, 1906, and 31st July, 1907, inclusive.

(*a*) Denotes Bye-laws which provide that children between 11 and 13, having passed the standard fixed for Partial Exemption, and being employed in Agriculture shall not be required to make more than 250 attendances in the year, during specified periods (El. Ed. (Sch. Attce.) Act (1893) Amendment Act, 1899).

(*b*) Denotes Bye-laws which provide for the Total Exemption (for purposes of Employment only) of children between 13 and 14, who have obtained certificates that they have made 350 attendances after 5 years of age in not more than two schools during each year for five years.

(*c*) Denotes Bye-laws which include the provision as to exemption of certain children from attendance during religious instruction.

Local Education Authority.	Limits of age for Compulsory Attendance under Bye-Laws.	Standard for Partial Exemption with Number of Attendances required.			Standard for Total Exemption.	See Note (c)
		Standard.	Number of attendances.			
			Per Year	Per Week		
ENGLAND (Excluding Monmouthshire) - - -						
Congleton Borough	5–14	IV.	—	5	VI. (b)	—
Grantham Borough	5–14	—	—	—	VI. (b	—
Dorset County Council (1 Urban District and 28 Parishes) - -	5–14	IV. (a)	250	5	V.	(c
Bath County Borough - -	5–14	IV.	—	5	VI. (b)	—
Stoke-upon-Trent Borough - -	5–14	—	—	—	VII. (b)	—
Faversham Borough	5–14	V. (a)	—	5	VI.	—

Local Education Authority.	Limits of age for Compulsory Attendance under Bye-Laws.	Standard for Partial Exemption with Number of Attendances required.			Standard for Total Exemption.	See note (c)
		Standard	Number of attendances			
			Per Year.	Per Week		
Southampton County Council -	5–14	IV. (a)	250	—	V.	—
Penge Urban District - -	5–14	V.	—	5	VII. (b)	(c)
Suffolk (E) County Council - -	5–14	—	—	—	VI. (b) 4 Boroughs 7 Urban Districts and 5 Parishes V. (b) (remainder of area.)	—
Reigate Borough -	5–14	V.	—	5	VI.	—
Smethwick County Borough - -	5–14	—	—	—	VII. (b)	—
Luton Borough -	5–14	V.	—	5	VII.	(c)
Croydon County Borough - -	5–14	—	—	—	VII.	—
Coventry County Borough - -	5–14	—	—	—	VII.	—
King's Norton & Northfield Urban District - -	5–14	—	—	—	VI.	(c)
Gosport & Alverstoke Urban District - - -	5–14	V.	—	5	VI. (b)	(c)
Harwich Borough -	5–14	—	—	—	VI. (b)	—
Cambridge County Council - -	5–14	—	—	—	VI. In rural districts (if employed) VI. (b)	(c)*
Ashton-under-Lyne Borough - -	5–14	V.	—	5	VII. (b)	—
Northampton County Borough -	5–14	—	—	—	VII. (b)	—

* To enable child to receive religious instruction elsewhere.

Local Education Authority.	Limits of age for Compulsory Attendance under Bye-Laws.	Standard for Partial Exemption with Number of Attendances required.			Standard for Total Exemption.	See note (c)
		Standard.	Number of attendances.			
			Per Year	Per Week		
WALES (including Monmouthshire) -						
Monmouth County Council - -	5–14	—	—	—	VI. (b)	(c)
Pembroke County Council - -	5–14	—	—	—	VI. (b	(c)

2. Report in pursuance of Section 4 of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, of the cases in which the Board of Education have sanctioned or refused the Imposition or Augmentation of Fees under that Section, between the 1st August, 1906, and the 31st July, 1907 inclusive.

A. Cases in which Sanction to a Fee has been given under Sub-Section with a Statement of the Amount of Fee Permitted.

ENGLAND.

Local Education Authority.	District and School.	Fee Permitted.
Dudley County Borough.	Dudley, St. Thomas National School.	6d. on the understanding that Fee Grant will be reduced under Section 4 (3) Elementary Education Act, 1891, by such an amount of fees charged as will reduce it to 10s. per head on the average attendances of children who are admitted free.
Salford County Borough.	Salford, Leicester Road proposed Council School.	2d. per week in Mixed Department and 1d. per week in Infants' Department, on condition that the Marlborough Road Council and Higher Broughton Council Schools are made entirely free, and that 12½ per cent. of the places in the Leicester Road Council School are reserved as free places.
Nottingham County Borough.	Nottingham, Mundella Council School. Nottingham, Stanley Road Council School.	6d. per week sanctioned on condition that not less than 12 per cent. of scholars shall be given Scholarships in the form of free places, and shall not pay any school fees or make any compulsory payments for school-books.
Lincoln County Borough.	Linco'n, Free School Lane Council School.	6d. per week on following conditions: That at least 5 per cent of the places in the school are free. That all children in excess of the 5 per cent. who ask for free places shall be granted them. That a satisfactory curriculum is approved by His Majesty's Inspector before any fees are actually charged.

Local Education Authority.	District and School.	Fee permitted.
Finchley Urban District.	Finchley Higher Elementary School.	One scholar in family, 6d. per week; two scholars in family, 9d. per week; three or more scholars in family, 1s. per week, in case of children living in district. A fee of 9d. per week is to be charged to those who do not reside in the district. Sanction given on condition that not less than one-eighth of the places available in the school are reserved as free places, and that the requirements of Section 4 (1) Elementary Education Act, 1891, are satisfied.
Newark Borough.	Newark, Barnby Gate Temporary Council School.	Fee sanctioned not exceeding 1d. per week, the sanction only to hold good so long as present temporary arrangement exists.
Nottingham County Borough.	Nottingham, Clarendon Street Council School.	Special fee not exceeding 6d. per week for Clarendon Street Council School which is to be organized with a special curriculum to serve as Preparatory for Secondary School. Not less than 12½ per cent to get scholarships in the form of free places and not to pay any school fees or compulsory payments for books.
Dudley County Borough.	Dudley, proposed Higher Elementary School.	6d. per week sanctioned on the understanding that 25 per cent. of the places in the school are free.
Chester Administrative County.	Hoylake and West Kirby. Hoylake proposed Higher Elementary School.	6d. per week, provided that not less than 25 per cent. of the places are free.
Hertford Administrative County.	Watford, Alexandra proposed Higher Elementary School.	6d. per week, provided that not less than 25 per cent. of the places are free.

Local Education Authority.	District and School.	Fee permitted.
Leeds County Borough.	Armley Park Council School. Beeston Hill Council School. Belle Vue Road Council School. Bewerley Street Council School. Blenheim Council School. Brudenell Council School. Cockburn Council School. Cowper Street Council School. Cross Flatts Park Council School. Gipton Council School. Green Lane Council School. Harehills Council School. Hunslet Dewsbury Road Council School. Queen's Road Council School.	The Board have approved of an arrangement by which the Leeds Local Education Authority charge a fee for giving instruction in piano playing in certain Council Schools. The fee in question is 7s. 6d. per quarter, and is only to be charged to parents who request, in writing, that their children should receive the instruction in piano playing. This instruction is to be in addition to the regular curriculum of the Schools. The payment of the fee may be made a condition of the pupil's receiving the piano instruction, but is not to be made a condition of admission to the ordinary advantages of the Schools, which are otherwise free. The children are to be over eleven years of age, and the fee thus charged is intended by the Local Authority to cover the cost of the instruction in piano playing.
Wolverhampton County Borough.	Wolverhampton Higher Elementary School.	6d. per week sanctioned and the Board raise no objection to a fee of 1s. per week being charged to children coming from outside the Borough, provided that the number of children paying a fee of 1s. does not exceed one-third of the number of children attending the School, and that the average fee paid by all the children does not exceed 6d. per week. This consent is subject to the proviso that not less than 25 per cent. of the places provided are free.

WALES (with MONMOUTHSHIRE).

Swansea County Borough.	Swansea, Central Higher Elementary Boys' School. Swansea, Central Higher Elementary Girls' School.	Not exceeding 1s. per week on condition that not less than two-thirds of the places available in the School are reserved as free places, and that the requirements of Section 4 (1) Elementary Education Act, 1891, are complied with. This sanction may be subject to reconsideration at the end of the current year if the School does not obtain recognition as a Secondary School.

B.—CASE in which Sanction to a Fee has been refused,

ENGLAND.

Local Education Authority.	District and School.
Warrington County Borough.	Warrington, Beaumont proposed Council School.

3. REPORT IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 98 OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870, OF CASES IN WHICH ANNUAL GRANTS HAVE BEEN REFUSED TO SCHOOLS UNDER THAT SECTION.

Local Education Authority.	District and School.	Reason for Refusal.
Yorkshire, West Riding County Council.	Wombwell, Low Valley, St. Michael's Roman Catholic School.	School unnecessary.
London County Council.	Bromley, Tidey Street Temporary Council School.	School unnecessary.
Warwickshire County Council	Minworth, Congregational School.	School unnecessary.

APPENDIX II.

List of Public Inquiries between the 1st August, 1906, and the 31st July, 1907, inclusive.

Place.	Subject of Inquiry.	Decision.
England (excluding Monmouthshire)		
1. Yorks (N.R.) Northallerton	The establishment of a new Council School	Proposal approved.
2. Southampton (Havant)	Whether an existing School was necessary or not	School unnecessary.
3. Bacup	The establishment of a new Council School	Proposal approved.
	The proposal to establish a New Roman Catholic School at Wombwell, Yorks (W.R.) was refused. Decision given too late for inclusion in last year's Report.	
Wales. (including Monmouthshire).		
1. Flint, Llanasa	The establishment of a new Council School and the amount of accommodation to be provided.	Proposal approved to provide accommodation for 150 children.

APPENDIX III.

TABLE A.

TABLE giving the percentage of the Number of Scholars between the ages of 12 and 15, to the Number between the ages of 10 and 13.

Statistical Year.	No. of Scholars aged 12–15. 1.	No. of Scholars aged 10–13 two years previously. 2.	Percentage of Column 1 to Column 2.
1899–1900	785,659	1,690,762	46.47
1900–01	835,707	1,708,710	48.91
1901–02	930,634	1,718,412	54.16
1902–03	972,903	1,740,358	55.90
1903–04	1,010,025	1,774,942	56.90
1904–05	1,060,039	1,810,982	58.53
1905–06	1,076,047	1,837,995	58.54

TABLE B.

TABLE giving Number of Scholars aged 7–12, Number aged 5–10 two years previously, and amount of excess of the former over the latter.

Statistical Year.	No. of Scholars aged 7–12. 1.	No of Scholars aged 5–10 two years previously. 2.	Increase in two years (excess of Column 1 over Column 2).
1899–1900	3,065,764	3,014,170	51,594
1900–01	3,100,371	3,058,323	42,048
1901–02	3,122,377	3,079,428	42,949
1902–03	3,158,981	3,110,596	48,385
1903–04	3,177,419	3,131,154	46,265
1904–05	3,157,507	3,156,219	1,288
1905–06	3,168,260	3,164,946	3,314

APPENDIX IV.

Proceedings under the Charitable Trusts Acts.

The following Table shows the number and description of the Schemes and Orders under these Acts made during the year ending 31st December, 1906, and during the seven months ended July 31st, 1907, as compared with the number and description of those made during the previous years:—

Description of Orders.	Numbers.						
	During the year 1903.	During the year 1904.	During the year 1905.	During the year 1906.		From January 1st, 1907—July 31st, 1907.	
				England	Wales and Mon.	England	Wales and Mon.
Schemes	115	121	247	258	28	78	10
Orders for the appointment or removal of Trustees	18	42	38	23	1	15	—
Orders certifying approval of the provisional appointment of Trustees or Governors	98	99	99	117	7	55	1
Authority to grant building, mining and other special leases, or to execute agreements for leases and directions thereon	52	112	163	230	19	139	16
Authority to raise, adjust, or discharge loans, or to expend funds for the benefit of endowments on improvements, building or otherwise	60	63	95	124	17	55	7
Authority to sell real estate	95	106	118	112	—	50	1
Authority to exchange real estate	2	6	1	10	—	13	—
Authority to purchase real estate	13	16	19	27	2	3	—
Order under the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891	—	1	2	2	—	1	—
Certificate authorising application to Court for transfer to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	4	13	9	4	—	3	—
Authority to grant pension	4	6	6	12	—	4	—
Authority to redeem rent charges and other periodical payments	3	10	4	2	—	5	—
Orders authorising the payment of mining rents to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	6	1	1	2	—	2	—
Application to His Majesty's Attorney-General for sanction to proceedings under the Charitable Trusts (Recovery) Act, 1891	—	—	2	2	—	1	—
For various purposes not comprised under any of the foregoing heads	30	48	42	54	4	34	2
	500	649	846	979	78	458	37

APPENDIX V.

TABLE giving the Number of the Board's Cookery Diplomas issued during the years 1900–1907.

Year.	Number of Students in Training Schools of Cookery who took any portion of the Examination for the Board's Diploma.		Number qualified by complete Examination in Cookery.	Number of Diplomas Issued.			
				Full.		Limited.	
	Practical.	Theoretical.		First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
1900	211	444	124	2	11	—	—
1901	382	627	258	70	74	3	3
1902	452	599	295	102	119	2	11
1903	480	707	285	115	118	1	—
1904	534	712	339	118	114	—	1
1905	604	732	384	152	90	—	1
1906	653	705	442	181	99	1	6
1907	272	205	254	210	146*	—	4*

* There are still 57 cases outstanding, the full conditions for the issue of the Diploma not having yet been complied with.

APPENDIX VI.

1.—List of Papers presented to Parliament by the Board of Education and issued between the 1st October, 1906, and the 31st July, 1907, inclusive.

No. &c.	Description.
H.C. 178 IV.	Return "of Schools in England and Wales recognised on the 1st day of January, 1906, as Non-Provided Public Elementary Schools, showing as far as practicable the tenure of the premises of such Schools, and the character of the Trusts, if any, to which the premises are subject under any Trust Deeds or Instruments or otherwise. [County of Somerset.] [Price 6d.] *Issued* 2nd October, 1906.
H.C. 178 V.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [County of Southampton.] [Price 6d.] *Issued* 11th October, 1906.
Cd. 3182	List of Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales on 1st January, 1906. [Price 3s. 6d.] *Issued* 18th October, 1906.
Cd. 3201	Regulations relating to the Royal College of Science, the Royal College of Art, and Museums. (From 1st August, 1006, to 31st July, 1907.) [Price 6d.] *Issued* 24th October, 1906.
H.C. 178 VI.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [County of Surrey.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 22nd October, 1906.
H.C. 178 VII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [Counties of Bedford, Cambridge and Huntingdon.] [Price 6d.] *Issued* 23rd October, 1906.
Cd. 3219	Statement showing (1) Number of Voluntary Schools in England and Wales respectively on 1st January, 1906, in Urban Areas with a population of 5,000 and over. (2) Number of Voluntary Schools in England and Wales respectively on 1st January, 1906, in Urban Areas with a population of less than 5,000; (3) Number of Voluntary Schools in England and Wales respectively on 1st January, 1906, in Rural Areas, and their average attendance for the statistical year ended July 31st, 1905, with approximate percentages to the total number, and average attendance of all the Voluntary Schools in England and Wales for the same period. [Price ½d.] *Issued* 27th October, 1906.
Cd. 3208.	List of Books and Papers on Religious Instruction in Schools. [Price 4d.] *Issued* 30th October, 1906.
Cd. 3221.	Note explaining the Repeal Schedule of Education Bill, 1906. [Price 1d.] *Issued* 30th October, 1906.
H.C. 178 VIII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [Counties of Berks and Buckingham.] [Price 6d.] *Issued* 30th October, 1906.
H.C. 178 IX.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [County of Cornwall.] [Price 4d.] *Issued* 5th November, 1906.
H.C. 178 X.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 5th November, 1906.
H.C. 178 XI.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [County of Derby.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 7th November, 1906.
H.C. 178 XIII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above). [County of Dorset.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 12th November, 1906.

No., &c.	Description.
H.C. 178 XIV.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Durham.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 12th November, 1906.
H.C. 178 XII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Devon.] [Price 6d.] *Issued* 15th November, 1906.
Cd. 3243.	Classified Statement of certain cases in which the Premises of Voluntary Schools subject to Charitable Trusts have been transferred since 1902 to Local Education Authorities for valuable consideration. [Price 1½d.] *Issued* 17th November, 1906.
Cd. 3255.	Statistics of Public Education in England and Wales, 1904-5-6. [Price 2s. 5½d.] *Issued* 26th November, 1906.
H.C. 178 XV.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [Counties of Essex and Hertford.] [Price 7d.] *Issued* 6th December, 1906.
H.C. 178 XX.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Middlesex.] [Price 4½d.] *Issued* 6th December, 1906.
H.C. 178 XXIV.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Oxford.] [Price 5d.] *Issued* 7th December, 1906.
H.C. 372	Copy of Education (England and Wales) Bill, 1906, showing the Amendments made by the Lords. [Price 4d.] *Issued* 8th December, 1906.
Cd. 3270	Report of the Board of Education for 1905–6, with Appendices. [Price 5½d,] *Issued* 10th December, 7, 1906.
H.C. 178 XVI.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [Counties of Gloucester and Hereford.] [Price 7d.] *Issued* 18th December, 1906.
H.C. 178 XXI.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Norfolk.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 27th December, 1906.
H.C. 178 XXVII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Stafford.] [Price 7d.] *Issued* 27th December, 1906.
H.C. 178 XXIX.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Sussex.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 27th December, 1906.
H.C. 178 XXXII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Worcester.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 2nd January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above) [County of Northumberland.] [Price 5d.] *Issued* 2nd January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXIII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Nottingham.] [Price 5d.] *Issued* 4th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XIX.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Lincoln.] [Price 6d.] *Issued* 4th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXVI.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Salop.] [Price 5d.] *Issued* 7th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXVIII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Suffolk.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 7th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXX.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Warwick.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 7th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXXI.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Wilts.] [Price 5½d.] *Issued* 7th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXXIII.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of London.] [Price 8d.] *Issued* 7th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXV.	Return (as in H.C. 171 IV. above.) [County of Lancaster.] [Price 1s. 5d.] *Issued* 9th January, 1907.
Cd. 3314.	List of Evening Schools under the administration of the Board of Education, and amount of Grant for 1904–5 [Price 6d.] *Issued* 28th January, 1907.
H.C. 178 XXXIV.	Return (as in H.C. 178 IV. above.) [County of Yorks.] [Price 1s. 2d.] *Issued* 25th January, 1907.
H.C. 391	Return "showing the extent to which, and the manner in which, Local Authorities in England and Wales have applied Funds to the purposes of Technical Education and of other forms of Education other than Elementary

No., &c.	Description.
	during the year 1904–5, under the following Acts :—Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890; Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891; Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889; Public Libraries and Museums Acts, and Education Act, 1902." [Price 1s. 6d.] *Issued* 7th February, 1907.
Cd. 3320	Report of Public Inquiry in respect of the proposed provision of a new Public Elementary School in the Parish of Llanasa (Flint.) [Price 1½d.] *Issued* 8th February, 1907.
H.C. 26	Copy of Draft Order in Council continuing certain provisions contained in the Order in Council of March 6th, 1902. [Price ½d.] *Issued* 18th March, 1907.
H.C. 42	Copy of Draft Order in Council amending the Order of 7th August, 1900, providing for the Establishment of a Consultative Committee. [Price ½d.] *Issued* 18th March, 1907.
Cd. 3386	Report on the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Colleges of Science and of Art, the Geological Survey and Museum, and on the work of the Solar Physics Committee, for 1905 (with index maps.) [Price 1s. 0d.] *Issued* 23rd March, 1907.
Cd. 3385	Report made to the Board of Education in pursuance of 16th and 17th Vict. Ch. 137, Section 60, in the matter of the Charity known as the Hulme Trust Estates (Educational) [Price 2d.] *Issued* 22nd March, 1907.
Cd. 3391	Judgments of the Divisional Court, Court of Appeal, and House of Lords in the case of The King *v.* The County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire. [Price 2½d.] *Issued* 25th March, 1907.
Cd. 3416	Statements showing Number of Teachers (excluding Pupil Teachers and Supplementary Teachers) employed during year ended 31st July, 1906 in Voluntary Schools in England and Wales, classified by Denominations, and Total Amounts paid as Salaries. [Price ½d.] *Issued* 27th March, 1907.
H.C. 77	Report on the Administration of Schools under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, for 1905-1906. [Price 1d.] *Issued* 5th April, 1907.
H.C. 83	Return "by the County Council of each Administrative County in England and Wales, except London, of Particulars as to the Amounts received during the year ended 31st day of March, 1906 (or, if the particulars are not available, then during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1905) from Rates raised under Section 18 (i) (c) and (d) of the Education Act, 1902 over parts only of the Area under the Council for purposes of Elementary Education." [Price 8d.] *Issued* 5th April, 1907.
Cd. 3409	Reports from Universities and University Colleges, 1906. [Price 1s. 5d.] *Issued* 6th April, 1907.
Cd. 3444	Regulations for the Preliminary Education of Elementary School Teachers. (In force from 1st August, 1907.) [Price 3d.] *Issued* 22nd April, 1907.
Cd. 3440	Statement showing Amount of Special Grants paid during 1906–7 in aid of certain Local Education Authorities in England and Wales. [Price ½d.] *Issued* 23rd April, 1907.
Cd. 3510	List of Public Elementary Schools and Certified Efficient Schools in England (excluding Monmouthshire) on 1st August, 1906. [Price 3s. 4d.] *Issued* 4th June, 1907.

No., &c.	Description.
Cd. 3537	Special Reports on Educational Subjects. Vol. 17. Schools Public and Private in the North of Europe. [Price 8d.] *Issued* 10th June, 1907.
Cd. 3538	Summary of Figures relating to State-aided Secondary Schools in England (excluding Wales and Monmouthshire) with a Memorandum on the Management and Character of those Schools, in respect of Public Control and Freedom from Denominational Restrictions. [Price 1d.] *Issued* 10th June, 1907.
Cd. 3530	Report made to the Board of Education in the result of an Inquiry into Endowments appropriated in whole, or in part, to purposes of Elementary Education in the County of Cornwall, or in any part thereof. [Price 6d.] *Issued* 14th June, 1907.
Cd. 3555	Regulations for Technical Schools, Schools of Art, and other Schools and Classes (Day and Evening) for further Education. [From 1st August, 1907, to 31st July, 1908.] [Price 2d.] *Issued* 15th June, 1907.
Cd. 3537	Errata to Vol. 17 of Special Reports on Educational Subjects. *Issued* 26th June, 1907.
Cd. 3571	Building Regulations, being principles to be observed in planning and fitting up new buildings for Public Elementary Schools, with rules as to construction and certain requirements as to plans. [Price 2d.] *Issued* 1st July, 1907.
Cd. 3582	General Report on the Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers, 1903-1907, with Historical Introduction. [Price 7s. 8d.) *Issued* 3rd July, 1907.
Cd. 3592	Regulations for Secondary Schools. (In force from 1st August, 1907). [Price 2½d.] *Issued* 4th July, 1907.)
Cd. 3594	Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools in England (exclusive of Wales and Monmouthshire) with Schedules, 1907. [Price 3d.] *Issued* 5th July, 1907.
H.C. 213	Copy of Draft Order in Council continuing certain provisions contained in the Order in Council of March 6th, 1902. [Price ½d.] *Issued* 8th July, 1907.
Cd. 3597	Regulations for the Training of Teachers, and for the Examination of Students in Training Colleges, 1907. [Price 6d.] *Issued* 11th July, 1907.
Cd. 3588	List of Certified Schools for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic children in England and Wales on 1st August, 1906. [Price 2½d.] *Issued* 12th July, 1907.
Cd. 3625	Charter of Incorporation of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. [Price 1½d.] *Issued* 19th July, 1907.
Cd. 3604	Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools in Wales (including Monmouthshire), with Schedules, 1907. [Price 3d.] *Issued* 22nd July, 1907.
H.C. 231	Copy "of General Introduction to the Return (H.C. 178, 1906), made in compliance with an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1906, together with Appendices, Tabular Summaries, a List of Additions and Corrections, and a Key to the Symbols used in the Return." [Price 2s. 3d.] *Issued* 22nd July, 1907.
Cd. 3643	Regulations for Secondary Schools in Wales (including Monmouthshire). (In force from 1st August, 1907). [Price 1½d.] *Issued* 31st July, 1907.
Cd. 3597	Erratum slip for the Regulations for the Training of Teachers, and for the Examination of Students in Training Colleges. *Issued* 31st July, 1907.

2.—List of Papers, other than Parliamentary Papers, issued by the Board of Education between 1st October, 1906, and the 31st July, 1907, inclusive.

Certificate Examination of the Board of Education for Teachers in Elementary Schools, 1905. Statistics of Candidates arranged under Local Education Authorities. *Issued* 11th October, 1906.

Examination Papers set at the Certificate Examination, 1906. *Issued* 20th October, 1906.

Music in Secondary Schools (Form 125 S. (G.)). *Issued* 20th November, 1906.

Letter of 2nd January, 1907, to the County Councils Association respecting the Regulations for Special Subjects (Schedule III. of the Code, 1906).

Circular to Local Education Authorities on the Education (Provision o Meals) Act, 1906. (Circular 552.) *Issued* 8th January, 1907.

King's Scholarship Examinations, 1905 and 1906. Statistics of Candidates arranged under Local Education Authorities. *Issued* 21st February 1907.

Pronunciation of Latin. (Circular 555.) *Issued* 21st February, 1907.

Special Report on the Teaching of Cookery to Public Elementary School Children in England and Wales; by the Chief Woman Inspector of the Board of Education. *Issued* 3rd April, 1907.

List of Training College Students who have completed their periods of Training and are qualified by Examination for recognition as Certificated Teachers, 1906. (List 19.) *Issued* 15th May, 1907.

Certificate Examination of the Board of Education for Teachers in Elementary Schools, 1906. Statistics of Candidates arranged under Local Education Authorities. *Issued* 24th May, 1907.

"Continuation School work in the Grand Duchy of Baden and in Canton Zurich." By Florence E. Barger. (Educational Pamphlet No. 6.) *Issued* 10th June, 1907.

Recorded Service of certain Certificated Teachers not serving on the Teaching Staff of Elementary Schools. (Circular 563.) *Issued* 14th June, 1907.

Modern Sides of Public Schools: (ii).—Rugby. By Charles G. Steel. (Educational Pamphlet No. 7.) *Issued* 17th June, 1907.

Regulations for the Preliminary Education of Elementary School Teachers. Wales. *Issued* 17th June, 1907.

Teaching of Geography in Secondary Schools. (Circular 561.) *Issued* 18th June, 1907.

Result List of the Preliminary Examination for the Elementary School Teachers' Certificate, 1907. (List 30). *Issued* 26th June, 1907.

Memorandum on the Examination of Candidates from Public Elementary Schools for free places in Secondary Schools. (Circular 569.) *Issued* 10th July, 1907.

The Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation Rules, 1907. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1907, No. 485. *Issued* 11th July, 1907.

Regulations and Syllabus for the Examination of Candidates for Recognition as Pupil-Teachers, 1908. *Issued* 16th July, 1907.

Examination Papers set at the Preliminary Examination for the Elementary School Teachers' Certificate, 1907. *Issued* 16th July, 1907.

List 6 and Circular 532 (Revised), *Issued* 19th July, 1907.

Memorandum for the Information of Governors of Schools on Certain Legal Questions arising under the Regulations for Secondary Schools (1907). (Circular 568.) *Issued* 20th July, 1907.

Modern Sides of Public Schools: (iii).—Eton. By A. A. Somerville (Educational Pamphlet No. 8.) *Issued* 25th July, 1907.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORTS

FROM THOSE

UNIVERSITIES

AND

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

IN GREAT BRITAIN

WHICH PARTICIPATE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

1907.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1908.

[Cd. 3885.]

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REPORTS FROM UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES, 1907.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Board of Education, beg to present to Your Majesty the following Reports from the Universities and University Colleges which participated during the year ended 31st March 1907 in the annual grant, now amounting to 100,000*l.*, made by Parliament for "University Colleges in Great Britain," and from the three Colleges in Wales which receive a grant of 4,000*l.* each.

The Report in each case is for the academical year next following the year for which the Returns included in the last published Report were furnished.

The Form of "Heads for Return" under which, so far as has been found conveniently possible, the Reports have been compiled is printed on pages vii–x. This Form is on substantially identical lines with the one used in previous years, but some slight re-arrangements and improvements have been made in the Form from which the present volume is compiled.

(Signed) REGINALD MCKENNA,
President.

ROBERT L. MORANT,
Secretary.

Board of Education,
15 *January* 1908.

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH PARTICIPATE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FORM OF HEADS FOR RETURN UNDER WHICH THE REPORTS IN THIS VOLUME HAVE BEEN COMPILED.

The year to which the Return under Headings III. to VI., and VIII. (B), relates should be specified. If any of the Headings are inapplicable for any reason to the case of a particular University or University College, the fact should be stated in the Return.

I. PRELIMINARY:

(*a*) Objects of the University or College, as defined in the Charter, or other instrument of foundation, and the date of such instrument.

(*b*) The Governing Bodies, their constitution, functions, and mutual relations, with lists of their members and officers.

II. LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Description of land and buildings occupied for the immediate purposes of the University or College, showing the number of rooms (including laboratories, libraries, museums, &c.) available for lectures, classes, or private study, and the total number of students for whose instruction provision is or can be made. If any students are lodged or boarded, the numbers that can be accommodated should be given. Tenure of the land and buildings and the cost of their provision.

III. STAFF AND EDUCATIONAL WORK:

(*a*) Faculties, Departments, or Branches, with the conditions of admission to each, and the number, names, and remuneration of the principal Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators.

(*b*) Degrees or other diplomas granted by the University or College, with a statement of the conditions attaching to their award.

(*c*) Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained during the year by present students, with the chief distinctions (University or other) obtained during the year by former students.

(*d*) Provision made for post-graduate courses and research work.

(*e*) Length of annual session and of terms.

(*f*) Extension work.

IV. STUDENTS:

(NOTE.—The Return under this Head should be separately furnished in respect of (i.) Evening students, and (ii.) students under sixteen years of age.)

(*1*) *General.*

(*a*) Numbers and sex.

(*b*) Brief particulars of the previous education of the students, and the area from which they are drawn—*e.g.*, what proportion of them have attended a Secondary School, and what proportion of them are drawn from within a radius of thirty miles, or from outside the United Kingdom.

(*2*) *Studies.*

Under this Sub-head the Return should be given under A, unless the organization and records of the University or College render it inconvenient to give the Return in that form, in which case B should be followed—

Whether the Return is made under A or B, the number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers should be added in brackets after any number which includes such students.

A.

(NOTE.—Only students taking 300 hours or more of study in the Academical Year should be included in these Tables. Particulars respecting students taking less than 300 hours of study in the Academical Year, or Evening students, should be given separately.)

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In first year of a Degree Course.	In second year of a Degree Course.	In third or later year of a Degree Course.	Post graduate.

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In first year of a Course.	In second year of a Course.	In third or later year of a Course.

B.

Number of students in each Faculty, Department, or Branch, who have received instruction for—

(i.) 25 hours or under;
(ii.) more than 25 hours but not more than 125;
(iii.) more than 125 hours but not more than 300;
(iv.) more than 300 hours but not more than 500;
(v.) over 500 hours.

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(*a*) Estimate of cost of living for students, distinguishing between those in lodgings and those in residential hostels or halls (if any) connected with the University or College.

(*b*) Arrangements made whether by means of clubs, societies, or otherwise, for the corporate life of the students.

V. FEES:

Fees for the various degree and other diploma courses, and for occasional courses, examinations, &c.

VI. FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND EXHIBITIONS:

Number and value, with brief particulars of source from which derived, conditions on which tenable, and length of tenure.

VII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER BODIES:

How far has the University or College established direct relations with—

(*a*) Other Universities, Colleges, Schools, or other educational institutions;
(*b*) Local Education Authorities;
(*c*) Government Departments?

VIII. Finance:

(A.) Abstract of Capital Account, showing receipts (including the value of any gifts of land or buildings) and the application of the receipts, whether in land or buildings, in investments, or otherwise.

N.B.—This information should go back, if possible, to the foundation of the University or College.

(B.) Account of annual income and expenditure, distinguishing under the head of income between subscriptions, legacies and donations (if not treated as capital), interest on endowments, fees and other sources of revenue, and specifying the assistance derived from—

(*a.*) Government Grants—

(i.) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(ii.) Board of Education, under the Regulations for the Training of Teachers.

(iii.) Board of Education, under any other Regulations.

(iv.) Treasury Grant to Universities and University Colleges.

(*b.*) Grants from Local Authorities (specifying them).

N.B.—Under this Head a separate Return should be made in respect of a Day Training Department, or any other Department or Branch (*e.g.*, Medical, Agricultural, etc.), for which a separate Return can be given.

IX. Other Information:

Any other information which the University or College may desire to furnish should be given under this Head.

July, 1907.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The Charter defines that the University shall be both a Teaching and an Examining University, and shall further the prosecution of original research in all its branches.

(b) *Governing Bodies, etc.*

The University of Birmingham was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 24th of March, 1900; and, by the Birmingham University Act, 1900, Mason University College was merged in the University as from the 1st of October, 1900. The University officers include the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Principal, the Vice-Principal, and Deans of each of the Faculties within the University. The Supreme Governing Body of the University is the Court of Governors. The government and control of the finances of the University and of the discipline, practical repairs, business, and work of the University, are in the hands of the Council of the University, subject to the Statutes and to the control of the Court of Governors. The Members of the Council number twenty-nine. The Senate of the University consists of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Deans of Faculties, and all the Professors of the University, and, subject to Statutes of the University and the control and approval of the Council, the Senate has the regulation and control of the curriculum and education afforded by the University and the discipline of its students. The Principal is *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

The Charter provides that there shall be a Guild of Graduates of the University and a Guild of Undergraduates, each of whom shall have Representatives on the Court of Governors.

The Court of Governors consists of about ninety Life Governors; of five persons appointed by the Council of the City of Birmingham; of Representatives of County Councils, and of other local authorities in the counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Rutlandshire; of representatives appointed by the Chancellor for the time being of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Wales, Manchester, and Birmingham; of Representatives of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; of ten of the Members of Parliament in the seven counties above-mentioned; of a number of Governors, *ex-officio*, and of Governors representative of Public Schools, and

Municipal Societies and Institutions; and of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Deans of Faculties, and Professors of the University.

The Council consists of about twenty-nine persons, including the University officers, at least twelve members of the Court appointed by the Court, and five persons appointed by the Birmingham City Council to be members of the Court.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The site extends from Edmund Street to Great Charles Street, and comprises about an acre of land, with a frontage of 150 feet in Edmund Street, and a depth of 313 feet. The building, which is of great solidity and excellent workmanship, cost 65,000*l.*, and additions recently completed have involved a further expenditure of about 15,000*l.* Part only, however, of the new buildings are used in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Commerce.

The whole of the buildings are erected upon freehold land forming part of the endowment.

Additional buildings have been erected or are in course of erection upon a freehold site of about twenty-five acres at Bournbrook, three miles from the centre of the City of Birmingham, at an estimated cost of about 400,000*l.* The Departments of Engineering (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical), Metallurgy, and Mining, are already housed in these buildings, which include a University Hall, to be used on ceremonial and other occasions.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

There are Faculties of Science, Arts, Medicine, and Commerce within the University. Other Faculties may be added by Statute.

There are special Departments for the training of teachers (men and women).

There are no Evening Classes.

The Subjects of Instruction in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Commerce are the following:—

Mathematics (Pure and Applied). Physics. Chemistry. Metallurgy. Mining. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Physiology. Geology and Physiography. Geography. Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering. Malting and Brewing. Commerce. Finance.

Accounting. Greek. Latin. English Language, Literature, and Composition. French Language and Literature. German Language and Literature. Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. History. Education. Music. Spanish. Italian. Commercial Law.

Note.—Terminal and sessional examinations are held in each of the above subjects.

The staff in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Commerce consists of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, 22 Professors, 14 Special Lecturers, and 25 Lecturers and Demonstrators.

The remuneration of Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Commerce for the Session 1905–6 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mathematics	1,015	0	0
Physics	1,250	0	0
Chemistry	1,456	5	0
Metallurgy	1,025	0	0
Zoology	775	0	0
Botany	670	0	0
Geology	1,004	3	4
Engineering	1,525	0	0
Electrical Engineering	1,637	10	0
Civil Engineering	963	5	6
Mining	900	0	0
Classics	975	0	0
English	775	0	0
Philosophy	690	0	0
French	700	0	0
German	693	15	0
History	550	0	0
Hebrew	10	0	0
Education	772	1	0
Commerce	950	0	0
Accounting	300	0	0
Italian	150	0	0
Commercial Law	97	13	0
	18,884	12	10

The following ordinances deal with the conditions of tenure of Professorships and other Teacherships:—

The manner of appointment and the duties of the Professors, Lecturers, Teaching Staff, External Examiners and Librarian, shall in each case be determined by the Council after report thereon by the Senate.

The emoluments, allowances and salaries of the officers of the University, its Professors, Lecturers, Teaching Staff, Secretary, Registrar, and servants shall be determined by the Council.

Professors and Independent Lecturers shall hold office during good behaviour, but may be removed by the Council for good cause as defined by the Statutes of the University; provided also that it shall be competent for the Senate, either on its own initiative or upon request by the Council, to take into consideration the case of any Professor or Independent Lecturer.

and for a majority of the members of the Senate present and voting at a duly convened meeting of the Senate (such voting to be by ballot), to represent to the Council that in the general interest of the University or for some special reason it is desirable that the engagement of any Professor or Independent Lecturer should be determined, and upon receipt of such representation the Council may terminate the engagement of such Professor or Lecturer by six months' notice in writing.

The engagements of members of the Teaching Staff (other than Professors and Independent Lecturers) and of the Secretary, Registrar, officers and servants of the University may, subject to any special provision in the terms of their engagements, respectively, be determined by three months' notice in writing on either side.

(b) *Regulations for Degrees, etc., granted by the University.*

No undergraduate can obtain a degree without attendance upon certain prescribed courses of study in the University, extending over a period of at least three sessions after matriculation; and no attendance upon lectures in the University prior to matriculation will be accepted as any part of the qualification necessary for a degree without special leave from the Senate. The work of candidates is estimated (1) by means of periodical exercises, class examinations, and inspection of laboratory note-books throughout the session, and (2) by means of examinations at the end of the session, and the same total of marks is obtainable in each of these two portions of the student's work. At the end of each session every undergraduate is required to present a certificate of qualification, stating that he has attended to the satisfaction of the Professors concerned not less than two-thirds of the lectures, laboratory and exercise classes, and that he has passed such class examinations and performed such other exercises as his teachers may prescribe in connexion with their own courses, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, before being admitted to the University examination.

B.Sc. Degree in Pure Science.

Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree in Pure Science are required to have spent at least three sessions in attendance on courses of study in the University after matriculation in the Faculty and to pass two University Examinations, the *Intermediate* and the *Final*, in addition to the class examinations held by the Professors in connexion with the courses of study. But if the candidates before entrance to the University have passed the Intermediate examination (or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent to that examination), they will be allowed to sit for the Final Examination after two years of study; but in no case will the degree be conferred on such candidates

until they have completed a further year of study, after which they become eligible for the degree of Master of Science. Candidates are further required to pass an examination in French and German, showing that they possess a knowledge sufficient to enable them to read scientific treatises or memoirs in these languages, before being admitted to the degree. Candidates who have taken either of these languages at the Matriculation Examination will be exempted from further examination in that language.

B.Sc. in Applied Science.

I.—Engineering.

Candidates may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science in any of the three Branches of Engineering, viz.; (*a*) Mechanical Engineering, (*b*) Civil Engineering, (*c*) Electrical Engineering, after attendance on prescribed courses of study in the University extending over a period of at least four years after matriculation.

But if a candidate before entrance to the University has passed the Intermediate Science or the First Engineering Examination (or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent), he will be allowed to enter on the second year courses of study, and will be eligible for the degree after three years instead of four.

II.—Metallurgy.

Candidates may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Metallurgy after attendance on prescribed courses of study extending over a period of three years after matriculation, and passing examinations at the end of each year.

The general arrangements for the examinations are similar to those already described in connexion with the Degree in Engineering.

III.—Mining.

Candidates may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining after attendance on prescribed courses of study extending over a period of at least three years after matriculation, and passing examinations at the end of each year. Candidates are further required to have practical experience in a mine for at least two months in each year, or to have had at least four months of such experience before entering on their courses in the University.

Ordinary Courses for the B.A. Degree.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to have spent at least three sessions in attendance on lectures in the University after having been matriculated in the Faculty

and to pass three University Examinations, the Intermediate, and the First and Second Degree Examinations, in addition to the Class Examinations held by the Professors in connexion with their courses.

Candidates who pass the Intermediate Examination before entering the University are allowed to commence their studies at the second year's courses, and are eligible to sit for their final B.A. Examination after two years of study. Such candidates will not be eligible to receive the degree until they have completed another year of study, after which they will be eligible to receive the M.A degree.

Alternative Courses for Degrees in Arts.

These courses are designed to allow students, especially those who are preparing for the career of a teacher in the higher forms of secondary schools, to devote themselves to a smaller number of subjects studied at a much higher standard than those prescribed in the preceding regulations.

(*a*) *School of Modern Languages.*

Candidates may be admitted to the School of Modern Languages after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the following subjects being taken:—(i.) French; (ii.) German; (iii.) Latin; (iv.) English Language, Literature and History; (v.) either Mathematics or Logic.

This Examination may be taken either at entrance to the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, or at the end of one year's course of study at the University after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates not having already been matriculated who offer Logic instead of Mathematics at the Intermediate Examination will be required to qualify in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination, either in July or September.

After completing a three years' course of study and passing three examinations, and submitting a thesis approved by the Examiners (two copies of which must be presented), students of the School will be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in the School of Modern Languages.

The course for the degree of Master of Arts in the School of Modern Languages embraces the following subjects of study:—

(i.) French *or* German, taken as a principal subject.

(ii.) German *or* French *or* English, taken as a subsidiary subject.

(iii.) An additional subject during the first two years of the course, viz., either German *or* French *or* English *or* Latin.

(*b*) *School of Classics.*

Candidates may be admitted to the School of Classics after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the following subjects being taken:—(i.) Latin; (ii.) Greek; (iii.) English Language, Literature and History; (iv.) A Modern Foreign Language; (v.) either Mathematics or Logic.

This Examination may be taken either at entrance to the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, or at the end of one year's course of study at the University after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates not having been already matriculated who offer Logic instead of Mathematics at the Intermediate Examination will be required to qualify in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination, either in July or in September.

After completing a three years' course of study and passing three examinations, and submitting a thesis approved by the Examiners (two copies of which must be presented), students of the School will be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Classics.

The course for a degree of Master of Arts in the School of Classics embraces the following subjects of study:—(i.) Latin; (ii.) Greek; (iii.) English Literature, or some Modern Foreign Language and Literature, taken as an additional subject during the first two years of the course.

(*c*) *School of English Literature.*

Candidates may be admitted to the School of English Literature after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts. This Examination may be taken either at entrance to the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, or at the end of one year's course of study at the University, after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates not having already been matriculated who offer Logic instead of Mathematics at the Intermediate Examination will be required to qualify in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination, either in July or September.

After completing a three years' course of study and passing three examinations, and on the approval of a thesis, students of the School will be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of English Literature.

The course for the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of English Literature embraces the following subjects of study:—

1.	*Principal Subject:*	English Literature studied for three years.
2.	*Subsidiary:*	Latin studied for three years.
3.	*Additional:*	Either Greek or Italian, or French or German studied for two years.

Regulations for Medical and Surgical Degrees.

The University confers the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine (M.B. and M.D.) and of Bachelor and Master of Surgery (Ch.B. and Ch.M.). The course for the Bachelors' degrees extends over five years from the date of registration with the General Medical Council.

As a rule the first four of these years must be spent in the University, but the Senate has power of recognising attendance at another University as part of the attendance qualifying for these degrees and of recognising examinations passed at such other Universities as exempting from the examinations in Chemistry, Physics, and Elementary Biology. In the case of such students at least three years must be spent in attendance upon classes at the University. The fifth year may be spent at any other school or schools of medicine recognised by the University.

Candidates are allowed to enter for Part I. of the First Professional M.B., Ch.B. Examination (Chemistry and Physics) before commencing residence at the University, provided that they have already passed the Matriculation Examination or some Preliminary Examination accepted by the University in lieu of its Matriculation, such candidates to be eligible for the Final Examination for M.B., Ch.B., after four years' residence in the University, and by producing evidence that they have been registered Medical students by the General Medical Council for a period of five years.

Candidates for the degrees must have complied with the following regulations:—They must have passed (*a*) the Matriculation Examination of the University in Chemistry or Experimental Mechanics, English Language, Literature and History; Latin; Mathematics; and one other foreign language; or (*b*) some other examination recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation.

Every person who has been matriculated is entitled to the privileges of membership of the University and of the Guild of Undergraduates, so long as he is in actual attendance on a course of study in the University approved by a Faculty of the University, but no longer.

The University may admit all persons who have satisfied such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations to any of the courses of study offered by the University, although they have not passed the Matriculation Examination or any examination exempting from the Matriculation Examination; but such students are not entitled to be matriculated or to be members of the Guild of Undergraduates, nor are they entitled to wear the academic dress prescribed for Undergraduates.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

	1906	1907
B. Sc.	32	32
M. Sc.	6	9
D. Sc.	3	3
B.A.	18	26
M.A.	5	3
D. Phil.	–	1
M.B.	12	11
M.D.	3	1
Ch. M.	2	–
B.D.S.	1	–
B. Com.	5	1
	87*	87*

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

Students who have already taken a Bachelor's Degree are encouraged to stay on for another year with a view to obtaining the higher Degree of Master or Doctor, and several research scholarships have been instituted to give such students financial aid in this work. In all the departments of the Faculty of Science which have laboratories, research work, supplemented by short courses of advanced lectures, is carried on; and similarly in the Faculty of Arts short courses of advanced lectures are given in conjunction with the special Schools. All students for higher degrees are required to send in dissertations embodying the results of their researches.

In addition to the final courses for Post-graduate students nearly every group of students has societies in connection with their various departments; for example, there is a Chemical Society, Physical Society, Engineeering Society and Literary and Dramatic Society. In these societies members of the Staff take an active part, and help the students to organise really instructive papers and debates on subjects directly connected with the students' work. In this way much valuable work of an informal kind is accomplished, and the students are encouraged to pursue their studies over rather a wider field than could be included in a College curriculum.

(e) *Length of session.*

Thirty-three weeks, viz. :—Winter Term, 11 weeks. Spring Term, 11 weeks. Summer Term, 11 weeks. Summer Vacation Courses are arranged in Engineering, Mining, and Metallurgy.

(f) *Extension work.*

After some years of experimental work the University is now proceeding on an organised plan which briefly is the constitution of local committees to organise centres, in the first instance in the near neighbourhood of Birmingham, and then gradually

* These numbers include respectively 23 and 20 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

extending outwards. A number of such centres are now either working actively or on the point of commencing.

All those working this Session have enjoyed a remarkable success. Lectures can now be arranged by the Extension Committee on all Scientific Subjects, Arts, Literature and History.

Course of Social Study.

An experiment has been tried of giving five sets of lectures on Social Subjects. The Course lasted throughout last Session and was very successful. This year the Workers' Education Association requested that a similar Course might be given to working men in the evening. This request was complied with and 25 lectures were given on Tuesday evenings, at 8.15, during the Session. The audiences were large throughout, an average of over 250, mostly working men, attended with remarkable regularity. An examination was held at the end of the session, 12 candidates received certificates, three being marked "with distinction," and four prizes were awarded. In answer to a further request from the Workers' Education Association a course of 20 lectures on Scientific Subjects will be delivered during the coming Session, the lecturers being the Principal (Sir Oliver Lodge), Professors Poynting, Lapworth, and Turner.

IV.—Students.*

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

Session 1905–6.

Students.	Age.	Males.	Females.
736†	Under 16 - - - -	—	—
	Over 16 - - - -	453	283
		453	283

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

A large proportion of the students are drawn from Secondary Schools in Birmingham and the Midland Counties within a radius of about thirty miles. A number are received from Public Schools, especially Rugby, Malvern, &c. A small number come from abroad.

* Particulars as to the Staff, Educational work, and Students in the Faculty of Medicine are given under Heading IX.

† This number includes 244 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(2) *Studies.*

The following statement shows the number of Students in each Faculty who have received instruction for :—

25 hours or under;
More than 25 but not more than 125 ;
More than 125 but not more than 300 ;
More than 300 but not more than 500 ;
Over 500 hours.

——	25	125	300	500	500 and upwards.
Faculty of Science - - -	15	31	25	15	203
Faculty of Arts - - -	43	38	22	34	19
Faculty of Commerce - -	8	16	5	11	7
Students in Training - -	—	—	—	—	244

Total number of students 736.

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

A Hall of Residence for men students was opened in 1907, the Council having acquired the residential portion of Queen's College, Birmingham. The Hall will be under the Wardenship of Professor Kirkaldy, and will accommodate forty students. A hostel for women students was opened in October, 1904.

A list of approved lodgings is kept by the Secretary for the use of students.

The charges made by the owners of lodging-houses vary from 25*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per week for board and lodging.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

In the Charter of the University a Guild of Undergraduates is established which has certain privileges in relation to the appointment of Governors of the University. At present all the organisations for furthering the corporate and social life of the students are under the jurisdiction of this Guild. There are Committees for various branches of athletics, for Debating Societies, the conduct of the University Magazines and other social gatherings. A portion of the University Membership fee, which is supposed to include charges for use of the Common Rooms, Library and other expenses of administration, is allocated to a body of trustees for the purpose of financing the various athletic and other societies, and a sum of about £315 per annum is devoted to this purpose.

During the last two or three years a University Club for the use of the male students has been erected which contains reading and debating rooms, used also for meetings, dances and other social purposes, and a writing room and dining room where meals and refreshments at popular prices are procurable throughout the day. All present and past members of the University are eligible for election.

Similarly in connection with the Women's Common Room a social club has also been formed and provision is made for obtaining meals and other refreshments as well as for reading and study.

V.—Fees.

The fees in the classes are calculated upon the basis of 1*s.* per hour for lectures, and 6*d.* per hour for laboratory work. Students paying fees for the entire Session at the commencement of the Session are allowed an abatement of about 20 per cent.

The following statement shows the cost of various University and other courses of instruction:—

(*a*) *Science and Arts.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(i.) Matriculation	19	19	0

(ii.) Courses for B.Sc. Degree in Pure Science:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1st year	from	16	5	6	to	24	13	6
2nd do.	„	12	12	0	„	26	15	6
3rd do.	„	12	12	0	„	27	16	6

(iii.) Courses for B.A. Degree:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st year	19	8	6
2nd do.	16	5	6
3rd do.	16	5	6

(*b*) *Engineering.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st year	28	7	0
2nd do.	36	15	0
3rd do.	42	0	0
4th do.	42	0	0

(*c*) *Commerce.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st year	21	0	0
2nd do.	24	3	0
3rd do.	24	3	0

Examination Fees.

The fees payable before a student is admitted to any of the examinations in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Commerce are set down below. Students failing at any examination are called upon to pay a half-fee when next presenting themselves for the same examination.

Faculty of Science.

	£	s.	d.
(i.) Intermediate Examination	2	0	0
(ii.) Final B.Sc. Examination—			
Subsidiary Subjects	2	0	0
Principal Subjects	2	0	0
(iii.) First Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(iv.) First Mining Examination	2	0	0
(v.) First Metallurgy Examination	2	0	0
(vi.) Second Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(vii.) Second Mining Examination	2	0	0
(viii.) Second Metallurgy Examination	2	0	0
(ix.) Third Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(x.) Third Mining Examination	2	0	0
(xi.) Third Metallurgy Examination	2	0	0
(xii.) Fourth Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(xiii.) Master's Degree Examination	2	0	0
(xiv.) Doctor's Degree Examination	2	0	0
(xv.) Brewing Diploma Examination	2	0	0

Faculty of Arts.

(i.) Intermediate Examination	2	0	0
(ii.) Second Arts Examination	2	0	0
(iii.) Final B.A. Examination	2	0	0
(iv.) M.A. Examination	2	0	0
(v.) D.Phil. or D.Litt. Examination	2	0	0
(vi.) Secondary Teacher's Diploma Examination	2	0	0

Faculty of Commerce.

First Commerce Examination	2	0	0
Second Commerce Examination	2	0	0
Final B. Com. Examination	2	0	0

**Fees on Admission to Degrees.*

(i.) B.Sc. Degree	2	0	0
(ii.) B.A. Degree	2	0	0
(iii.) B.Com. Degree	2	0	0
(iv.) M.Sc. Degree	3	0	0
(v.) M.A. Degree	3	0	0
(vi.) D.Sc. Degree	8	0	0
(vii.) D.Phil. or D.Litt. Degree	8	0	0

* These fees are payable at the same time as the fee for the final Examinations for the Degrees.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Title.	Amount.	Source.	Tenure.	Conditions.
	£			
Entrance Exhibitions (2 of £25 each)	50	University - -	1 year	Awarded on Matric. or Intermediate Examinations. Age limit 19.
Theodore Mander Scholarship	24	Mander Scholarship Fund	2 or 3 years	For Wolverhampton Students.
Polytechnic Bursaries (2 of £45 each)	90	Polytechnic Bursaries Fund	Do.	For candidates whose parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum.
Heslop Memorial Scholarship	25	Heslop Memorial Fund	2 years	Candidates must have been pupils of King Edward VI. School.
Ascough Scholarship -	36	Ascough Scholarship Fund	1 year	For best candidate in Chemistry at Int. Sc. Exam.
Geo. Hy. Marshall Scholarship	40	Marshall Scholarship Fund	3 years	For Classical Students—Int. Arts Exam.
University Exhibitions (2 of £30 each)	60	University - -	1 year	Awarded upon results of Int. Sc. & Art Exams.
University Scholarships (4 of £50 each)	200	Do.	Do.	Awarded upon results of B.Sc. & B.A. Exams.; carry free admission to Classes.
Corbett Scholarship -	28	Founded by the late John Corbett, Esq.	Do.	For best Student in Mathematics at end of 1st or 2nd year.
Harding Scholarships in German (3 of £50 each)	150	Family for the late Charles Harding, Esq.	Do.	For Students in School of Modern Languages.
Sunderland Scholarship	50	£30 provided from Endowed Fund—£20 provided by University	3 years	For students in the Faculty of Commerce.
		POST-GRADUATE WORK.		
Research Scholarships (4 of £50 each)	200	University - -	1 year	Carry free admission to Classes for research work.
Bowen Scholarships in Engineering (2 of £96 each)	192	Founded by T. Aubrey Bowen, Esq.	Do.	Founded for the encouragement of scientific research.
Bowen Scholarship in Metallurgy	96	Do.	Do.	
Priestley Scholarships in Chemistry (3 of £96 each)	288	Do.	Do.	

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

The University is in touch with a number of Public and Secondary Schools in the Midlands with a view to their scholars preparing for entrance to the University, and particularly has organized a School Leaving Examination which under specified conditions is accepted in lieu of the Matriculation Examination. The University further undertakes the inspection of the Schools mentioned above and presents reports thereon.

Education Authorities in Birmingham and in the adjoining counties offer numerous Scholarships tenable in the University, and in many instances the University is represented on the Authority by a nominee. The University undertakes the examination of Candidates for such Scholarships.

The Day Training Colleges for men and women students are conducted under the supervision of the Board of Education.

The University is recognised by the Board of Education as an Inspecting Agency for Secondary Schools under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

VIII.—FINANCE.

A.—Abstract of Capital Account.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ENDOWMENT, *viz.*:—		
Original Endowment by Sir Josiah Mason, after deducting excess of expenditure by Mason University College, to 30th September, 1900	188,984 13 10	
Additional Endowment subscribed to College	14,150 11 2	
		203,135 5 0
Special Endowment Funds (*Mason College*), viz.:—		
Physical Laboratory Maintenance — 5,000 0 0		
Less: Decrease on Change of Securities 212 10 0		
	4,787 10 0	
Day Training College	5,000 0 0	
Corbett Scholarship	1,000 0 0	
Bunce Prize	100 0 0	
Heslop Scholarship	755 0 0	
Heslop Medal	100 0 0	
Constance Naden Medal	175 2 9	
Karl Dammann Prize	161 5 0	
Russell Prize	67 16 5	
		12,146 14 2
University General Endowment already received	378,728 6 11	
Less: Decrease on Sale of Securities	2,499 17 0	
	376,228 9 11	
New Site at Bournbrook for University Buildings, presented by The Right Honourable Baron Calthorpe	20,000 0 0	
Donation by Joshua Williams, Esq.	1,300 0 0	
The Thomas Best Fund	20,000 0 0	
		417,528 9 11
University Special Endowments:—		
Chance Endowment Fund	51,172 12 4	
Mander Scholarship Endowment Fund	808 14 10	
The Walter Myers Travelling Studentship Fund	3,000 0 0	
The Polytechnic Bursaries Fund	3,250 0 0	
The Panton Prize Fund	72 0 0	
The Ascough Scholarship Fund	1,000 0 0	
The School of Music Fund and Interest	1,019 15 10	
The Sunderland Scholarship Fund	900 0 0	
The Deakin Prize Fund	50 0 0	
The Austin Prize Fund	71 15 11	

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ENDOWMENT PROPERTY, *viz.*:—			
Site and Buildings, Edmund Street, provided by Sir Josiah Mason, and additions to 30th September, 1905	107,866 3 4		
Additions during this year	420 8 0		
Expenditure by University	20,217 5 5		
New Site for University Buildings, and expenditure thereon	263,922 3 7		
Expenditure upon Equipment of University Buildings	45,735 3 0		
	309,657 6 7		
	438,161 3 4		
Freehold Properties transferred by Sir Josiah Mason, estimated at	106,139 12 4		
Do., purchased since	29,273 6 9		
Investments in Corporation, Colonial, English Railway, and other Securities, &c.	134,654 17 2		
		708,228 19 7	
Cash with Bankers:—			
Endowment Accounts		6,796 7 0	
Ingleby Fund Account		127 13 8	
Current Account		2,972 15 9	
Cash in hand		16 18 4	
Rents outstanding		1,549 18 6	
Sundry Receipts outstanding		3,829 2 8	
		723,521 15 6	
Cash with Bankers, The Chancellor's Special Fund		518 16 3	

VIII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

A.—Abstract of Capital Account—continued.

LIABILITIES—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
University Special Endowments—*continued.*		
The Huxley Lectureship Fund	700 0 0	
"Richard Peyton" Chair of Music Fund	10,000 0 0	
The Marshall Fund and Interest	1,676 5 10	
The McClean Fund	5,000 0 0	
		78,721 4 9
Priestley and Bowen Scholarships:—Balance not awarded		1,260 0 0
The Walter Myers Travelling Studentship:—Balance of income not awarded		446 12 2
Special Endowment Funds:—Income in hand		507 11 7
Amount reserved in respect of instruction yet to be given in Medical Faculty		2,165 7 0
Caution Money in hand		51 0 0
Sundry Creditors		3,100 0 9
Special donations and other balances unexpended		2,439 17 0
		721,502 2 4
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure to date, per Income and Expenditure Account		2,019 13 2
		723,521 15 6
The Chancellor's Special Fund, per Account		518 16 3
		£724,040 11 9

ASSETS—*continued.*	£ s. d.
	£724,040 11 9

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906.*

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Endowment:		
Net Rents and Interest from Mason Endowment	4,244 6 8	
Additional Endowment Fund	450 5 11	
Dividends and Interest upon University General Endowment	1,790 11 8	
Dividends arising from Investment of Chance Endowment Fund	1,382 10 6	
Physical Laboratory Maintenance Fund	141 19 8	
Lapworth Research Fund	250 0 0	
Philosophy Lectureship Fund	140 0 0	
Francis McClean Fund	133 0 0	
		8,532 14 5
Government Grant (Teaching)	9,850 0 0	
Ditto (Examining)	2,000 0 0	
		11,850 0 0
Local Authorities Grants:—		
City of Birmingham	6,003 0 0	
County Council of Staffordshire	500 0 0	
County Council of Worcestershire	500 0 0	
		7,003 0 0
The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham		500 0 0
Students' Fees:—		
Membership Fees received from Students in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce	399 16 6	
Fees received from Students in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce for the Session 1905–1906	7,715 0 0	

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stipends of Principal, Assistants, and Clerk	2,500 0 0	
Working Expenses of Principal's Research Laboratory	392 6 5	
Stipends of Vice-Principal and Clerks	615 0 0	
		3,507 6 5
Stipends of Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators: Science, Arts, and Commerce		18,884 12 10
Medicine		4,221 17 5
Scholarships (Science, Arts, and Commerce)	366 15 0	
Ditto (Medical)	63 0 0	
		429 15 0
University Examinations:—		
Examiners' Fees	1,562 2 6	
Invigilators' Fees	182 3 6	
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	476 1 9	
		2,220 7 9
Expenses of Degree Congregation		88 2 11
Grant, being one-third of Students' Membership Fees to the Trustees of Students' Common Room and Athletic Club Funds		165 16 6
Departmental Expenses		7,674 4 4

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount retained in hand last year for instruction yet to be given to Students in the Faculty of Medicine	2,164 5 10		
Received from Students during the year	2,024 9 9		
	4,188 15 7		
Less:—Amount carried forward in respect of instruction yet to be given	2,165 7 0		
	2,023 8 7		
Membership Fees received from Students in the Faculty of Medicine	97 13 0		
		2,121 1 7	
Incidental Fees, viz.:—			
Practical Physiology	27 16 6		
Practical Pathology	15 19 6		
Practical Pharmacy	10 6		
Operative Surgery	1 1 0		
Dental Histology	1 1 0		
Practical Forensic Medicine	3 13 6		
Anatomy	32 11 0		
		82 13 0	
Locker Fees received from students		27 2 0	
Fees received from Candidates attending Provincial Examinations of the University of London	295 0 0		
Less:—Sub-Examiner's Fees and Expenses	104 10 8		
		190 9 4	
Library:—			
Stipends of Librarian and Assistants	253 11 6		
Books, Binding, &c.	600 0 0		
		853 11 6	
General Management		3,121 15 8	
Maintenance		4,715 3 7	
School of Brewing:—			
Stipends of Professor, Lecturer and Demonstrator	1,286 5 0		
Salary of Clerk	63 15 0		
Wages of Assistants	107 12 0		
Printing and Advertising	54 12 7		
Cleaning, &c.	35 7 0		
Water	6 0 0		
Rates	30 0 0		
Apparatus, Materials, and Sundries	72 14 9		
Insurance	2 4 8		
Repairs	5 4 6		
		1,663 15 6	
Harding Scholarships in German		150 0 0	
Gladstone Memorial Prize		5 0 0	
Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society's Prize		5 5 0	
Conversazione at opening of Medical Faculty		45 7 2	
Annuities payable under the Will of the late Sir Josiah Mason to Madame Elizabeth Saglier and Mrs. Sara Smith		152 0 0	

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Local Fees received from Candidates attending the Professional Preliminary Examination of the College of Preceptors - - - -	32 12 6				
Less — Examiner's Fees and Expenses - -	8 16 0				
		23 16 6			
Amounts received from Students for hire of Apparatus, Materials used, &c.:—					
Chemical Department -		9 0 0			
			10,568 18 11		
Amounts received for Engineering Testing Fees - - - - - - - -			3 2 0		
EXAMINATION FEES - - - - - -			1,630 0 0		
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE:—					
Amount applicable to the General Expenditure of the University in connection with the Training of Teachers, as per account - - - - - - - - -			2,733 1 4		
BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT:—					
Fees from Public Authorities for examination of Bacteriological Specimens -		690 15 4			
Fees received from Medical Practitioners for examination of Bacteriological Specimens - - - - - - -		122 13 10			
			813 9 2		

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHOOL OF BREWING:—						
Contribution from Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association, on account of the working expenses of the School of Brewing, to 30th September 1906	1,008	12	0			
Fees received for examinations of Specimens, Reports, etc., in Analytical Department	312	0	9			
Donations from Mr. W. Waters Butler	20	0	0			
				1,340	12	9
Donations to Departments, viz.:—						
Department of Brewing						
Department of Commerce						
Department of Education—Examination and Inspection Fees, *less* Expenses				36	0	9
Legacy bequeathed by the late Miss Frances Reynolds						
Harding Scholarships in German				150	0	0
Gladstone Memorial Prize				5	0	0
Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society's Prize				5	5	0
Sundries				49	11	0
				£45,220	15	4
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 30th September, 1906				2,683	6	3
				£47,904	1	7

Memorandum:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1901–2				485	13	3
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1902–3				1,634	13	1
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1903–4				1,509	9	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1904–5				2,557	6	10
				6,187	2	11
Less:—						
Excess of Expenditure over Income, 1900–1	1,484	3	6			
Excess of Expenditure over Income, 1905–6	2,683	6	3			
				4,167	9	9
				2,019	13	2
						£47,904 1 7

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

The Chancellor's Special Fund.

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donations per the Chancellor to 30th September, 1905	8,879 2 0	
Interest allowed by Bankers to 30th September, 1905	348 7 0	8,879 2 0
Ditto this year	14 5 3	
		362 12 3
		£9,241 14 3

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure to 30th September, 1905	8,174 3 3	
Ditto this year	548 14 9	
		8,722 18 0
Balance in hands of Bankers		*518 16 3
		£9,241 14 3

* Liabilities have been incurred to the extent of this balance.

Spencer Research Fund.

Income.	£ s. d.
Donation from John Spencer, Esq.	255 0 0
	£255 0 0

Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Expenditure to date	52 10 0
Amount in hand	202 10 0
	£255 0 0

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

Day Training College.

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grants from the Board of Education :—		
(*a*) For the Council	2,440 0 0	
(*b*) For the Students	5,225 0 0	
		7,665 0 0
Special Grants from Board of Education for Science and Drawing		732 0 0
Income from Endowment provided by G. H. Kenrick, Esq.		190 0 0
Students' Fees		2,440 0 0
Amount received from Students for Books, &c.		257 10 8
Interest allowed by Bank		21 5 3
Amount received from Bishop Lloyd's Charity, for Bursary granted to A. N. Tyers		5 0 0
		£11,310 15 11

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, Postages, Stationery, and other Expenses of Administration		275 4 0
Salaries of the Head Mistress, Assistant Mistresses, and Master of Method and Assistants		1,951 2 0
Amount paid for Books, &c., for Students		256 5 1
Ditto ditto for use of College		24 14 2
Rent, Rates and Taxes		576 12 11
Fuel and Light		96 3 9
Wages of Servants		98 18 9
Furniture, Repairs and Cleaning		64 13 11
Grants from Board of Education paid to Students		5,225 0 0
Bursary—A. N. Tyers		5 0 0
Sundries		4 0 0
		8,577 14 7
Balance transferred to General Income Account		2,733 1 4
		£11,310 15 11

Corbett Scholarship.

INCOME.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount in hand on 30th September, 1905	67 5 1	Scholarship	27 12 0
One Year's Dividend on £727 Metropolitan Railway Company Debenture Stock	27 12 0	Amount in hand	67 5 1
	£94 17 1		£94 17 1

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

Bunce Prize.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on 30th September, 1905	10	10	0	Prize	3	0	0
One Year's Interest on £100 Birmingham Corporation 3 per cent. Stock	3	0	0	Amount in hand	10	10	0
	£13	10	0		£13	10	0

Heslop Memorial Scholarship.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	21	0	8	Scholarship	25	0	0
One Year's Interest on £724 3s. 7d. Birmingham Corporation 3½ per cent. Stock	24	1	6	Amount in hand	20	2	2
	£45	2	2		£45	2	2

Heslop Memorial Medal.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	15	3	10	Medal	5	0	0
One Year's Dividend on £73 4 per cent. London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company Debenture Stock	2	15	4	Amount in hand	12	19	2
	£17	19	2		£17	19	2

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

Constance Naden Medal.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	45	2	11	Amount in hand (*Medal not awarded*)	50	2	9
One Year's Interest on £175 2*s.* 9*d.* Birmingham Corporation 3 per cent. Stock, *less* Tax	4	19	10				
	£50	2	9		£50	2	9

Karl Dammann Memorial Prize.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	18	19	6	Prize	5	0	0
Birmingham Corporation Water Annuity, *less* Tax	4	15	0	Amount in hand	18	14	6
	£23	14	6		£23	14	6

Russell Memorial Prize.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on 30th September, 1905	3	9	2	Amount in hand (*Prize not awarded*)	5	2	6
One Year's Dividend on £67 0*s.* 11*d.*, 2½ per cent. Consols	1	13	4				
	£5	2	6		£5	2	6

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

Ingleby Lectures and Scholarships.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	94	7	5	Ingleby Scholar	10	0	0
One Year's Dividend on £2,069 17*s.* 2*d.*, 2½ per cent. Consols	49	3	0	Printing, Advertising, Postage, &c.	6	19	7
Interest allowed by Bank	1	2	10		16	19	7
				Amount in hand	127	13	8
	£144	13	3		£144	13	3

Theodore Mander Scholarship.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	15	11	0	Scholarships	36	0	0
One year's Interest on £822 1*s.* 0*d.*, India 3 per cent. Stock	23	8	8	Amount in hand	2	19	8
	£38	19	8		£38	19	8

The Walter Myers Travelling Studentship.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	351	2	2	Amount in hand	446	12	2
One Year's Interest on £60 Birmingham Corporation Rent Charges, *less* Tax	57	0	0				
One year's Interest on £1,166 London and India Docks Company A Debenture Stock	38	10	0				
	£446	12	2		£446	12	2

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

The T. Aubrey Bowen Scholarships.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand 30th September, 1905	1,255	16	8	Priestley Scholarship in Chemistry, awarded to F. Barrow	96	13	4
Amount received from the Executors of the late T. Aubrey Bowen, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia, on account of Annuity for year ended July 27th, 1906	584	3	4	Priestley Scholarship in Chemistry, awarded to A. H. Cox	96	13	4
				Priestley Scholarship in Chemistry, awarded to R. V. Stanford	96	13	4
				Bowen Scholarship in Engineering, awarded to T. S. Pipe	96	13	4
				Bowen Scholarship in Engineering, awarded to E. W. Heathcote	96	13	4
				Bowen Scholarship in Metallurgy, awarded to F. D. Simpson	96	13	4
					580	0	0
				Amount in hand	1,260	0	0
	£1,840	0	0		£1,840	0	0

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

The Polytechnic Bursaries Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	96	8	6	Scholarships	96	8	6
One year's Income from £2,030 South Eastern Railway Company 5 per cent. Debenture Stock, *less* Tax	96	8	6	Amount in hand	96	8	6
	£192	17	0		£192	17	0

The Panton Prize in Geology.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	9	6	11	Amount in hand (*Prize not awarded*)	11	6	11
One year's Birmingham Corporation Water Annuity	2	0	0				
	£11	6	11		£11	6	11

The Annie Deakin Prize Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	3	11	3	Amount in hand (*Prize not awarded*)	4	19	9
One year's Dividend on £50 West Bromwich Corporation 3 per cent. Stock	1	8	6				
	£4	19	9		£4	19	9

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September*, 1906—continued.

The Austin Prize Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	1	0	2	Prize	2	0	0
One year's Birmingham Corporation Gas Annuity, *less* Tax	2	0	0	Amount in hand	1	0	2
	£3	0	2		£3	0	2

The Huxley Lectureship Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
One year's Interest on £664 Guest, Keen and Co., Limited, 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	25	4	8	Amount in hand 30th September, 1906	25	4	8
	£25	4	8		£25	4	8

The Dr. E. T. Griffiths Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Donation from the Executors of the late Dr. E. T. Griffiths, to be expended upon the English Department	100	0	0	Expenditure to date	49	13	8
				Amount in hand	50	6	4
	£100	0	0		£100	0	0

B.—Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September, 1906—continued.

The Ascough Scholarship Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand on September 30th, 1905	36	0	5	Scholarship	36	0	0
Income arising from £948 Guest, Keen and Co., Limited, 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	36	0	5	Amount in hand	36	0	10
	£72	0	10		£72	0	10

The Sunderland Scholarship Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
One year's Ground Rents, *less* Tax	24	15	4				
One year's Interest on Bond of City of Quebec	3	16	0	Scholarships	83	6	8
Amount provided by University	54	15	4				
	£83	6	8		£83	6	8

The Richard Peyton Chair of Music Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Dividends received	343	14	2	Amount outstanding	26	12	11
				Professor Sir Edward Elgar's Stipend	300	0	0
				Amount in hand	17	1	3
	£343	14	2		£343	14	2

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September*, 1906—continued.

The Music Library Fund.

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donations, viz:—		
Francis W. V. Mitchell, Esq.	500 0 0	
George Hookham, Esq.	105 0 0	
The late John Feeney, Esq.	25 0 0	
Lord Howe	30 0 0	
		660 0 0
		£660 0 0

Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Expenditure to date	183 18 2
Amount in hand	476 1 10
	£660 0 0

Special Fund for Library.

Income.	£ s. d.
Donation from Miss Annette Harding, in memory of the late Charles Harding, Esq.	100 0 0
	£100 0 0

Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Expenditure to date	48 9 2
Amount in hand	51 10 10
	£100 0 0

IX.—OTHER INFORMATION.

Faculty of Medicine.

This faculty was transferred from Queen's College, Birmingham, on the 1st of October, 1892.

The total number of *individual* students attending classes in the Medical Faculty during the year 1905–1906 was 166.

The existing accommodation in the college buildings is sufficient for about double the number now attending.

The Secretary keeps a list of approved lodgings.

The whole of the medical buildings are erected upon freehold land forming part of the endowment.

The staff consists of 18 Professors, 22 Lecturers, and 11 Demonstrators.

Subjects of Instruction.

Medicine. Surgery. Anatomy. Physiology. Chemistry. Chemical Physics. Biology. Comparative Anatomy. Therapeutics. Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Midwifery and Gynæcology. Pathology. Operative Surgery. Ophthalmology. Lunacy and Mental Diseases. Hygiene and Public Health. Bacteriology. Dental Surgery. Dental Anatomy. Dental Mechanics. Dental Histology. Dental Metallurgy. Diseases of the Mouth.

Note.—Examinations are held in each of the above subjects.

Remuneration of Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators in the Faculty of Medicine for Session 1905-6.

	£	s.	d.
Anatomy	1,245	11	2
Physiology	775	0	0
Medicine	97	2	6
Surgery	92	8	0
Therapeutics	63	0	0
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	56	3	6
Public Health	40	8	6
Midwifery and Gynæcology	103	8	6
Pathology	1,091	15	1
Operative Surgery	18	18	0
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	26	5	0
Mental Diseases	18	18	0
Ophthalmology	18	18	0
Dental Surgery	31	10	0
„ Anatomy	31	10	0
„ Mechanics	14	3	6
„ Materia Medica	5	5	0
„ Histology	15	15	0
Surgical Diseases of the Mouth	47	5	0
Medical Diseases of the Mouth	47	5	0
Special Dental Lecturers and Demonstrators	–	–	–
	4,221	17	5

Length of Session.

Thirty-three weeks.

Fees.

I.—Membership Fees.

Composition Students on entering pay a Membership Fee of £3 3s., which admits them to the University for five years. At the expiration of this period they may, at the discretion of the Dean, be called upon to pay the membership fees demanded from occasional students.

Occasional or Class Students are required to pay £1 1s. for each Winter Session and 10s. 6d. for each Summer Session during which they are in attendance at the University.

II.—Composition Fee.

The Composition Fee, £85, is inclusive and payable in four annual instalments, viz.:—£25, £25, £15, and £20 at the commencement of each year. This fee covers all the courses necessary for the Degrees of this and other Universities, and the ordinary qualifications of the Licensing Boards. It does not include, however, courses for Public Health Diplomas, nor those for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, nor the additional courses required for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and other such higher diplomas and degrees. It is not a *perpetual* fee, and students allowing their courses to fall into arrear, without having previously obtained the written permission of the Dean to do so, are liable to the forfeiture of the unused portion of their Composition Fee.

III.—Class Fees.

Students wishing to do so can pay for each class as they take it, the following table showing the fees for each course:—

	£	s.	d.
Anatomy and Practical Anatomy (each Winter) ...	11	11	0
„ „ „ (one Summer) ...	3	3	0
Physiology	6	6	0
„ Practical	4	4	0
Medicine	6	6	0
Surgery	6	6	0
Chemistry	4	4	0
„ Practical	3	3	0
Comparative Anatomy	5	5	0
Physics	5	5	0
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	2	2	0
Pathology	4	4	0
„ Practical	4	4	0
Therapeutics	4	4	0
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	4	4	0
Public Health	3	3	0
Operative Surgery...	2	2	0
Lunacy and Mental Diseases	2	2	0
Ophthalmology	1	1	0
Applied Anatomy	1	1	0
Midwifery	4	4	0
Gynæcology...	2	2	0

IV.—Incidental Fees.

Composition Students taking courses for the first time are not required to pay these fees. But any Composition Student desiring to repeat a practical course has to pay the incidental fee as well as the half fee for attendance. Class Fee Students are required to pay the incidental fee as well as the class fee.

	£	s.	d.
Dissecting Room (each Winter)	1	11	0
„ „ (each Summer)	0	10	6
Practical Physiology	2	2	0
Practical Pathology	1	11	6
Practical Pharmacy	0	10	6
Operative Surgery	0	10	6
Practical Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	0	10	6

V.—Examination Fees.

The fees payable before a student is admitted to any of the examinations are set down below. Students failing at any examination are called upon to pay a half fee when next presenting themselves for the same examination.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation	2	0	0
First Examination	2	0	0
Second „	2	0	0
Third „	2	0	0
Fourth „	2	0	0
Final „ for M.B., Ch.B.	8	0	0
M.D. *or* Ch.M.	10	0	0
B. Sc. in Public Health	10	0	0

VI.—Scholarships, &c.

Title	Amount. £	s.	Source.	Tenure.	Conditions.
Sands Cox Scholarship	21	0	University	2 years	Awarded on Matric. Exam. —Age limit, 19.
Sydenham Scholarship	14	0	Do.	3 years	Limited to orphan sons of medical men.
Queen's Scholarships (4 of £10 10s. 0d. each)	42	0	Do.	..	Awarded on results of 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and final exams.
Ingleby Scholarship ..	10	0	Ingleby Fund ..	..	Awarded on Midwifery and Gynæcology Exam.
Walter Myers Travelling Studentship	150	0	Walter Myers Fund	1 year (renewable)	For investigation in Pathology or Clinical Medicine, with Pathological Research.
G. H. Marshall Scholarship	10	0	Marshall Endowment Fund	..	For Research on Ophthalmology.
Dental Entrance Scholarship	18	15	University	2 years	Examination in Apprenticeship subjects.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

I.—Preliminary.

The University comprises (1) The Leeds School of Medicine, founded in 1831, and (2) the Yorkshire College established (first as a College of Science) in 1874, which became united in 1884. From 1887 to 1903 the Yorkshire College formed part of the Victoria University; from October 1903 until April 1904 it was associated with the Owens College in the Victoria University of Manchester; and in 1904 it became an independent University, with the name of "The University of Leeds," the Yorkshire College being merged in the University by Act of Parliament passed in the same year.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the University are not defined in the Charter, but the powers conferred by the Charter upon the University are mainly (1) to confer Degrees, Diplomas, etc.; (2) "to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and also to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge"; (3) to examine and inspect schools and to provide Extension Lectures; (4) to affiliate other Colleges or Institutions; and (5) "to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote Arts, Science and Learning."

(b) *Constitution.*

The Authorities of the University are the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Faculties, the Boards of Faculties, and the Convocation.

The Court is the governing body of the University. It consists of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer; of representatives of (1) County and County Borough Councils in Yorkshire; (2) certain Associations which have contributed to the funds of the College; (3) the Faculties and Convocation; (4) certain Universities and Schools; of members of the Council; of those who were Life Governors of the Yorkshire College; of donors of 1,000*l.*; of three persons appointed by the Crown; and of ten persons elected by the Court.

The Council is the executive body of the University. It consists of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Treasurer; of representatives (1) of County and County Borough Councils; (2) of the Clothworkers' Company; (3) of the Faculties; and (4) of Convocation; of one member appointed by the Crown, and of twelve elected by the Court.

The Senate, subject to review by the Court, has the control and general regulation of the academic work in the University. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Professors, and not more than three other members of the Boards of Faculties appointed by the Court.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The principal University buildings, all of which are freehold and are held by the University in its corporate name, consist of two blocks:—

(i) The College Road block, in which all the work of the University is carried on, except the professional teaching of medical students, and the experimental and demonstrative work of the Agricultural Department. These buildings, with their fittings and the building site, together with the land available for further buildings, have cost the University about 210,000*l.*, of which 70,000*l.* has been contributed by the Clothworkers' Company of London for the accommodation of the technical departments in which that Company is specially interested, and the remainder has been contributed by the founders and supporters of the Yorkshire College, who are chiefly resident in Yorkshire.

The College Road buildings include a large examination hall, a library which is also used as a reading-room; laboratories, some of the best arranged of their kind to be found in any institution, for the practical teaching of all the various sciences comprised in the University *curricula*; large and small lecture and class-rooms; drawing offices, &c. Excluding professors' or lecturers' private rooms, council room and offices, there are 84 rooms in this block used for teaching purposes. The number of students who could be accommodated in them has not been precisely ascertained, but with the exception of two or three departments, which are nearly or quite full, a larger number than those actually in attendance has been provided for.

(ii) The Medical School, at Mount Pleasant, in immediate proximity to the Leeds General Infirmary. This block has, including site, cost the University 50,000*l.*, and provides ample space and adequate teaching apparatus for the professional training of medical students.

The practical work of the Agricultural Department is carried on at Garforth (about seven miles distant from Leeds) on a farm of mixed arable and grass land of upwards of 300 acres, which has been provided for educational purposes by the Joint Agricultural Council of the three Ridings of Yorkshire.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The University Faculties are those of Arts (including Law and Commerce), Science, Technology, and Medicine and Surgery.

The teaching staff comprises :—

Staff.	Faculties of Arts, Science, &c.	Faculty of Medicine.
Professors - - - - - -	24	8
Lecturers - - - - - -	15	16
Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators	43	15
Other Assistants - - - - -	16	4
	98	43

Total—141 persons, in addition to the office staff, librarians, housekeepers, and other workpeople not enumerated above.

The remuneration of professors now consists of fixed stipends which vary from 400*l.* to 1,000*l.* a year. Lecturers' salaries range from 200*l.* to 460*l.* The salaries of assistant lecturers and demonstrators vary from 100*l.* to 260*l.* a year.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the University.*

Degrees in the various faculties and diplomas in a wide range of subjects are conferred under the following conditions : –

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, Science, Law or Commerce are required to have completed, after Matriculation, not less than three years of study. For the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery and in Dental Surgery five years' attendance is required. Candidates for the Ordinary Degree of B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., or B. Com. are required to pass an Intermediate and a Final Examination. There are special courses and examinations for the Honours Degree of B.A. (which may be taken in any of the following : (1) Classics, (2) English Language and Literature, (3) Modern Languages and Literatures, (4) History, (5) Philosophy or Economic and Political Science), and the Honours Degree of B.Sc. (which may be taken in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Applied Chemistry [Chemistry of Leather Manufacture], Applied Chemistry [Colour Chemistry and Dyeing] or Agriculture). Candidates for the Degree of M.B. and Ch.B., or for the Degree of B.Ch.D. are required to pass a First, a Second, and a Final Examination. The University also confers the Degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Surgery, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Medicine.

The requirements for the Diploma in Public Health and that in Dental Surgery are similar to those of other examining bodies. For the Diplomas in Coal Mining, Dyeing, Electrical Engineering, Leather Manufacture and Textile Industries a course of three years is usually required. Diplomas are also awarded in Education, in Commerce, for Teachers of French, and for Teachers of German.

The subjects of instruction and particulars of entrance and scholarship examinations are contained in the University Calendar.

Work in Evening Classes does not qualify for a degree or diploma.

In addition to the classes held in the University itself, classes in Law are taken during the first and second terms at Hull, and a considerable part of the Agricultural Course is given at the Manor Farm at Garforth.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

Degrees gained by students of the Yorkshire College and of the University of Leeds during the last two years:—

Year.	Degrees in			Degrees in Medicine.	Medical Qualifications.
	Arts.	Science.	Law.		
1904-1905 -	27	38	2	21	23
1905-1906 -	41 *	32 *	2	11	10

Certificate or Diploma Examinations, &c.

Session.	Arts or Science, &c.			
	Diplomas and Certificates of Proficiency.	1851 Exhibition Scholarships.	A.I.C.	N.D.A.
1904–1905 - -	4	1	3	5
1905–1906 - -	9	1	1	4

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

The provision made for post-graduate work is as follows:—

The University awards annually a certain number of Fellowships and Scholarships to students who have shown special merit in the Honours Degree Examinations, for the purpose of assisting

* These numbers include 21 Arts and 8 Science students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

them to prosecute research and study of a post-graduate character. Fellowships are of the value of 100*l.*, and the Scholarships 50*l.* or 25*l.* There is, in addition, a Research Scholarship of 60*l.* for one year in Dyeing, also awarded on the results of the Degree Examinations, and an open Fellowship of 100*l.* a year for Gas Research.

(e) *Length of session.*

The length of the session in the Faculties of Arts and Science, &c., is 33 weeks, divided into three terms, for day students, and 26 weeks for evening students.

In the Faculty of Medicine the session is the customary academic year for medical students of about 38 weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

Extension Lectures under a special scheme are provided.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

The number of students in the University in the session 1905–6 was 1,161, of whom 285 were evening students and 3 were in attendance on short courses only of day lectures.

Number of registered students in the Day Classes of the University:—

Men, 692*; Women, 181.* Total 873.

(N.B.)—*Students are not admitted under the age of 16.*

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

The information possessed by the University as to the previous education of students is not very full, but about 70 per cent. of the registered day students are known to have attended Secondary Schools. The University has no information as to the previous education of evening students.

The area from which the 873 day students are drawn is as follows:—

From within a radius of 30 miles - - -	664
From the United Kingdom outside the 30 miles radius - - - - - -	176
From places outside the United Kingdom -	33

(2) *Studies.*

Table I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-Graduate work of 300 hours or over.

* These numbers include respectively 44 men and 54 women students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-Graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation	9	2	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts	10 (2)	11 (6)	21 (8)	6 (2)	15 (11)	21 (13)	8 (3)	27 (19)	35 (22)	— —	1 (1)	1 (1)
Science	33 (9)	11 (6)	44 (15)	33 (19)	9 (7)	42 (26)	36 (9)	7 (4)	43 (13)	8 —	— —	8 —
Medicine	12	—	12	18	—	18	38	—	38	2	—	2

The number of Students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is included *in brackets* after any number which includes such Students.

Table II.

Students taking Courses of 300 hours or over which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third or later Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science	34	—	34	14	—	14	14	—	14
Technical	53	—	53	38	—	38	21	—	21
Commerce	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Medicine	3	—	3	5	—	5	28	—	28

Table III.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-Graduate work who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.			In Second Year of a Degree Course.			In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-Graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation	7	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts	1	2	3	5	—	5	3	1	4	1	11	12
Science	2	2	4	2	—	2	2	2	4	7	1	8
Teachers' Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Law	6	—	6	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	24	—	24

TABLE IV.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third or later Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	14	17	31	1	4	5	3	7	10
Science	22	22	44	—	2	2	3	—	3
Technical	57	16	73	23	—	23	16	—	16
Commerce	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Law	21	—	21	6	—	6	7	—	7
Medical	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	3	12

TABLE V.

Occasional students, and students in the Evening Classes.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	Number of Students.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	10	29	39
Science	16	—	16
Technical	173	—	173
Commerce	21	—	21
Law	39	—	39

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

The University is not a residential institution, but certain members of the Court have built a hostel for the residence of 30 students. This building belongs to a limited company. Other residential accommodation for University students is provided by means of lodgings, which are placed upon the register, after a Committee has been satisfied of the suitability of the housekeepers and of the sanitary and other conditions of the houses. Students, unless they belong to the Leeds Day Training College, are, however, not under the obligation to reside in such registered lodgings.

In the Hall of Residence attached to the University the cost of board and residence is 60 guineas for the academic year, in the case of students in Arts or Science, and 69 guineas in the case of medical students.

In registered lodgings a student may live at a cost of from 15*s.* to 40*s.* per week, *i.e.*, 24*l.* to 64*l.* per session.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

The University Union, subscription to which is compulsory on students, comprises the Cricket, Football and Tennis Clubs. It undertakes the management of the Athletic Grounds, the Gymnasium, the Fives Court, and the Debating Society, and

makes arrangements for Sports, the Conversazione, and other meetings of students.

Membership of the Union carries with it membership of the various Athletic Clubs and of the Debating Society, and the right of using the Common Rooms and the Gymnasium.

There are sixteen other societies and clubs instituted for special purposes, some of them for the discussion of matters particularly relating to the several Departments of the University.

About six acres of land at Headingley have been purchased by the University for students' use as a recreation ground.

V.—Fees.

As a rule, separate fees are charged for the several classes to which students are admitted, but for some courses students are admitted on payment of a composition fee. The fees payable for the courses for the Bachelor's degree amount to about 16*l.* a year in Arts, 25*l.* in Science (unless much laboratory work is taken), 8*l.* 8*s.* in Law and 18*l.* in Commerce. The composition fee for the entire M.B. course is 97*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The fees for a full year's course in one of the applied sciences vary from 25*l.* to 30*l.*, with the exception of Agriculture, for which the fee is 15*l.* The fees above mentioned are exclusive of entrance fee, University Union fee, examination fees and degree fees. The total amount received from students for University teaching (excluding examination and other fees) for session 1905–6 was 13,579*l.*, of which the fees in the Faculties of Arts and Science, &c., amounted to 11,932*l.*, and those in the Faculty of Medicine to 1,647*l.*

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Particulars of tenure and conditions of fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions, and as to the provision made for post-graduates are contained in the University Calendar.

The following is a summary of Scholarships usually awarded in each year (exclusive of those established for the encouragement of post-graduate research):—

I. Open to students of the University only.

Three Leighton Scholarships of 10*l.* for two years, one Salt Scholarship of 20*l.* for two years, one Infirmary Scholarship of 42*l.* for four years, three Clothworkers' Company Day Scholarships of 20*l.* for one year.

II. Entrance Scholarships.

One Leeds City Council Scholarship of 50*l.* for three years, one Emsley Scholarship of 20*l.* for two years, one Edward Baines Day Scholarship of 20*l.* for two years, one Charles Wheatley Scholarship of 25*l.* for three years, one William Summers Scholarship for three years, two Brown Scholarships of 40*l.* for two years and renewable, two Akroyd Scholarships of 40*l.* for two years and renewable, one Craven Scholarship of 25*l.* for two years, one Tannett-Walker Bursary of 25*l.* for three years, one William Cooke and Co. Scholarship of 21*l.* for two years, one Medical Scholarship, consisting of free admission to the whole M.B. course.

Most of the above Scholarships were established by private benefaction. The Entrance Scholarships are, as a rule, awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The Entrance Examination to the University is the Examination of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield.

New Ordinances dealing with specific subjects have to be submitted to the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool before they can come into operation.

The College of the Resurrection at Mirfield, and the Technical College of Huddersfield are affiliated to the University, and a part of the course of study requisite for a degree may be taken at those colleges.

The University is represented upon the Governing bodies of the most important Secondary Schools of the county.

(*b*) The County Councils of the North, East and West Ridings contribute to the maintenance of the Agricultural work of the University, and elect scholars to attend University Classes, both for degrees and for special agricultural training.

The East and West Riding County Councils also make grants out of rates in support of the University generally, and the West Riding County Council makes special grants for mining and other subjects.

The Leeds City Council also makes a grant in aid of the University and nominates to scholarships. A scheme of co-ordination of Evening Classes for the whole city has lately been adopted in which the Evening Classes of the University are comprised.

(*c*) The Board of Agriculture inspects the work of the Agricultural Department and makes an annual grant of 1,000*l.* in support of it.

VIII.—Finance. (A)

Abstract of Capital Account from the Foundation of the Yorkshire College in 1874.

Receipts.	£
Donations and legacies	294,191
Donation from Clothworkers' Company, London	70,000
	364,191
Less amount applied during the 32 years to meet the yearly deficiency of income, depreciation of apparatus, &c.	47,374
Capital, July 31, 1906	£316,817

This amount has been applied in the following manner:—

In investments		£81,534
On Deposit, &c.		4,524
In land, buildings, and fittings	£259,619	
Less amount written off for depreciation	28,860	230,759
		£316,817

(B).—*Revenue Account for the Year ended July 31st, 1906.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Staff	32,511	12	0			
,, Auditor	40	0	0			
				32,551	12	0
,, Laboratory and Lecture Expenses				1,931	1	6
,, Advertising				134	16	9
,, Printing				818	16	11
,, Stationery				162	2	2
,, Stamps				221	9	3
,, Coals				537	6	7
,, Gas				251	6	5
,, Electric Light and Power				723	15	3
,, Water				139	17	2
,, Cleaning				477	8	2
,, Alterations and Repairs				1,076	17	5
,, Insurance				119	17	11
,, Rents, Rates, &c.				173	12	4
,, Telephones				38	1	9
,, University Arms and Seal				27	16	6
,, Sundry Expenses				26	2	4
,, Travelling Expenses (chiefly incidental to County Lectures)				837	11	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By balance brought forward from last Session, viz.:						
On Clothworkers' Account	318	1	0			
,, General Account	77	8	2			
				395	9	2
,, Income from Investments, &c.:						
General Funds — 1,976 4 10						
Less proportion accruing from investment of the new Mining and University Funds added to the capital of those funds — 1,310 0 0						
	666	4	10			
,, Cavendish Memorial Fund	274	12	11			
,, Leather Industries Fund	54	11	3			
,, Physiological Fund	210	13	3			
,, Clothworkers' Department Fund	15	13	8			
				1,221	15	11
,, Clothworkers' Company: Grant *less* Income Tax	3,800	0	0			
,, Part surplus of Scholarship Account brought forward from last year	18	10	0			
				3,818	10	0
,, Drapers' Company				150	0	0
,, Skinners' Company				500	0	0
,, Yorkshire Board of Legal Studies				505	0	0
,, West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association				200	0	0
,, Subscriptions to General, Leather, Mining and Agricultural Departments				464	5	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expenses of New Appointments				60	16	10
„ Grant to Students' Union				15	0	0
„ Scholarships				2,399	6	3
„ Prizes				73	1	8
„ Books (including Special Grants from Treasury)				1,672	1	10
„ Apparatus do. do. do.				1,963	3	2
„ Fixtures, Furniture, &c.				382	16	9
„ Law Expenses, Stamps, &c., on Conveyance of Property				352	12	10
„ Observatory				147	18	5
„ Exhibits at Agricultural Shows, &c.				89	4	1
„ Balance of cost of temporary Buildings for Optical and Electrical Departments				217	15	5
„ Cost of Examinations for Degrees, &c.				1,314	12	3
„ Degree and other Ceremonies, &c.				182	12	6
„ Canvassing Expenses				10	3	1
„ Contribution to Staff Retirement Fund				1,064	10	0
„ Fellowships and Scholarships				200	0	0
„ Balance carried forward to next Session, viz. :						
On Clothworkers' Account	£374	12	4			
„ General Account-	323	6	7			
				697	18	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions to Commercial Course				12	12	0
„ Interest on Whittuck Trust				46	19	6
„ Brought from last year's account				396	19	10
				456	11	4
„ Akroyd Foundation :—						
Proportion available for general expenses				343	1	9
do. do. for Scholarships				343	1	10
				686	3	7
Balance of Scholarship Fund carried forward to next year (amount awarded for Scholarships in the year being £258)				85	1	10
				601	1	9
„ Baines Scholarship Fund, viz. :—						
Income for year				76	0	0
Less carried forward to next year				8	5	6
				67	14	6
„ Brown Scholarship Fund, viz. :—						
Income for year				180	10	0
Part surplus of previous years				62	10	0
				243	0	0
„ Craven Scholarship Fund, viz. :—						
Income for year				23	15	0
Carried forward to next year as no award made				23	15	0
				0	0	0
„ Emsley Scholarship Fund, viz. :—						
Income for year				35	13	2
Part surplus of previous years				5	6	10
				41	0	0
„ Summers Scholarship Fund, viz. :—						
Income for year				33	18	0
Part surplus of previous years				2	2	0
				36	0	0

Revenue Account for the Year ended July 31st, 1906—continued.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Charles Wheatley Scholarship Fund :—				
Income for year		47 10 0		
Part surplus of previous years		3 10 0		
				51 0 0
„ Isabel Leighton Exhibition Trust :				
Income from Investment, half-year (Applied towards Scholarships during the year				27 4 9
„ Hardwick Prize Fund :—				
Income for year		22 12 8		
Less carried to the capital of the Fund		12 12 8		
Amount applied for Prize				10 0 0
„ Thorp Prize Fund :				
Income for year		22 0 3		
Less carried to the capital of the Fund		12 0 3		
Amount applied for Prize				10 0 0
„ Leblanc Medal Fund :—				
Income for year		0 18 0		
Less carried forward to next year		0 9 0		
Amount applied for Medal				0 9 0
„ Share of Treasury Grant to University Colleges		10,550 0 0		
„ Amount received in respect of previous years carried forward for the purchase of Apparatus and Books		1,000 0 0		
				9,550 0 0
„ Treasury Grant to the University				2,000 0 0
„ Board of Education for King's Scholars, Capitation Grant for Science and Drawing				297 0 0

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			By Board of Agriculture - - - -				1,015	0	0
			,, Students' and Scholars' Fees - -				13,578	11	9
			,, Fees for Degree Examinations, Graduation, &c. - - - -				804	10	0
			,, Other Fees - - - - -				875	19	8
							15,259	1	5
			,, East Riding County Council :—						
			Grant for University Purposes - - -				505	10	10
			,, East Riding Education Committee :—						
			For Inspection of Elementary School Gardens -				8	18	0
			,, West Riding County Council :—						
			For Free Studentships &c. -	375	0	0			
			,, General Purposes - -	4,500	0	0			
			,, Coal Mining Instruction, &c.-	250	0	0			
							5,125	0	0
			,, Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education :—						
			For General Expenses - - -	300	0	0			
			,, Agricultural Instruction - -	3,633	14	6			
							3,933	14	6
			,, Leeds City Council Annual Grant -	5,550	0	0			
			,, *Less* amount still to be paid - -	1,000	0	0			
							4,550	0	0
			,, Bradford Education Committee :—						
			For Lectures on Agriculture, &c. - - -				50	0	0
£51,093	6	2					£51,093	6	2

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

FOUNDED 1903.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects of the University, as defined in the Charter (July 15th, 1903.)*

The University shall, so far as and to the full extent which its resources from time to time permit, provide for :—

(*a*) Instruction and teaching in every Faculty.

(*b*) Such instruction in all branches of Education as may enable students to become proficient in and qualify for Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Engineering, and all other branches of knowledge.

(*c*) Such instruction, whether theoretical, technical, artistic, or otherwise, as may be of service to persons engaged in, or about to engage in education, or in the commerce, manufactures, industrial or artistic pursuits of the City of Liverpool, and the adjacent Counties and Districts.

(*d*) Facilities for the prosecution of original research in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering, and in all other branches of knowledge.

(*e*) Such Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and rewards, and pecuniary and other aids as shall facilitate or encourage proficiency in the subjects taught in the University, and also original research in all such subjects.

(*f*) Such extra-university instruction and teaching as may be sanctioned by Ordinances.

(b) *Constitution.*

The supreme governing body is the Court of Governors, while very large executive powers are entrusted to the Council (mainly composed of elected representatives of the Governors), and the Senate (consisting of Professors), upon whom in their respective spheres rests the responsibility for the practical working of the University.

The Court of Governors consists of — the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Treasurer; members for life (80); Representative Governors, appointed by Public Bodies, Universities, and others (52); Members of Parliament, *ex officio* (10) and by appointment (12); Members *ex officio* (86); Members appointed for a period by the Court (11); the Members of the Council, the Senate, the Deans of Faculties, the Registrar and the Librarian.

The Council includes 5 Members *ex officio*, 15 elected by the Court, 5 appointed by the Municipal Council of the City of Liverpool, 6 representing the Senate and the Faculties of the University, and 1 appointed by Convocation.

II.—Land and Buildings.

Land and Buildings occupied for the immediate purposes of the University of Liverpool. Cost of provision 344,044*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as shewn under Schedule "A," page 79.

Land and Buildings.	Tenure.	Cost of Provision.	Laboratories and Research rooms.		Lecture Halls and Class Rooms.		Departmental and Class Libraries.	Museums.	Students' Reading and Common Rooms
			No.	Accommodation for.	No.	Accommodation for.			
Site: Given by the Corporation of Liverpool, including Old Building, used by—	Freehold.	£344,044 13 4	—	—	4	230	3	—	1
(*a*) Department of Education			1	40	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Applied Mechanics (Temporary Laboratory)									
On the above site have been erected—			5	200	3	240	1	1	—
I. Chemical Laboratories (Practical Laboratory Theatre, Lecture Theatre, Museum and Gossage Laboratory extension.)			4	180	4	260	2	1	—
II. Walker Engineering Laboratories			—	—	9	1,100	Tate Library and 6 Class Libraries.	—	4
III. Victoria Building On four floors; occupied by the Arts Faculty, Tate Library, Administration Offices, Hall and Common Rooms.			6	40	1	90	1	—	—
IV. Muspratt Laboratories of Physical Chemistry									
Site: Dover Street, purchased from the Royal Infirmary, on which have been erected—	999 years from Nov. 8, 1826.		7	200	3	400	1	1	—
I. Thompson Yates Laboratories (Departments of Pathology, Physiology, and Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.)			9	80	1	25	—		—
II. Johnston Laboratories (Departments of Tropical Medicine, Experimental Medicine, Bio-Chemistry and Comparative Pathology.)			12	180	3	270	1	—	—
III. George Holt Physics Laboratories			6	200	6	550	1	3	1
IV. Medical School									
Site: Brownlow Street, purchased from the Corporation of Liverpool, on which have been erected—	Freehold.		2	80	2	200	1	1	—
I. Hartley Botanical Laboratories and Museum			3	100	3	300	1	1	—
II. Museum and Laboratories of Zoology			10	150	2	250	—	1	1
III. Laboratories of Applied Electricity			3	30	1	50	1	1	—
Site: Ashton Hall (Museum of Sanitary Science and Laboratory)	75 years from 1894								
3 Dwelling houses	do. 1895								
3 houses forming the endowment (a gift from Mr. George Holt)	do. 1896		—	—	2	350	—	3	—
Site: The Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum (a gift from Miss Gregson.)	Freehold.								

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

Session 1905–1906.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.
University Training College for Teachers.
School of Architecture.
School of Commerce.
Institute of Archæology.
School of Social Science and Training for Social Work.
Department of Public Health.
School of Tropical Medicine.
School of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
School of Dental Surgery.
School of Pharmacy.
Institute of Comparative Pathology.
Departments of Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine.

Affiliated Colleges.

St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Edge Hill Training College, Liverpool.
Training College, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

Staff.

The Staff consists of 34 Professors, 3 Associate-Professors, 8 Readers, 114 Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers, Demonstrators and Junior Assistants (*see* Schedule G for Salaries, etc., page 85).

Payment of Staff.

1. *Professorships.*—It is laid down (*a*) that in ordinary cases the emoluments of a Chair should be a fixed amount of 500*l.*, with one-third of the fees, but that when a total of 1,000*l.* a year is reached, no further increase should be made, all fees in excess of that amount passing to the University; and that the emoluments of a Professor shall, as a general rule, be not less than 600*l.* per annum, the payments, if any, to a Professor as Internal Examiner being reckoned in such emoluments for this purpose; (*b*) that while the above terms should in general be adopted, full liberty should be reserved to the Council upon making any appointment of a Professor, whether for life or for a term, to adopt conditions differing from the general rule above stated, having the effect of increasing or diminishing the emolument in any case in which it shall appear to them expedient to do so; (*c*) that in the case of any appointment it should be understood that nothing in the terms of agreement is in any way to affect the power of the University to subdivide the duties attached to any Professorship by transferring any part of such duties to any Professorship or Lectureship subsequently created, although such change might affect prejudicially the share of fees of any existing Professorship.

2. *Lectureships.*—The general rule in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering, is as follows:—(*a*) That Lecturers in charge of Departments who devote substantially their whole time to their University duties should receive a fixed stipend of not less than 250*l.* per annum (rising, on special recommendation, to 350*l.*), together with one-third share of fees; (*b*) that Lecturers in charge of Departments whose time is not so required should receive such share of fees as the Council may determine in each case, with or without stipend; (*c*) that in the case of Lecturers not in charge of Departments, the Senate when recommending the appointments should suggest, in each case, the remuneration.

3. *Assistant Lectureships and other Assistant Staff.*—The general rule is (*a*) that the Assistant Staff, whether Assistant Lecturers, Demonstrators, or Tutors, should receive no share of fees; (*b*) that the salary of each member of the Assistant Staff should be reported annually when applications are made for grants; (*c*) that the salary of such members of the Assistant Staff should, as a rule, be not less than 150*l.* per annum, and not more than 200*l.*; but that in cases where the service required is slight, the salary might be less than 150*l.*

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the University.*

Every candidate for a degree in the University of Liverpool must (*a*) have passed the examination of the Joint Matriculation Board, or such other examination as may be recognised by the Board in place thereof; (*b*) furnish certificates of attendance upon approved courses of study during each of *three* sessions, subsequent to matriculation, to qualify for admission to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Engineering; and during *five* sessions in the Faculty of Medicine; (*c*) satisfy the Examiners in the prescribed examinations.

See Calendar, *ed.* 1906, for Ordinances and Regulations for the granting of the following Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates:—

Arts:	Litt.D., M.A., B.A.
	Diploma in Education.
	Certificates in separate subjects.
	Certificate in Architecture.
Science:	D.Sc., M.Sc, B.Sc.
Medicine:	M.D., Ch.M., M.B., Ch.B.
	Diploma in Public Health.
	Diploma in Tropical Medicine.
	Diploma in Veterinary Hygiene.
Dentistry:	M.D.S., B.D.S.
Law:	LL.D., LL.M., LL.B.
Engineering:	D.Eng., M.Eng., B.Eng.
	Certificate of Engineering.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The following are statistics of students who have successfully passed University Examinations, Session 1905–06.

M.A.	5
Honours Classics. Part II.	1
„ English Language and Philology. Part II.	1

Honours English Literature. Part I.	1
„ History. Part II.	3
„ Economics. Part I.	1
„ Architecture	2
B.A. Final	45
„ „ Additional Subjects	23
„ Intermediate	86
Diploma in Education (General)	9
Certificates in Special Subjects	1
Certificate in Architecture	4
D.Sc.	1
M.Sc.	3
Honours Mathematics	3
„ Physics	1
„ Chemistry	2
„ Zoology	1
B.Sc. Final	22
„ Intermediate	56
M.D.	9
M.B. Final. Part II.	11†
„ „ Part I.	19
„ Second. Part A.	7
„ „ Part B.	9
„ First. Part I.	17
„ „ Part II.	18
B.D.S. Final	2*
„ Third	4
„ First	2
L.D.S. First	1
Diploma in Tropical Medicine	24
„ Public Health	3
„ Veterinary Hygiene	2
LL.M.	2
LL.B. Honours	6
„ Final	1
„ Intermediate	6
D.Eng.	2
B.Eng.	7
„ Final	8
Certificate in Engineering. Second Examination	2
B.Eng. Intermediate. Section A.	24
„ „ Section B.	23
„ „ Applied Mathematics	19
Certificate in Engineering. First Examination	4

The chief distinctions obtained by former students of the University and reported to the officials, during the Year 1905–1906, are as follows:—

Professorship of Modern History in the University of Liverpool.
„ „ Comparative Pathology in the University of Liverpool.
„ „ Chemistry, University College, Bristol.
„ „ Sanscrit, University College, London.
„ „ Electrical Engineering, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
„ „ Botany, University of Melbourne.

† Of these one obtained First Class, two Second Class Honours.
* Of these one obtained Second Class Honours.

Lectureship in English Literature, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross.

" " History " " " "

" " Mathematics, University College, Nottingham.

" " Criminal Law, Law of Procedure, and Law of Evidence, Victoria University of Manchester.

Assistant Lectureship in Physical Chemistry, University of Liverpool.

" " English, University College, London.

Town Clerk of Exeter.

Deputy Town Clerk of Bolton.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

All Fellowships and "University" Scholarships are awarded to post-graduate students, on condition that original work is undertaken in some approved subject.

Opportunity is also given to graduates, and other persons possessing suitable qualifications, to obtain higher practical instruction, or to carry out research, in the different Laboratories of the University, under the direction of the Head of the Department concerned. In addition, there are certain departments entirely devoted to post-graduate and research work, and certain classes in various subjects of research are conducted especially for graduates.

The University assists research students by means of special grants for maintenance and apparatus.

(e) *Length of session.*

Arts, Science, Law, and Engineering.—Three terms of about eleven weeks each.

Medicine.—Winter session, October 2 to end of March.
Summer session, May 1 to end of July.

Evening Classes.—Three terms of ten weeks each.

(f) *Extension work.*

This work is administered by two Committees, an Academic and an Executive Committee. The Academic Committee consists of representatives of the Faculties of Arts and Science, and of the Executive Committee, together with the Vice-Chancellor and the Secretary *ex officio*. The Academic Committee has the function of approving lecturers, appointing examiners, and granting certificates; it fixes the fees charged to Centres and negotiates with other Universities. The Executive Committee organises Centres and fixes the fees payable to lecturers. The Council is a body representing educational organisations in the district which acts through the Executive Committee. The

necessary funds are provided by subscriptions of members of this Society, by commissions on fees charged to Centres, and by a grant from the University.

The work of the Society for University Extension during the session 1905–6 was noteworthy for the increase in the amount of instruction given by University lecturers in other scholastic institutions, and for the completion of the negotiations with Miss Gregson for the transfer of the Gregson Institute and Museum to the University. This very substantial benefaction opens up new possibilities in the work of University Extension. It is true that University Colleges in more than one case may be considered as having had their origin in centres for University Extension, but it is believed that this is the first case in this country in which an institution has been established and endowed as a permanent centre for University Extension. The Institute in question being situated in the midst of a large lower middle-class population, the problem of making it a living centre of culture for such a district is difficult, but it is well worth attempting.

Instruction for Pupil Teachers, for Uncertificated Teachers, and for students in Training Colleges has of late years been supplied by this Society, and the co-operation of the University lecturer with the regular teacher has produced excellent results. The value of the work is demonstrated by the increase in the number of scholastic centres, and, in spite of the fact that the Board of Education has ceased to recognise University Extension certificates to Pupil Teachers, it is precisely in these centres that the largest increase has taken place, there being now seven Pupil Teacher centres at work in Birkenhead, Blackburn, Liverpool, St. Helens, and Wigan. It seems also not improbable that these centres may adopt a scheme whereby courses of University Extension lectures on two or three different subjects will be given in regular rotation.

Altogether, 438 lectures were delivered in 21 different centres.

IV.—Students.

Session 1905–1906.

(1.) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

In Session 1905–1906 there were 903 day students, of whom 249 were women.

There were 652 persons attending University Evening Courses, of whom 59 were women. This number is exclusive of those who attended special evening lectures in the various Faculties, such individual students numbering about 900.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students*

About 81 per cent. of the total number of day students entered the University from Public, Secondary and Private Schools, 19 per cent. coming from Pupil Teachers' Centres and Primary Schools. The following gives the proportion of students drawn from the City of Liverpool and district, and those from the British Isles and abroad:—

Liverpool and District	70 per cent.
England	16 „
Scotland	3 „
Ireland	2 „
Wales	4 „
Abroad	5 „

(2.) *Studies.*

Session 1905–1906.

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third Year of a Degree Course.	In Fourth Year of a Degree Course.	In Fifth Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate and Research.
Faculty of Arts	102 [43]	51 [28]	51 [28]	—	—	26
Faculty of Science	69 [24]	34 [21]	36 [16]	—	—	15
Faculty of Medicine	26	11	17	21	17	76
Faculty of Law	8	5	8	—	—	2
Faculty of Engineering	20	17	13	—	—	6
Totals	225	118	125	21	17	125

The numbers of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is included *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

TABLE 1A.

Students Reading for *Professional Qualifications* other than Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third Year of a Course.	In Fourth Year of a Course.	In Fifth Year of a Course.	Post-graduate and Research
Faculty of Medicine	19	15	9	8	11	—
School of Veterinary Medicine	29	16	7	9	—	7
Totals	48	31	16	17	11	7

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third Year of a Course.
Faculty of Arts - - - -	52	21	10
Faculty of Science - - -	12	3	—
Faculty of Engineering - -	32	12	—
Totals - - - - - -	96	36	10

(3.) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

Two Halls of Residence have been established in connection with the University under the control of Resident Wardens and separate Committees, one for men and the other for women: in the former the inclusive fees for board and residence are from 25*s.* to 30*s.* a week, or 42*l.* per session: in the latter, which is also recognised by the Board of Education as providing accommodation for women students in training, the fees are from 35 guineas to 45 guineas per session, according to the rooms required. A third Hall, managed by the Board of the Day Training College, is the Ashton Rathbone Hostel. This is recognised by the Board of Education as providing accommodation for 17 men students. The annual fee payable by such students, including the fee to the Training College, is £15.

A register of approved lodgings and boarding houses is kept in the University office for the convenience of undergraduates, and post-graduate and research students, the terms for board and lodging varying from 18*s.* to 40*s.* per week, according to requirements.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

i. Guild of Undergraduates.

Every registered student, taking regular day courses in the Faculties or Schools of the University, is required to become a member of the Guild of Undergraduates.

The Guild Council consists of representatives from the Faculties and Schools of the University and from some Societies. The functions of the Council are (*a*) to represent on public occasions the Guild of Undergraduates; (*b*) to act as intermediaries between the University Authorities, the Civic Authorities, and the Guild of Undergraduates; (*c*) to control the

properties of the Guild; (*d*) to promote in every way the dignity and welfare of the Guild; (*e*) to promote academic and social unity among members of the Guild; (*f*) to promote inter-University functions.

ii. The Union.

Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for establishing a Students' Union, which is at present located in temporary premises. The Council have provided a site; building plans are being prepared, and a building fund of about £8,000 has been raised. The total cost of the building and furniture is estimated at £12,000.

iii. Principal Societies.

The principal Societies and Clubs include: The Old Students' Association; Women Students' University Club; Athletic Club; Arts Students' Association; University Volunteer Company; Christian Unions; and a number of departmental and professional societies.

V.—Fees.

Session 1905–6.

The fees for the various approved courses leading to degrees, diplomas and certificates are as follows:—

Courses extending over *three* years:

Degree of B.A.	about	£57
Degree of B.Sc.	„	£70
Degree of LL.B.	„	£55
Degree of B.Eng.	„	£110

Courses extending over *four* years:

L.D.S. (Diploma course)	about	£190 (including pupilage)
M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary course)	about	£76

Courses extending over *five* years:

Degrees of M.B., Ch.B.	about	£145 (including Hospital fees)
Degree of B.D.S. (Dental)	about	£215 (including pupilage)

Diploma in Education (Ordinary)	about	£10
„ „ (Special)	„	£15
„ Public Health	„	£28
„ Tropical Medicine	„	£10 10s.
„ Veterinary Hygiene	„	£15 15s.
Certificate in Architecture	„	£30 per annum
School of Commerce	„	£25 „ „
Certificate in Engineering	„	£78

As a general rule, the fees for lecture courses taken separately are :—

For courses of one hour a week :

One term - - - - -	£1
Two terms - - - - -	£1 10s.
Session - - - - - -	£2

For courses of two hours a week :

One term - - - - -	£1 7s. 6d.
Two terms - - - - -	£2 2s.
Session - - - - - -	£3

For courses of three hours a week :

One term - - - - -	£2
Two terms - - - - -	£3
Session - - - - - -	£4

For courses of laboratory instruction the fees vary in the different Departments, but the following average may be given :

	One term.	Two terms.	Session.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half-day per week- -	1 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0
One day „ „ - -	3 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 0
Two days „ „ - -	4 10 0	7 0 0	9 10 0
Three days „ „ - -	6 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0
Five days „ „ - -	9 0 0	14 10 0	19 0 0

Fees for Examinations and Degrees.

(1) The fees for Examinations are as follows :—

(a) *Faculty of Arts.*

	£	s.	d.
Intermediate B.A. - - - -	1	0	0
Final B.A. - - - - -	1	0	0
B.A. with Honours. Each part -	1	0	0
M.A. - - - - - - -	1	0	0
Diploma in Education - - -	2	0	0
Certificate in a special subject - -	1	0	0

(b) *Faculty of Science.*

	£	s.	d.
Intermediate B.Sc. - - - -	1	0	0
Final B.Sc. - - - - -	1	0	0
B.Sc. with Honours - - - -	1	0	0
M.Sc. - - - - - - -	1	0	0

(c) *Faculty of Medicine.*

	£	s.	d
First, Second, and Final M.B., Ch.B. each examination	5	0	0
For re-examination. Each part	2	0	0
Ch.M.	5	0	0
D.P.H.	5	5	0
D.T.M.	5	5	0
D.V.H.	5	5	0
First B.D.S. or L.D.S.	1	0	0
Second B.D.S. or L.D.S.	4	0	0
Third and Final B.D.S. or L.D.S.	5	0	0
M.D.S.	5	0	0
For re-examination in the Second, Third, Final B.D.S. or L.D.S., and M.D.S.	2	0	0

(d) *Faculty of Law.*

	£	s.	d.
Intermediate LL.B.	1	0	0
Final LL.B.	1	0	0
LL.B. with Honours	1	0	0
LL.M.	1	0	0

(e) *Faculty of Engineering.*

	£	s.	d.
Intermediate B. Eng.	1	0	0
Final B. Eng.	1	0	0
B. Eng. with Honours	1	0	0
M. Eng.	1	0	0
Certificate in Engineering. Each examination	1	0	0

(2) The fees to be paid on admission to degrees are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., B. Eng.	5	0	0
M.A., M.Sc., Ch.M., M.D.S., M. Eng.	5	0	0
Litt.D., D.Sc., M.D., LL.D., D. Eng.	10	0	0

(3) The fee for a certificate in a special subject in the Faculty of Arts, and for the certificate in Engineering, is £1.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes.

Fellowships.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
University Fellowships.	£100.	University Funds.	Graduates of distinguished merit.	Research in the Faculty in which the holder has graduated.	1 year.
Charles Beard Foundation.	£70.	Donation.	Graduates of the University in the Honours School of History.	Research in History.	1 year (renewable).
Holt Fellowship in Physiology.	£100.	Donation.	Senior students of Medicine who have studied in the University for not less than two years.	Fifteen hours a week to be given to (*a*) teaching; (*b*) private study or research in a special Department of the Medical School.	1 year.
Holt Fellowship in Pathology.	£100.	Donation.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 year.
Robert Gee Fellowship in Human Anatomy.	£100.	Bequest.	Senior students of Medicine who have studied in the University for not less than two years, and possess a Medical degree or qualification.	(*a*) Teaching; (*b*) private study or research in the Department of the Medical School to which the Fellow is attached, under the direction of the Professor.	1 year.
Alexander Fellowship in Pathology.	£100.	Donation.	Qualified Medical students.	(*a*) To investigate some selected subject in Pathology; (*b*) to assist in Pathological research.	1 year (renewable).
Johnston Colonial Fellowship in Pathology and Bacteriology.	£100.	Donation.	Members of Colonial Universities and Medical Schools, or Colonials possessing British qualifications.	(*a*) Teaching for a period not exceeding six hours a week; (*b*) Research in Pathology and Bacteriology.	1 year (renewable).

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

Fellowships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Pathology and Physiology.	£100.	Donation.	Members of Universities and Medical Schools in the United States, or members of other Foreign Schools.	Research in Physiology or Pathology and Bacteriology.	1 year (renewable).
Ethel Boyce Fellowship in Gynæcology.	£100.	Donation.	Qualified Medical students.	Research in Gynæcology, Pathology and Bacteriology.	1 year (renewable).
Walter Myers Fellowship.	£100.	Donation.	Qualified Medical students.	Research in Tropical Medicine.	1 year (renewable).
Oliver Lodge Fellowship.	About £105.	Donation.	Graduates of the University.	Research and advanced teaching in Physics.	1 year (renewable).
Thelwall Thomas Fellowship in Surgical Pathology.	£100.	Donation.	Qualified Medical students.	Research in some branch, or branches, of Surgical Pathology.	1 year (renewable).
Stopford Taylor Fellowship in Dermatological Pathology.	£100.	Donation.	Qualified Medical students.	Research in some branch, or branches, of Dermatological Pathology.	1 year (renewable).

Bibby - - - -	£20 (*two*).	Donation.	Persons of either sex of not more than eighteen years of age.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., or B.Eng. degree.	3 years.
Ranger - - - -	£20 (*two*).	Donation.	Persons of either sex, without limit of age.	Ditto.	2 years.
Christopher Bushell -	£40 (triennial).	Subscription.	Youths of not more than eighteen years of age.	Approved course of study for a University degree.	3 years.
Ladies' Educational Association.	£20.	Ladies' Educational Association.	Females between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, preference being given to those educated in recognised schools in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and suburbs, who have passed either the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations.	Approved course of study for a University degree.	3 years.
Elizabeth James - -	£40.	Donation.	Persons of either sex, without limit of age.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A., or LL.B. degree.	3 years.
Edward Rathbone Memorial.	£25.	Subscription.	Youths of not more than eighteen years of age.	To adopt a commercial career, and proceed to a University degree, or follow the curriculum of the School of Commerce.	2 years.
Edward Rathbone Commercial.	£35.	Donation.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 years.
Tate Trustees' Scholarship.	£35.	Tate Scholarship Trust.	Persons of either sex of not more than eighteen years of age, who have been educated in one of the schools in Liverpool or neighbourhood.	Approved course of study for a Liverpool University degree.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

Entrance Scholarships and University Studentships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Tate Technical Science	£35.	Tate Scholarship Trust.	Persons of either sex, without limit of age.	To proceed to a University degree in Science, having for a subject, Physics, Engineering, or Chemistry, or to follow some approved technological curriculum.	3 years.
Pickup	£35.	Bequest.	Sons, born in Lancashire, of *bonâ fide* working men.	*New regulations for the award of this Scholarship are under consideration.*	
Senior City	Fees at the University and a Grant of £30 (*eight* annual).	Liverpool City Council.	Persons whose parents have been resident within the city of Liverpool during the twelve months preceding the commencement of the Scholarship, or who have been ratepayers in the city for not less than two years. Awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board.	Approved course of study for a Liverpool University degree.	3 years.
Senior City Technical	Fees at the University and a Grant of £30 (*three* annual).	Ditto.	Persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who have attended recognised Evening Classes in Liverpool for a period of not less than two sessions and have passed certain specified Board of Education Examinations.	Approved course of study for the Univ. B.Sc., or B.Eng.	3 years.

Sir Richard Moon	£80 and a reduction of University Fees (biennial).	Donation.	Employés in the London and North Western Railway Company's Works. Awarded on the results of the Board of Education Examination in the subjects required for the Whitworth Scholarship.	Approved course of study in the Faculty of Engineering.	2 years.
Derby	£35 (*two* triennial).	Bequest.	One Scholarship without limit of age. One Scholarship to candidates of not more than eighteen years of age: awarded on the results of the Entrance Scholarship Examination in Arts Subjects, including Mathematics.	Approved course of study for the Liv. Univ. B.A., or B.Sc., with Honours in Mathematics.	3 years.
Royal Institution: Iliff	£24 (triennial).	Liverpool Royal Institution.	Approved Liverpool Secondary School pupils of not less than two years' standing, who pass the Entrance Scholarship Examination in Ancient and Modern Languages, English History, English Composition and Mathematics.	Ditto.	3 years.
Royal Institution: Canning.	£28 (triennial).	Ditto.			
Royal Institution: William Rathbone.	£20 (triennial).	Ditto.			
Sir Edward Harland Memorial.	About £80, and a reduction in University fees (biennial).	Donation.	Employés in shops or shipbuilding yards in the city or suburbs of Liverpool or Birkenhead; awarded on the results of the Board of Education Examination in the subjects required for the Whitworth Scholarship.	Approved course of study in the Faculty of Engineering.	2 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

Entrance Scholarships and University Studentships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Sir David Gamble -	£40 (triennial).	Endowment vested in the Cowley Boys' School, St. Helens.	Pupils of Cowley Boys' School, St. Helens, of not less than two years' standing, who are not over eighteen years of age on the commencement of University course.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. degree.	3 years.
Gossage - - -	About £65 (triennial).	Donation.	Pupils wholly or partially educated at schools within the borough of Widnes.	Ditto.	3 years.
Liverpool Working Men's.	£35 and a free Studentship (triennial).	Liverpool Industrial Exhibition Committee.	Sons of Liverpool working men.	Approved course of study for the Liv. Univ. B. Eng.	3 years.
Lundie Memorial - -	£15 (offered in various sessions, as appointed by Trustees).	Lundie Memorial Trust.	(*a*) Pupil teachers within the city of Liverpool who pass the King's Scholarship Examination, or (*b*) students of Evening Continuation Schools of the city who have completed at least one session in the subject of English History or "The Life and Duties of the Citizen," awarded on the results of a Special Examination.	Approved course of study for a degree in Arts, Science, Law or Engineering: or a course of training in the University, Notre Dame, or Edge Hill Training Colleges.	3 years.

Robert Gee - -	£25 (*two* annual).	Bequest.	Male candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board.	Approved course of study for the Liv. Univ. M.B., Ch.B.	2 years.
Wallasey Urban District Council.	£35 (*two* annual).	Wallasey Urban District Council.	Scholars who have attended Secondary Schools in the Wallasey Urban District for not less than two years prior to the date of the Examination. One open to male, and the other to female candidates.	Approved course of study for a University degree.	3 years.
W. P. Sinclair - -	£45 (triennial).	Donation.	Awarded on the Arts and Mathematical papers set in the General Examination for Entrance Scholarships.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A. or B.Sc. in the Honours School of Mathematics.	3 years.
University Studentships	Attendance on University courses for an inclusive fee of £6.	University Funds.	Persons of limited means, approved by the Senate, of not less than eighteen years of age, who satisfy the Examiners in the Entrance Scholarship Examination.	Approved course of study for a Liverpool University degree.	1 year (renewable each year for 3 years).

Undergraduate and Post-Graduate Scholarships and Exhibitions.

University Scholarships.	Two in each of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering. One in the Faculty of Medicine. One in the Faculty of Law. The value of each Scholarship is £25, which may be increased to £50.	University Funds.	Awarded on the results of the Examinations in the various Honours Schools. Awarded on the results of the Second Examination for the M.B., Ch.B. degree. Awarded on the results of the Final Examination for the LL.B. degree.	To pursue an advanced course of study in some learned Institution.	1 year.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

Undergraduate and Post-Graduate Scholarships and Exhibitions—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Derby Scholarship for Mathematics.	About £45 (biennial).	Donation.	Awarded on the results of the Honours Examination in Mathematics.	To pursue an advanced course of Mathematical study.	1 year (renewable for a second year).
Stanley Jevons Studentship.	About £70 (sexennial).	Stanley Jevons' Trustees.	Persons qualified for research in Economic Science.	Research in Economics.	2 years.
Sheridan Muspratt Chemical Scholarship and Exhibition.	£50 Scholarship (biennial). £25 Exhibition (biennial).	Donation. Ditto.	Persons, under twenty-three years of age, studying Chemistry in the University. Awarded on the results of a Special Examination.	To attend higher Chemistry lectures; take a University degree in Science, of which Chemistry forms a principal feature; or carry on research work in the Chemical Laboratories.	2 years. 1 year.
1851 Exhibition Scholarships.	£150.	Awarded by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners.	British subjects who have spent three years in the University of Liverpool, and who show capacity for original research.	Advanced study and research in a Science subject in some approved learned Institution.	1 year (renewable for 1 or 2 years).

1851 Exhibition Probationary Bursaries.	£70.	Ditto.	British subjects, under twenty-five years of age, who have passed the B.Sc. Examination with Honours.	Advanced study in Science in University of Liverpool.	1 year.
David Rew Memorial -	£95.	Donation.	Graduates of the University in the Faculty of Engineering.	Advanced study or research in Applied Electricity.	1 year.
Gilchrist Studentship in Modern Languages.	£80.	Gilchrist Trustees.	Graduates of the University in the Honours School of Modern Languages who propose to take up teaching work in Secondary Schools.	To follow a course of preparation for the profession of teacher of a Modern Language or Languages in a Secondary School: the course must be approved by the Board of Education.	1 year.
Korbach German Scholarship.	£20.	Donation.	Graduates of the University who wish to proceed with German study, or research: or undergraduates reading German in the Honours School of Modern Languages and Literature.	Advanced study in German, or in Modern Languages.	1 year (renewable for 1 year).
Thomas Hornby - -	£20 (biennial).	Donation.	Persons connected with Liverpool by birth, or a three years' residence. Awarded upon the results of the Greek papers set in the Intermediate Examination for the ordinary degree.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A. degree, having Greek for a subject of Examination.	2 years.
Henry Warren Meade King Memorial Scholarship in Economics.	£35 (biennial).	Donation.	Awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Arts.	To proceed to a degree in the Faculty of Arts, studying either (*a*) in the Honours School of Economics, or (*b*) for the ordinary degree of B.A., taking as a subject Economics and two other approved subjects.	2 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

Undergraduate and Post-Graduate Scholarships and Exhibitions—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Owen Templeman Exhibition.	About £15	Bequest.	Graduates of the University, or others who intend to pursue a course of Celtic study. Awarded on the results of a Special Examination.	To pursue an approved course of Linguistic, Literary or Historical Celtic study.	1 year (renewable).
Lyon-JonesScholarships: (*a*) Junior - - -	£21	Donation.	Students who have completed a full course for the first M.B., and are of not more than one year's standing from the date of registration as Medical students. Awarded on the results of the first M.B. Class Examinations.	To proceed to the Liv. Univ. M.B., Ch.B.	2 years.
(*b*) Senior - - -	£21	Ditto.	Medical students who have satisfactorily attended courses in Anatomy and Physiology during two Winter Sessions, and on one Summer Course in Therapeutics. Awarded on the results of the Senior Class Examinations.	To continue Medical studies during fourth and fifth years.	2 years.
Derby Exhibition -	£15	Donation.	Medical students, having no legal qualification, who have passed their Professional Examination in Anatomy and Physiology. Awarded on the results of a Clinical Examination.		1 year.

University Scholarships in Law.	£25 (*two*).	University Funds.	(*a*) Law students at the end of their first year of University study. (*b*) Law students at the end of their second year of University study.		1 year.
Board of Legal Studies	£15 (*two*).	Board of Legal Studies.	Law students, who have attended not less than four lectures weekly, for at least one session, and who have not been called to the Bar, or admitted on the Rolls as Solicitors. Each awarded on the results of a competitive Examination.	To study for the degree of LL.B.	1 year.

Prizes.

Baring - - -	£5. (*to be expended in books.*)	Donation.	All day students of the University. Awarded on the results of an Examination for proficiency in Greek, Latin, or German.		
Edward Rathbone (*a*)	£5 } *to be*	Donation.	Students attending regularly the lectures in English Literature, Philosophy, or Political Economy.		
(*b*)	£2 10 } *expended in books.*				
Thompson English Essay	Silver Cup.	Gift.	All day students of the University.		
Thompson Reading -	Silver Cup.	Gift.	Ditto.		
Felicia Hemans Prize for Lyrical Poetry.	Bronze Medal, and one year's interest on the invested fund, after deducting therefrom the cost of Medal.	Subscription.	Open to all competitors.		

VI—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

Prizes—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Gladstone Memorial -	£5.	Gladstone Memorial Committee.	All day students of not less than one year's standing. Awarded for an essay on some subject connected with History, Political Science or Economics.		
Dawson Turner - -	About £14.	Subscription.	All students of the Faculty of Arts. Awarded on the result of an Examination in the Literature, History and Philosophy of Greece and Rome.		
Leblanc - - -	Bronze Medal.	,,	Awarded to the candidate in the Final B.Sc. Examination, with Honours in Chemistry, who, having been placed in the First or Second Class, obtains distinction in Technological Chemistry or Metallurgy.		
Oliver Lodge - -	£7 10s. (*to be expended in books*).	,,	Awarded to the best student in Physics in the last year of Honours Course.		
Ronald Hudson - -	£5	,,	Awarded upon the results of the Examination in the Honours School of Mathematics in Pure and Analytical Geometry.		
Robert Gee - - -	£5 5s. (*to be expended in books*).	Bequest.	Awarded on the results of the Class Examinations in Diseases of Children.		

Torr Gold Medal - -	Gold Medal.	Subscription and University Funds.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Advanced Anatomy.		
George Holt Medal -	Bronze Medal.	University Funds.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Advanced Physiology.		
Kanthack Medal - -	Bronze Medal.	Ditto.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Pathology.		
Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster's Prizes.	£5 5s. (*two, to be expended in books*).	Donation and Board of Legal Studies.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in (*a*) Real and Personal Property, and Conveyancing; and (*b*) Equity.		
Mr. Alfred Tyrer's Prize.	£5 5s. (*to be expended in books*).	Donation	Awarded on the result of the Examinations in Common Law.		
Mr. A. F. Warr's Prize	£5 5s. (*to be expended in books*).	Ditto.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Commercial Law.		
Sir J. E. Gray Hill's Prize.	£5 5s. (*two, to be expended in books*).	Ditto.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations and the Intermediate LL.B. Examination in (*a*) Roman Law; (*b*) Constitutional Law.		
Liverpool Law Students' Association Prizes.	£1 1s. (*three*).	Liverpool Law Students' Association.	Members of the Liverpool Law Students' Association who obtain highest marks at the Class Examination in (*a*) Conveyancing; (*b*) Equity; (*c*) Common Law.		
William Rathbone Medal.	Bronze Medal.	University Funds.	Awarded to the student who most distinguishes himself in the Examination for the degree of B. Eng. with Honours.		

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The University has established (in accordance with Charter) relations with the Universities of Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield for the conduct of a Joint Matriculation Examination, controlled by a Board representing the four Universities concerned. The Joint Board has made an agreement with (i) Oxford, (ii) Cambridge, for mutual recognition of certificates obtained in various examinations qualifying for entrance. Through the Joint Board the University examines and recommends for the award of scholarships given by the Education authorities of Lancashire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Scarborough, Sheffield, Rotherham.

It has affiliated (i) St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, (ii) Edge Hill Training College, Liverpool, (iii) Mount Pleasant Training College, Liverpool; and recognises certain courses of instruction given in those institutions as equivalent to lectures given in the University, and has recognised the teachers concerned as University teachers.

(*b*) The University has direct representation on the following local education authorities:

The City of Liverpool, the County of Lancaster, the County of Chester, the City of Chester, the Boroughs of Birkenhead, Bootle, St. Helens, Wigan, Southport, the Urban Districts of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Wallasey, Waterloo.

It has also direct representation on the following Schools and Colleges:

Ashton-in-Makerfield Grammar School, Calday Grange Grammar School, Lancaster Royal Grammar School, Liverpool Institute, Ormskirk Grammar School, Warrington Training College Board of Studies.

Certain scholarships awarded by the Education Committee of the City of Liverpool are tenable only at the University of Liverpool.

The University has made arrangements with the City Council of Liverpool for closer relations between the Museums and Libraries belonging to the Corporation and to the University respectively.

(*c*) The University has direct relations with the Board of Agriculture, and receives a grant for specific purposes.

VIII.—Finance.

Receipts and Expenditure from 1st October, 1905, to 30th September, 1906.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Stipends of Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Bursar, Librarian, and Deans	3,375 0 0		By Government Grant	12,000 0 0	
,, General Expenses, as per Schedule 'H'	6,023 17 5		,, ,, ,, for special purposes, as per Schedule 'J'	850 0 0	
,, Current Expenses of Faculties	200 0 0		,, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	400 0 0	
,, Grant in aid of Superannuation	668 6 9		,, Grant from City of Liverpool 10,000 0 0		
,, ,, to University Extension Society	150 0 0		*Less* to Scholarship Fund 1,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	
,, ,, ,, Guild of Undergraduates	305 0 0		,, ,, Borough of Bootle 500 0 0		
,, Renewal of Leases	685 9 6		*Less* to Scholarship Fund 250 0 0	250 0 0	
,, Repairs and Renewals of Buildings	1,000 0 0	12,407 13 8	,, ,, Lancashire County Council 1,100 0 0		
,, Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes—			*Less* allocated for special purposes 600 0 0	500 0 0	
As per Schedule 'D' Awards 2,033 7 0			,, ,, Cheshire County Council	300 0 0	
As per Schedule 'D' Investments 1,546 14 6			,, ,, Borough of Birkenhead 500 0 0		
As per Schedule 'E' Awards 2,303 7 0			*Less* to Scholarship Fund 250 0 0	250 0 0	
	5,883 8 6				
Awarded out of the General Funds of the University	380 13 0	6,264 1 6	,, Technical Fund: Liverpool City Council	1,850 0 0	

VIII—FINANCE—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure from 1st October, 1905, to 30th September, 1906—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries of Professors, Lecturers, and other members of the Teaching Staff, as per Schedule 'G'	21,284 14 7	
,, Share of Fees, paid to Professors, Lecturers, and other members of the Teaching Staff (as per Schedule 'G')	6,387 7 8	
,, Fees of External Examiners (as per Schedule 'G')	1,335 7 0	
,, ,, Internal ,, (as per Schedule 'G')	455 9 8	
,, Payments to Practising Schools	68 15 6	
		29,531 14 5
,, Expenses of University Examinations		704 3 7
,, Transfer per contra Special Government Grant (as per Schedule 'I')	850 0 0	
,, Departmental Expenditure (as per Schedule 'I')	400 0 0	
	10,149 14 9	
		11,399 14 9
,, Gregson Institute—Income per contra		64 7 7
,, School of Commerce		250 0 0
		60,621 15 6
,, Balance carried to Balance Sheet		474 15 8
		£61,096 11 2

RECEIPTS—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Technical Fund: Lancashire County Council	600 0 0	
		26,000 0 0
,, Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes—Awards of Investments per contra as per Schedules 'D' and 'E'		5,883 8 6
,, Fees from Students, as per Schedule 'F'	15,521 8 7	
,, ,, ,, A/c. Medical Library	26 5 4	
,, Interest on Investments A/c.: Amalgamated Chairs and Laboratories Endowments	9,521 2 8	
,, Johnston Professorship of Bio-Chemistry	375 0 0	
,, Interest from Lectureships Endowments	473 18 5	
,, ,, Library Endowments and special receipts	171 9 4	
,, Gregson Memorial Institute	64 7 7	
,, Sundry Receipts (including Bank Interest)	696 19 6	
,, Sustentation Fund, General (1,035 0 0)		
,, ,, ,, Donations for Special Purposes (787 8 5)		
	1,822 8 5	
		28,680 19 10
,, Balance brought forward 30th September, 1905		532 2 10
		£61,096 11 2

Balance Sheet, September, 1905.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Donations and Promises to the University Fund		171,019 6 1
Bank Interest, &c.	5,103 13 1	
Less Expenses of Charter, &c.	3,395 14 0	1,707 19 1
		172,727 5 2
Less expended on—		
Buildings and Fittings	66,124 0 4	
Endowment of Chairs	57,774 7 8	
,, Scholarships	1,000 0 0	
,, Fellowships	6,000 0 0	
,, Lectureships	4,258 5 4	
Arts Equipment	1,000 0 0	
Temporary accommodation of Class Libraries	491 15 5	
Medical Faculty	1,375 15 0	138,024 3 9
		34,703 1 5
,, Sites and Buildings, as per Schedule 'A'		330,174 4 7
,, Endowments—		
Chairs and Laboratories, as per Schedule 'B'	270,186 3 11	
Library, as per Schedule 'B'	6,000 0 0	
Gregson Memorial Institute, as per Schedule 'B'	5,116 3 0	
Lectureships, as per Schedule 'B'	7,664 19 4	288,967 6 3
Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes, as per Schedule 'D'		52,669 1 2
,, Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes, balances as per Schedule 'D'	652 17 6	

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The following allocations have been made out of this balance, viz. :—		
Extension of Victoria Building	20,000 0 0	
To complete the Natural History, Electrotechnics, and Geology buildings and fittings	1,423 0 0	
To complete endowment of Chair of Tropical Medicine	2,000 0 0	
Temporary accommodation of Class Libraries	108 1 9	
	£23,531 1 9	
Represented by :—		
Cash at Bank £14,001 4 5		
Promises 5,701 17 0		
Temporary Investment 15,000 0 0		
	£34,703 1 5	
By Sites and Buildings, as per Schedule 'A' (Further payments have to be made under building contracts)	334,044 13 4	
,, Temporary Investment of Physics Laboratory unexpended balance	1,871 16 4	335,916 9 8
,, Investments—		
Chairs and Laboratories	267,217 10 5	
Temporary Investment	1,904 19 2	

VIII—FINANCE—*continued.*

Balance Sheet, September, 1905—continued.

To Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes, endowment funds not held by the University, as per Schedule 'E'	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Investments—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2,327 2 6		Library	6,000 0 0	
			Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum	5,116 3 0	
		2,980 0 0	Lectureships	7,664 19 4	
„ Arts Equipment		1,000 0 0			287,903 11 11
		710,493 13 5	Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes, as per Schedule 'D'		52,638 17 3
„ The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel		10,579 13 7	„ Arts Equipment—		
„ The Students' Union — Donations and Promises, £7873 12s 0d., and interest, *less* Promises (£4,047 19s. 0d.) outstanding, and (£8 1s. 2d.) payments made		3,781 11 4	Expenditure on books for Class Libraries		989 9 10
" Superannuation Fund		3,624 11 4	„ University Fund—		
			Cash and promises with Bank of Liverpool, Head Office	19,703 1 5	
			Temporary Investment	15,000 0 0	
					34,703 1 5
„ Sustentation Fund. Receipts in advance	396 8 0				712,151 10 1
„ Arts Equipment. Donations to Class Libraries	260 0 0		„ The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel		10,579 13 7
„ Roscoe Chair of Art	3 10 5		„ Superannuation Fund		3,800 0 7
„ Departmental Grants—Balances unexpended	885 14 9		„ Arts Equipment, Payments to date	205 1 1	
„ Special Treasury Grant, Schedule 'J'	850 0 0		„ Special Treasury Grant, Payments to date	113 0 9	
„ Convocation—Balance	13 12 9		„ Sundry Debtors	6,533 5 4	
„ Ashton Hall	19 13 8		„ Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum	74 11 7	
„ Sundry Creditors	4,352 1 3				
		6,781 0 10			6,925 18 9
„ Balance brought forward 30th September, 1905	532 2 10		„ Cash—Bank of Liverpool, Heywood's Branch		2,278 3 2
Less Excess Expenditure over Income, 1905–6 (including provision for repairs and renewals)	57 7 2				
		474 15 8			
		£735,735 6 2			£735,735 6 2

SCHEDULE "A."

Date.	SITES AND BUILDINGS.	DONATIONS.	EXPENDED.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1882	Site for Buildings	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
	Sites in Brownlow Street and Dover Street	8,443 3 0	8,443 3 0
1882	Expended on alterations and fittings of Original Buildings	17,103 8 9	17,103 8 9
1886	The Chemical Laboratory	23,021 11 4	28,256 3 1
1886	The Walker Engineering Laboratories	23,005 11 5	23,255 11 5
1892	The Victoria Buildings	52,489 12 5	53,923 16 3
1895	Museum of Sanitary Science (Ashton Hall) and out-buildings of the Anatomical School.	7,300 0 0	7,300 0 0
1898	The Thompson Yates Laboratories of Physiology and Pathology ..	32,676 12 6	32,676 12 6
1902	The Hartley Botanical Laboratories	13,500 0 0	13,500 0 0
1903	The Johnston Laboratories	9,481 12 5	9,481 12 5
1904	The George Holt Physics Laboratories	26,035 0 7	24,126 11 5 *
1904	The Medical School	38,447 0 9	38,376 6 9
1905	The Zoology and Electrotechnics Laboratories	30,177 10 7	30,175 13 9
	The Muspratt Laboratories of Physical Chemistry (*in course of erection*)	8,014 11 5	6,822 2 10
1905-1906	The Chemical Laboratories	315 5 0	440 6 9
1906	The Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum	10,163 4 5	10,163 4 5
		£330,174 4 7	£334,044 13 4

* NOTE.—Unexpended balance temporarily invested in £2,000 Cordova Central Railway 4% Debenture Stock, costing £1,871 16*s.* 4*d.*

SCHEDULE "B."

Endowments—Chairs.

Date.	TITLE OF CHAIR.	ENDOWMENT. £	s.	d.
1881	King Alfred Chair of Modern Literature	10,000	0	0
1881	Gladstone Chair of Greek	10,000	0	0
1881	Chair of Philosophy	10,000	0	0
1881	Derby Chair of Natural History	10,000	0	0
1881	Lyon Jones Chair of Physics	10,000	0	0
1881	Roscoe Chair of Art	10,000	0	0
1881	Grant Chair of Chemistry	10,000	0	0
1882	Chair of Mathematics	10,000	0	0
1884	Chair of Latin	10,000	0	0
1884	Rathbone Chair of History	10,000	0	0
1886	Harrison Chair of Engineering	11,000	0	0
1889	Holbrook Gaskell Chair of Botany	10,000	0	0
1890	Brunner Chair of Economics	10,000	0	0
1890	George Holt Chair of Physiology	10,000	0	0
1893	Derby Chair of Anatomy	10,000	0	0
1893	George Holt Chair of Pathology	10,000	0	0
1894	Queen Victoria Chair of Law	10,000	0	0
1899	Education (Unendowed)	—		
1902	Johnston Chair of Biological Chemistry	10,000	0	0
1902	Sir Alfred Jones Chair of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology	8,361	3	11
1903	Chair of German	10,000	0	0
1903	David Jardine Chair of Electrotechnics	10,000	0	0
1903	Brunner Chair of Physical Chemistry	10,000	0	0
1903	Chair of Commercial Law	10,000	0	0
1904	Baines Chair of English Language	10,000	0	0
1905	James Barrow Chair of French	10,000	0	0
1906	Andrew Geddes and John Rankin Chair of Modern History	10,000	0	0
		£259,361	3	11
	LABORATORY ENDOWMENTS.			
1891	George Holt Chair of Physiology	5,000	0	0
1894	Do. Chair of Pathology	5,000	0	0
1890 to 1903	Chemical Laboratories	825	0	0
		£270,186	3	11
	LIBRARY FUND.			
1893	Thompson Yates Endowment	1,000	0	0
1896	Tate Library Maintenance Fund	5,000	0	0
		£6,000	0	0
	GREGSON INSTITUTE.			
1906	Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum	£5,116	3	0
	LECTURESHIPS.			
1891 to 1903	Italian Lectureship (partly endowed)	2,931	14	0
1904	John Rankin Archæology Lectureship	3,233	5	4
1905	William Mitchell Banks Memorial Lectureship	1,500	0	0
		£7,664	19	4

Schedule "C" of the Statement of Accounts, contains a list of investments of funds received under Schedule "B."

SCHEDULE "D."

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes. Endowment Funds held by the University of Liverpool.

Name.	Donation.	Balances in hand, Sept. 30, 1905.	Interest Received Session 1905–6.	Payments, Session 1905–6.		Balances Sept. 30, 1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bibby Scholarships	1,000 0 0	19 18 7	41 0 0	Two Scholarships ...	40 0 0	20 18 7
Morris Ranger Scholarships ...	1,000 0 0	6 17 0	40 0 0	Two Scholarships ...	37 10 0	9 7 0
Christopher Bushell Scholarship	1,088 3 5	58 7 6	45 8 4	One Scholarship ...	40 0 0	63 15 10
Elizabeth James Scholarship ...	1,000 0 0	48 8 5	39 18 0	One Scholarship	40 0 0	48 6 5
Edward Rathbone Memorial Scholarship	704 7 6	64 8 0	29 7 6	One Scholarship ...	25 0 0	68 15 6
Edward Rathbone Commercial Scholarship	1,000 0 0	19 9 0	46 19 0	One Scholarship ...	35 0 0	31 8 0
Thomas Hornby Scholarship ...	500 0 0	4 11 3	19 8 2	Two Scholarships ...	40 0 0	Dr. 16 0 7
Pickup Scholarships	1,000 0 0	182 19 0	32 8 10	Purchase of Mersey Dock Bond	206 4 7	9 3 3
	206 4 7					
Sir Richard Moon Scholarship...	2,000 0 0	15 5 8	80 0 2	One Scholarship ...	80 0 0	15 5 10
Derby Scholarships	2,000 0 0	46 7 6	75 17 6	Four Scholarships ...	140 0 0	Dr. 17 15 0
Sir Edward Harland Memorial Scholarship	2,000 0 0	203 13 6	86 19 9	Two Scholarships ...	160 0 0	1 15 5
	128 17 10			Purchase of Mersey Dock Bond	128 17 10	
Gossage Scholarship	2,526 16 9	50 6 9	63 5 4	One Scholarship ...	65 0 0	48 12 1
W. P. Sinclair Scholarship ...	1,000 0 0	33 0 6	49 15 0	One Scholarship ...	45 0 0	37 15 6
Charles Beard Foundation ...	2,000 0 0	253 11 9	74 4 5	One Fellowship	72 10 0	Dr. 2 9 7
	257 15 9			Purchase of Mersey Dock Bond	257 15 9	
Sheridan Muspratt Scholarship	1,500 0 0	153 17 10	67 10 5	Two Scholarships ..	75 0 0	17 10 4
	128 17 11			Purchase of Mersey Dock Bond	128 17 11	

SCHEDULE "D."—*continued*

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes. Endowment Funds held by the University of Liverpool—*continued.*

Name.	Donation.	Balances in hand, Sept 30, 1905.	Interest Received Session 1905–6.	Payments, Session 1905 6.	Balances Sept. 30, 1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
David Rew Scholarship ...	1,500 0 0	82 0 9	49 17 6	Two Scholarships .. 96 0 0	35 18 3
Henry Warren Meade-King Memorial Scholarship ...	1,000 0 0 51 11 2	50 14 6	34 6 0	One Scholarship .. 34 19 8 Purchase of Mersey Dock Bond 51 11 2	Dr. 1 10 4
Oliver Lodge Fellowship ...	2,650 0 0	111 14 11	106 0 0	One Fellowship 106 0 0 Apparatus purchased 53 14 0	58 0 11
Oliver Lodge Prize	150 0 0	21 11 4	7 2 6	Two Prizes 13 12 6	15 1 4
Baring Prize	100 0 0	11 13 10	4 15 0	One Prize 5 0 0	11 8 10
Edward Rathbone Memorial Prizes	291 0 9 103 2 3	108 2 9	12 3 3	Purchase Mersey Dock Bond 103 2 3	17 3 9
Owen Templeman Prize ...	450 0 0	5 10 10	12 0 4	Books for Library ... 5 4 4 One Exhibition ... 12 12 8	Dr. 5 10
Felicia Hemans Memorial Fund	104 0 6	9 17 4	3 2 0	One Prize 3 2 0	9 17 4
Dawson Turner Prize	351 0 0 31 4 6	12 13 4	12 13 4	One Exhibition ... 12 13 4	12 13 4
Korbach Scholarship	600 0 0	29 12 9	22 7 6	One Scholarship ... 20 0 0 Books for Library ... 2 7 6	29 12 9
Derby Scholarship in Mathematics	1,000 0 0 351 6 2	36 14 3	42 14 10	— —	79 9 1
Leblanc Prize	30 3 11	—	—	— —	—
Ronald Hudson Memorial Prize	153 1 1	—	4 15 0	— —	4 15 0

Robert Gee Medical Fellowship and Scholarships	7,099 15 2 941 6 11 670 5 0	632 13 1	227 7 3	One Fellowship ... Three Scholarships ... One Prize ... ... Purchase Mersey Dock Bond	100 0 0 75 0 0 5 5 0 670 5 0	9 10 4
Derby Exhibition	400 0 0	22 1 6	15 0 0	Two Exhibitions ...	30 0 0	7 1 6
Lyon Jones Scholarships ...	2,000 0 0	71 6 3	71 15 0	Four Scholarships ...	84 0 0	59 1 3
Torr Medal	100 0 0	—	3 16 0	One Medal	3 16 0	—
Johnston Colonial Fellowship in Pathology and Bacteriology		25 0 0	75 0 0	One Fellowship ...	100 0 0	—
John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Pathology and Physiology	6,000 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0	One Fellowship ...	100 0 0	—
Ethel Boyce Fellowship in Gynæcology		—	75 0 0	One Fellowship ...	75 0 0	—
Holt Fellowships in Physiology and Pathology	5,500 0 0	150 12 8	17 18 9	Two Fellowships ...	200 0 0	Dr. 31 8 7
						722 7 5 Dr. 69 9 11
	£52,669 1 2	£2,568 2 4	£1,664 16 8		£3,580 1 6	£652 17 6

Total Donations	£52,669 1 2
Less Leblanc Medal, uninvested	30 3 11
Total invested ...	£52,638 17 3

Expended for Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and Books	£2,033 7 0
Investment Account Accumulations ...	1,546 14 6
	£3,580 1 6

SCHEDULE "E."

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes. Endowment Funds *not* held by the University of Liverpool.

Name.	Balances Sept 30, 1905.	Received Session 1905–6.	Payments Session 1905–6.		Balances Sept. 30, 1906
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cropper Scholarship	15 0 0	—	—	—	15 0 0
Tate Technical Science Scholarships	168 15 8	105 0 0	3 Scholarships	100 0 0	173 15 8
Tate Trustees Scholarships	210 0 0	210 0 0	4 Scholarships	140 0 0	280 0 0
Stanley Jevons Memorial Trust	7 0 0	—	—	—	7 0 0
Ladies' Educational Association Scholarship	60 0 0	—	1 Scholarship	20 0 0	40 0 0
Thelwall Thomas Fellowship in Surgical Pathology	75 0 0	125 0 0	1 Fellowship	100 0 0	100 0 0
Stopford Taylor Fellowship in Dermatological Pathology	75 0 0	25 0 0	1 Fellowship	100 0 0	
Alexander Fellowship in Pathology	4 10 0	144 10 0	1 Fellowship 2 years' Pathological Expenses	125 0 0 24 0 0	—
1851 Exhibition Scholarships	—	375 0 0	4 Scholarships	375 0 0	—
Gladstone Memorial Prize	—	5 0 0	2 Prizes	5 0 0	—
Fletcher Scholarship in Dental Surgery	20 0 0	19 0 0	1 Scholarship	20 0 0	19 0 0
City of Liverpool Scholarships and Grants	1,081 13 10	1,000 0 0	28 Awards Joint Matriculation Board charges for Examinations for Scholarships	973 7 0 21 0 0	1,087 6 10
Borough of Bootle Scholarships and Grants	95 0 0	250 0 0	5 Awards	270 0 0	75 0 0
Borough of Birkenhead Scholarship Fund	150 0 0	250 0 0	—	—	400 0
Holt Travelling Scholarships in Architecture	—	160 0 0	1 Scholarship payment on a/c	30 0 0	130 0 0
	£1,961 19 6	2,668 10 0		£2,303 7 0	2,327 2 6

SCHEDULE F.*

Fees from Students.

Faculties.	Registration.	Lecture.	Examination.	Graduation.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Faculty of Arts - - - -	249 3 3	3,997 3 2	220 0 0	304 0 0	4,770 6 5
„ Science - - -	177 6 9	3,162 16 6	123 0 0	195 0 0	3,658 3 3
„ Medicine - - -	29 3 0	1,560 0 3	410 0 0	95 15 0	2,094 18 3
„ Law - - -	22 0 0	†61 16 0	15 0 0	45 0 0	143 16 0
„ Engineering - -	117 8 4	2,807 13 8	65 0 0	92 0 0	3,082 2 0
School of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery - - - -	67 0 0	888 9 8	15 15 0	—	971 4 8
Board of Dental Studies - -	9 19 0	763 19 0	35 0 0	—	808 18 0
£	672 0 4	13,241 18 3	883 15 0	731 15 0	15,529 8 7

* NOTE.—In this Scheduie the fees of students are credited to the Faculty in which the student is enrolled.

† The Board of Legal Studies also received £464 13s. 6d.—as lecture fees.

SCHEDULE G.*

Stipends, Salaries, Share of Fees of Professors, Lecturers, Tutors, and Examiners.

	Faculties of					School of Vety. Med and Surgery.	School of Dental Surgery.	Total.
	Arts.	Science.	Medicine.	Law.	Engineering.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. p.	£ s. d.
Stipends of Professors and Lecturers -	6,887 13 0	3,307 5 3	2,685 14 10	949 16 4	1,718 14 8	757 5 5	—	16,306 9 6
Salaries of Assistant Lecturers and Tutors - -	1,545 0 0	1,875 9 1	740 0 0	167 16 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	—	4,978 5 1
								21,284 14 7
Share of Fees of Professors and Lecturers	1,609 16 8	2,413 5 2	991 14 1	20 12 0	626 4 9	255 9 0	470 6 0	6,387 7 8
	10,042 9 8	7,595 19 6	4,417 8 11	1,138 4 4	2,844 19 5	1,162 14 5	470 6 0	27,672 2 3
External Examiners - -	387 10 0	116 6 0	545 12 0	75 0 0	129 9 0	31 10 0	50 0 0	1,335 7 0
Internal Examiners - -	183 17 8	85 15 1	96 2 9	17 10 10	32 3 10	19 3 9	20 15 9	455 9 8
£	10,613 17 4	7,798 0 7	5,059 3 8	1,230 15 2	3,006 12 3	1,213 8 2	541 1 9	29,462 18 11

* NOTE.—In this Schedule the share of fees due to Professors and Lecturers is debited to the Faculties to which the department of the Professor or Lecturer is assigned in each case by Ordinance.

Schedule "H."

General Expenses.

			£	s.	d.
Wages of Office Staff			900	4	0
Rates and Taxes			1,890	2	9
Insurance			240	1	0
General Repairs and Renewals			106	14	4
Cleaning			983	16	0
Advertising	£319 11 3				
Less Receipts	54 11 6				
			264	19	9
Printing	779 6 6				
Less received for Calendars and Advertisements therein	69 6 4				
			710	0	2
Postages			248	5	7
Stationery			223	10	11
Auditors' Fees			52	10	0
Cost of Opening Ceremonies			97	5	11
Grounds			28	0	0
Travelling Expenses (Fares) of Representatives on Committees			114	6	7
Subscription Liverpool Marine Biology Committee			10	0	0
Liveries			11	10	0
Yost Typewriter			21	17	0
Safe			27	0	0
Paper, Carriage of Parcels, etc., etc.			93	13	5
Total			£6,023	17	5

SCHEDULE "I."
Departmental Expenditure.

Department.	Wages of Assistants and Porters.	Grants for Apparatus, Materials and Books.	Repairs and Fittings.	Light, Heat and Power.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria Buildings and Refectory	215 1 0	—	203 11 0	211 11 5	630 3 5
Old Buildings	40 16 0	—	141 0 6	53 9 6	235 6 0
Library	139 10 0	966 9 4	—	—	1,105 19 4
„ Medical	—	30 0 9	—	—	30 0 9
Class Libraries	—	310 15 0	—	—	310 15 0
Architecture	28 0 0	92 0 0	—	—	120 0 0
Archaeology, Egyptian	—	*109 15 6	—	—	109 15 6
„ Classical	—	100 0 0	—	—	100 0 0
Chemistry General	349 8 0	393 7 0	111 5 1		
„ Organic	—	125 0 0	—	160 12 10	1,259 9 6
„ Physical	—	70 0 0	49 16 7		
Physics	343 13 6	150 0 0	0 6 6	86 0 6	580 0 0
Mathematics	—	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
Natural History	196 13 0	540 0 0	1 8 8	64 9 1	802 10 9
Botany	39 6 0	200 0 0	45 13 9	34 14 2	319 13 11
Astronomy	—	1 15 0	—	—	1 15 0
Physiology	140 8 0	266 0 0	—	—	406 8 0
Pathology	97 10 0	237 0 0	0 13 0	—	335 3 0
Comparative Pathology	—	12 10 0	—	—	12 10 0
Pathological Museum	26 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	56 0 0
Veterinary Med. and Surgery	167 14 0	249 19 1	8 5 0	—	425 18 1
Bio-Chemistry	20 16 0	150 0 0	—	—	170 16 0
Tropical Medicine	—	200 0 0	—	—	200 0 0
Thompson Yates Laboratories	187 4 0	—	187 0 4	148 19 11	728 18 0
Johnston Laboratories			70 0 7	135 13 2	
Medical Buildings	185 2 0	—	17 15 0	117 11 9	320 8 9
Anatomy	133 18 0	100 0 0	—	—	233 18 0
„ Dental	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Surgery	—	12 12 0	—	—	12 12 0
Midwifery	—	50 0 0	—	—	50 0 0
Opthalmology	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Forensic Medicine	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Materia Medica	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Pharmacy	—	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
Law	—	32 4 0	—	—	32 4 0
Engineering	579 16 1	962 10 0	153 14 1	176 0 10	1,872 1 0
Electrotechnics	201 10 0	215 0 0	12 7 5	204 4 3	633 1 8
Woodworking	195 0 0	—	—	59 7 1	254 7 1
	£3,287 5 1	5,656 17 8	1,002 17 6	1,452 14 6	11,399 14 9

NOTE.—Special Treasury Grant of £850 is included in above. For details of allocation see Schedule J.

* This sum represents rents, rates, and taxes.

SCHEDULE "J."

Special Treasury Grant.

SUBJECT.	Allocation. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Faculty of Arts:—		
English Literature	50 0 0	
History	50 0 0	
Architecture	50 0 0	
Classical Archaeology	100 0 0	
		250 0 0
Libraries		300 0 0
Faculty of Science:—		
Organic Chemistry		100 0 0
Faculty of Engineering:—		
Engineering		200 0 0
Total Grant		£850 0 0

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Liverpool Day Training College, for the year ending 31st July, 1906.

Showing the amounts actually received and actually disbursed during the year.

The number of Students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students, and attending for continuous training throughout the year was:—Men: October, 79, February, 78, May, 78; Women: October, 79, February, 79, May, 79.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 1st August, 1905	363	11	3
,, Grants from the Board of Education to the College:—			
(*a*) Annual Grant, 160 Students at £10 each £1,600 0 0			
(*b*) Special Grant (Science and Drawing) 480 0 0			
	2,080	0	0
,, Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	2,915	13	4
,, Fees of 130 Students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students at £10 each	1,300	0	0
,, Fees of Students paid through Hostels—			
Ashton Rathbone Hostel, 17 men at £10 each ...	170	0	0
University Hall of Residence, 13 women at £10 each	130	0	0
,, Bank Interest	13	12	6
	£6,972	17	1

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Payments in respect of maintenance:—			
By Salaries and Fees—			
(*a*) Of Teachers employed in the Training College	635	0	0
(*b*) Fees paid to Liverpool University	2,579	0	0
,, Books, Apparatus, and Stationery for use of College ...	38	7	9
,, Fuel and Light			
,, Cleaning			
,, Replacement of Furniture, and Ordinary Repairs ...	67	10	0
,, Rent			
,, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance			
,, Printing, Postage, and other expenses of Administration	84	11	7
,, Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students, not resident in a Hostel	2,884	13	4
Other Payments:—			
By Medical Attendance £65 0 0			
,, Subscription to Guild of Undergraduates 69 10 0			
,, Sundry Expenses 6 5 0			
	140	15	0
,, Balance on 31st July, 1906, in hand	542	19	5
	£6,972	17	1

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel for the year ending 31st July, 1906.

Showing the amounts actually received and actually disbursed during the year.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on August 1, 1905, on Capital Account	386	17	9
„ Grants from the Board of Education	679	0	0
„ Fees paid by or for Students (including all compulsory payments) :—			
(*a*) Hostel Fees—17 recognised Students at £5 each	85	0	0
(*b*) College Fees paid through the Hostel	170	0	0
„ Contribution from the University of Liverpool	292	15	4
„ Other Receipts :—			
Liverpool Day Training College, Annual Payment for Rent, Rates and Taxes, Fuel and Light, and Repairs and Cleaning	62	10	0
Bank Interest on Capital Account	19	14	0
Do. Revenue Account	0	17	11
„ Fees deposited by Candidates who desire to be admitted in 190 7 ... ... £260 0 0			
„ Balance overdrawn on July 31, 1906 :—			
Overdrawn at Bank on Revenue Account £66 8 3			
„ „ Capital Account 83 15 0	150	3	3
	£1,846	18	3

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
By Balance overdrawn on August 1, 1905, on Revenue account	192	17	3
Payments in Respect of Maintenance :—			
By Salary of Warden	100	0	0
„ Books, Apparatus and Stationery for use of Hostel ...	4	8	2
„ Medical Expenses	2	9	9
„ Board. (*a*) Of Warden and Students ... ... (*b*) Of Servants	484	11	7
„ Washing	43	15	3
„ Wages of Servants (employed in Hostel)...	71	7	0
„ Fuel and Light	71	8	3
„ Cleaning			
„ Replacement of Furniture, and Ordinary Repairs (Hostel Premises)	90	9	1
„ Rates, Taxes and Insurance (in respect of Hostel Premises)	68	10	11
„ Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of Administration	23	12	9
„ Other Payments in respect of Maintenance—			
Subscription to Guild of Undergraduates £8 10 0			
Sundry Expenses 4 11 6	13	1	6
„ College Fees of Students paid through the Hostel ...	170	0	0
Other Payments :—			
By Capital Expenditure—Cost of building New Recreation Room and Bath Room, and Repairs to Fabric of the Hostel	490	6	9
„ Balance in hand on July 31, 1906—			
In Warden's hands on Revenue Account	20	0	0
	£1,846	18	3

The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel Balance Sheet.

Made up to 31st July, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To Capital	10,253	5	4
,, Students—			
For Fees deposited by them prior to their admission	260	0	0
,, Heywood's Bank—			
Overdraft on Revenue Account	6	8	3
	£10,579	13	7

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By Cost of Freehold Property, viz. :—			
Premises, No. 13, Croxteth Road, Liverpool ...	3,000	0	0
,, Other Investments at Cost, viz. :—			
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co., six 4½ per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each	1,259	7	0
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., five 4 per cent. Unified Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each	841	5	6
Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, £810 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock...	994	14	
Birkenhead Railway, £757 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock	1,000	4	10
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, £1,987 3 per cent. Consolidated Preference Stock	2,287	16	6
Canadian Pacific Railway, £877 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock	1,000	0	0
,, Cash in hands of Warden on Revenue Account ...	20	0	0
,, Cash in the Bank, No. 2 Account	176	5	0
	£10,579	13	7

The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel.

Capital Account.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
1905-1906	To Cost of building New Recreation Room and Bath Room and repairs to Fabric of the Hostel	490	6	9
31st July.	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet	10,253	5	4
		£10,743	12	1

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
1905 31st July.	By Balance from last account			10,577		
1906 30th June.	„ Bank Interest on No. 2 account				19	14 0
31st July.	„ Amount shown in last account as excess of Expenditure over Receipts at 31st July, 1905, on Revenue account, viz. :—	£192	17 3			
	But which has been reduced during the past year to	46	8 3			
	Difference being			146	9	0
				£10,743	12	1

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

(With which is Incorporated the Owens College, Manchester.)

1.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the University, which was founded in 1880, and with which the Owens College, Manchester, founded in 1851, was incorporated in 1904, are defined in Clause II. of the Charter, and include among other objects the conferment of Degrees, Diplomas and other distinctions, provision for instruction and research, the provision of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes and the licensing of Halls of Residence.

(b) *Governing Bodies, etc.*

The authorities of the University are the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, two Pro-Vice-Chancellors, the *Court*, now consisting of 98 members, which is the supreme governing body of the University; the *Council*, now consisting of 23 members, which is the executive body of the University; the *Senate*, which consists of 42 Professors and the Dean of the Faculty of Technology, and which subject to the Court and Council has the control and general regulation of the instruction and education of the University; and the Boards of Faculty of Arts, Science, Law, Music, Commerce, Theology, Medicine and Technology which, subject to the control of the Senate, are responsible for the arrangements of the examinations and for the courses of study in the subjects assigned to each Faculty respectively.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The main site of the University buildings comprises about 240,000 square yards of freehold land, and was acquired at a cost of £40,193. Buildings have been erected at various dates on the site, the cost of which and their necessary equipment amounted in July 1907 to £416,677. This is exclusive of the Library of about 105,000 volumes and of equipment and apparatus purchased yearly out of income.

The principal Buildings are as follows:—

The central building which was completed in 1874, contains the Chemistry and History Lecture Theatres, the Hydraulic Laboratory, the Engineering Drawing Room, Reading Room and numerous Lecture and Class Rooms, as well as the Vice-Chancellor's rooms and the administrative offices. The Chemical Laboratories, which were extended in 1895 and again in 1905 by

the addition of the Dalton and Schunck Research Laboratories, are joined by a covered way to this block. The Museum and the Beyer (Natural History) Laboratories, costing £95,000, were added in 1887. The Christie Library, containing upwards of 105,000 volumes, was built and presented to the University by the late Mr. R. C. Christie in 1897, at a cost of £23,000. The Whitworth Hall, erected in 1901 at a cost of £57,000, and having seating accommodation for upwards of 1,000 persons, was the gift of Mr. Christie, as one of the residuary legatees of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth. The organ and organ screen were the gift of Mrs. Rylands. West of the main buildings are situated the Medical School, which has been twice enlarged, and now covers an area of 27,000 square feet, the Engineering Laboratory and the Gymnasium. The Physical Laboratories, erected in 1900, at a cost of £36,000, are on the North side of the main buildings, with which they are connected by a subway. The Public Health Laboratories, erected in 1903, at a cost of £12,000, are situated in York Place, about half a mile from the main buildings. The Athletic Ground, consisting of about 13 acres, situated on the Firs Estate at Fallowfield, has been levelled and a pavilion erected at a cost of £7,000 and further accommodation for Athletics has been provided on the Behrens Estate which has recently been acquired by the University at a cost of £12,000. The Women's Hall of Residence in Victoria Park is also the property of the University. The University rents separate buildings for a Refectory and Men's and Women's Unions. The University has recently purchased an additional site for the erection of the new Engineering Laboratories which are estimated to cost about £12,000 exclusive of equipment. An appeal has been made by the past and present students of the University for new Union Buildings and an estimate has been accepted for the work, which will cost about £23,000. It will provide ample accommodation for both Men's and Women's Union and for the Refectory.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

[The information under this heading gives the arrangements at the end of the Session 1905–6 for the Session 1906–7.]

At the beginning of the Session 1906–7 there were eight Faculties in the University: Arts, Science, Law, Music, Commerce, Theology, Medicine (including the Dental and the Pharmaceutical, Public Health, and Veterinary State Medicine Departments), and Technology. There were 42 Professors and 150 Lecturers and Assistants.

The total stipends (inclusive of a share of fees) of Professors who give their whole time to the University vary from £1,500 or thereabouts to £550 or thereabouts. The stipends of those Medical Professors who are also engaged in practice are really nominal. The stipends of Lecturers in charge of a subject

average about £300. A Senior Lecturer or Demonstrator usually receives about £180, and a Junior Lecturer or Demonstrator £125 a year, exclusive of payments for Evening Classes. Higher stipends are paid to Assistants in special cases.

Conditions of admission to each Faculty and Department will be found in the University Calendar.

Evidence of sufficient proficiency is required in all cases before a course is commenced. The Matriculation or some equivalent Examination is a necessary condition for all degrees.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the University.*

The degrees awarded in the respective Faculties are as follows:

Arts. B.A., M.A., Litt.D.
Science. B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc.
Law. LL.B., LL.D.
Music. Mus.B., Mus.D.
Commerce. B.Com., M.Com.
Theology. B.D., D.D.
Medicine. M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch., M.D.
(Dentistry :—B.D.S., M.D.S.)
Technology. B.Sc. Tech., M.Sc. Tech.

The minimum period required for degrees in all the Faculties is three years, except in the case of Music, in which it may be two years; in Medicine, in which it is five years; and in Dentistry, in which it is four years. For all students entering on or after the 1st October, 1906, the period of study necessary to qualify for graduation is not less than three years, all of which will be subsequent to the date on which the student passed the Matriculation Examination.

Students proceeding to the ordinary degree of B.A. and B.Sc. must pass, after the Matriculation Examination, the Intermediate and Final Examinations. Students for Honours in these Faculties must pass a Final Examination at the end of three years of Honours study, and in some cases must also pass the Intermediate Examination or portions of it.

Candidates for Bachelors' degrees in Law are required to pass the Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations.

Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom may graduate in Commerce [or Theology in two years.

Candidates for degrees in Theology are required to pass the First and Second B.D. Examinations.*

Candidates for the degree of B.Com. are required to pass separately in the various subjects of examination.

Students in the Faculty of Medicine are required to pass the First, Second, Third and Final M.B. Examinations.

As regards the Master's degree, except Honours students in the Faculty of Arts, all students are expected to show further evidence of study and pass a further examination or present a

* Persons who have passed a Final degree examination in any other Faculty or have graduated in any other approved University are excused from the main portion of the First Examination.

thesis. For the degree of Doctor, candidates are expected to show evidence of having conducted original research.*

The following Diplomas are granted by the University:—

(*a*) Teacher's Diploma, for which a year's study in the University is required and which is only open to persons who have passed the final degree examinations of an approved University.

(*b*) Diploma in Public Health.

(*c*) Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine.

Both (*b*) and (*c*) require about a year's study at the University or under recognised teachers or at recognised institutions. Candidates must have already obtained a qualification in Medicine or in Veterinary Surgery.

(*d*) Diploma in Dentistry, which requires a four years' course of study.

Evening work. Evening courses do not qualify for degrees except in the Faculty of Commerce, in which the courses are generally duplicated in the evening. In addition to these a number of evening courses are held, namely, in Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Literature, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics, Engineering, Electro-Metallurgy, Chemistry and Botany.

Full information as to ordinances, regulations, and courses of study will be found in the University Calendar.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The degrees obtained in the Victoria University of Manchester during the year 1905–6 by present students were as follows—

M.A.	17	B.D.	5
B.A. (Honours)	14	B.Sc. Tech.	9
B.A. (Ordinary)	38	M.B., Ch.B.	33
M.Sc.	10	Teacher's Diploma	12
B.Sc. (Honours)	37	Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine	1
B.Sc. (Ordinary)	44		
LL.B.	7	Diploma in Public Health	7

In addition to the above the following degrees were conferred on former students:—

D.Sc.	4	M.A.	31
M.Sc.	39	Mus.D.	1
B.A. (ordinary)	2	M.D.	9

The following degrees were obtained by present or former students in London University:—

B.Sc.	1	M.B.	6
B.A.	1		

For distinctions gained by former students *see* University Calendar 1906–7, pp. 812–814.

* Under ordinances ratified during the Session 1905–6 graduates of other approved Universities or other qualified persons may obtain a Master's degree in Arts or Science after a period of research, and Masters or similarly qualified persons of approved foreign and colonial Universities may proceed to the Doctor's degree after a period of research.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

The arrangements made for the Session 1906–7 provide for the following awards for the purposes of the encouragement of research:—

Fellowships.

The Langton Fellowship.
The Jones Fellowship.
The John Bright Fellowship.
The Faulkner Fellowship.
The John Harling Fellowship.
The Vulcan Fellowship.
The Beyer Fellowship.
The Leech Fellowship.
The Junior Research Fellowships in Public Health.
The Honorary Research Fellowships.
The additional Graduate Fellowships.

Studentships.

The Jevons Studentship.
The Research Studentships.

Scholarships.

Graduate Scholarships, which are increased in certain cases.
The 1851 Exhibition Scholarships
The Gartside Scholarships.
The Mercer Scholarship, with increase in certain cases.
The Derby Scholarship, with increase in certain cases.
The Professor Tom Jones Surgical Scholarship.
The Robert Platt Zoological and Botanical Scholarships.
The Robert Platt Physiological Scholarship.

Prize.

The Warburton Essay Prize.

There is a large Library in connection with the University containing a number of special collections dealing with Law, History, Economics, Biology, etc.

There are large and well-equipped Laboratories in Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Engineering, Zoology and Botany, and special assistance is given in all Departments for students undertaking research.

The Doctor's Degree in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Music, Divinity and Medicine, is awarded for research.

The Degrees of Litt. D. and D.Sc. are open under certain conditions to graduates of approved foreign and colonial Universities.

The Degree of Master in the Faculties of Arts and Science may also be obtained on the results of research by graduates of other approved Universities and in certain cases by persons who are not graduates.

Special arrangements are made in all Departments in the Faculties of Arts and Science for the encouragement of research and in Medicine, Post-Graduate Courses are given when required.

In addition to the above, a number of graduates are studying either for higher degrees in their own Faculty or in other Faculties, or for the Diplomas of the University or for Civil Service Examinations.

Arrangements are made for admission to Laboratories for special investigations.

The following is a summary of the regulations which have been adopted in the Arts and Science Faculties in the case of persons not previously members of the University :—

(1) Graduates of approved foreign or colonial Universities who have attained a degree substantially equivalent to that of the Master's degree in this University, and are recommended by the Faculty concerned, are allowed to become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Letters or Science after a course of study or research of at least two years in this University, provided that they do not proceed to the Doctor's degree until four years have elapsed from their taking their first degree at the approved University. The degree of Doctor of Letters or Science is conferred only on such as have distinguished themselves by special research or learning.

(2) Graduates or persons who have passed the degree examinations of approved Universities, who can give sufficient evidence of their qualifications, shall, without having previously taken a lower degree of this University, be allowed to offer themselves for the degree of Master of Arts or Science awarded as the result of research, provided that such persons have conducted research in the University for a period of two years.

(3) Such Masters of Arts or Science shall be admitted as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Letters or of Science under the same conditions as other Masters of Arts or Science of this University, provided that not less than four years have elapsed from the date of admission to their first degree of the approved University, and not less than one year has elapsed from the date of admission to a Master of Arts or Science degree of this University.

(4) Such degree of Doctor of Letters or Science shall not be given on any piece of work on which a similar degree has been obtained at any other University.

(5) The Senate shall have power, on sufficient evidence of educational qualification, to admit as candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Science, awarded as the result of research, persons who are not graduates nor have passed the degree examinations of approved Universities, but who can give sufficient evidence of having attained an adequate standard of knowledge before entering on their research work, provided such candidates carry on research work in this University for a period of three years.

(e) *Length of session.*

The Session (1906–7) for all Faculties except Medicine is divided into three terms, Michaelmas about eleven weeks, Lent about eleven weeks, and Easter about eight or nine weeks. These are exclusive of vacations. In the Faculty of Medicine the academic year is divided into two terms, the winter and the summer sessions. The winter session exclusive of vacation lasts about twenty-two weeks and the summer session amounts to about fourteen weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

University Extension Courses are organised by the University. During 1905–6 one course of twelve lectures was delivered, nine terminal courses, and four independent lectures. Examinations are conducted and certificates are granted in connection with these courses.

A number of lectures (both Scientific and Literary), open to the public without charge, are given during the year.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

In the Session 1905–6 there were 1,371 day students, of whom 278 were women.

There were 297 persons attending evening classes, of whom 58 were women. This number is exclusive of about 247 students attending lectures on Railway Economics, and of about 200 attending courses in Law and Economics at the Bankers' Institute.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

Of the day students in the Session 1905–6, about 70 per cent. came from Secondary Schools, about 7 per cent. from Universities and University Colleges, and the remainder from other sources (including Pupil Teachers' Centres). It has been impossible at present to ascertain the places of previous education of most of the evening class students. They were persons mostly engaged in business or teaching.

About 73 per cent. of the day students came from a district within a radius of 30 miles from the University. About 23 per cent. came from the British Isles, outside a radius of 30 miles, and the remaining 4 per cent. came from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

Table I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-Graduate work of 300 hours or over.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-Graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation	44	6	50	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts	33 (15)	55 (27)	88 (42)	34 (11)	43 (24)	77 (35)	33 (11)	43 (17)	76 (28)	4	—	4
Science	88 (23)	18 (11)	106 (34)	72 (25)	20 (13)	92 (38)	81 (20)	12 (7)	93 (27)	33	4	37
Teacher's Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
Commerce	6	—	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Technology	67	1	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	34	2	36	34	3	37	66	4	70	—	—	—

(The number of Students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students).

Table II.

Students taking Courses of 300 hours or over which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Course.			Second Year of a Course.			Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	3	1	4	3	—	3	—	—	—
Science	16	1	17	12	—	12	12	—	12
Commerce	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Technology	56	2	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	17	—	17	15	—	15	9	—	9

Table III.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-Graduate work who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-Graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	11	16
Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	3	8
Teacher's Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	12	—	12	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
Law	5	—	5	6	1	7	6	—	6	—	—	—
Music	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology	8	—	8	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	1	—	1	40	1	41	51	1	52

Table IV.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Course.			Second Year of a Course.			Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	29	21	50	7	4	11	4	3	7
Science	17	2	19	3	—	3	5	1	6
Commerce	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1
Law	11	—	11	3	—	3	8	—	8
Theology	9	3	12	7	—	7	—	—	—
Medicine	14	1	15	19	—	19	38	—	38

Table V.

Students in the Evening Classes.

1905–6.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	Number of Students.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	42	20	62
Science	90	39	129
Commerce	86	—	86
Law	21	—	21

(3.) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

There are four halls of residence associated with the University, two being for men, and two for the women students. At the Hulme Hall the charges are sixty-three pounds (£63) per annum. There are several scholarships of from twenty pounds to fifty pounds per annum each, tenable at this Hall for three years; five or more of these are offered annually for public competition.

At the Dalton Hall the charges are ninety pounds (£90) per annum. There is a scholarship offered annually tenable for two years at this Hall of the value of twenty-five pounds a year.

At Ashburne House (a Hall of Residence for Women) the charges vary from thirty-six guineas to fifty guineas per session, according to the rooms selected. At least one bursary of fifteen pounds a year, and renewable for two additional years, is offered annually.

At the Victoria Church Hostel, for women students, the fees for board and residence for University training students are fifteen pounds (£15) a year.

A list of lodgings is also kept at the University from which students may select apartments. The terms vary from eight shillings a week and upwards without board, and from twenty-one shillings per week and upwards with board. A Refectory is maintained on premises, leased by the University, opposite the University Buildings, where there is accommodation, etc., for students desiring luncheon, dinner or tea at a moderate charge. Another house is used for a Refectory for Women Students.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

Under the Charter a Students' Representative Council has been established with the following objects:

(1) To promote the general interests of the students and to represent them in all matters affecting their interests;

(2) To afford a recognised means of communication between the students and the University authorities; and

(3) To promote social and academic unity.

There are two Unions—the University Union and the University Women Students' Union—both of which have premises. Arrangements are being made at present for a new building.

There are a large number of Societies, many of which are connected with the above-mentioned Unions.

There are also a University Athletic Union and a Women's Athletic Union and a large Athletic Ground in Fallowfield.

Allusion has already been made above to the four Halls of Residence, *see* Heading IV. (3) (*a*).

A full account of the different Societies and Unions will be found in the University Calendar.

V.—Fees.

1. The fees for the various degree and diploma courses, and for occasional courses, examinations, etc., as arranged for the Session 1906–7 are as follows:—

		£	s.	d.	
Matriculation	about	19	18	0	
Intermediate B.A.	„	21	0	0	
Final B.A.	„	16	0	0	
Honours B.A., varies with course taken.					
Intermediate B.Sc., including deposits‡	„	26	14	0	
Final B.Sc., including deposits‡	„	35	0	0	
Honours B.Sc., varies with course taken.					
Intermediate LL.B.	„	8	8	0	
Final LL.B.	„	7	17	6	1st year
Final LL.B.	„	4	14	6	2nd year
First Mus.B.	„	3	13	6	
Second Mus.B.	„	6	2	6	
Third Mus.B.	„	2	12	6	
B. Com., varies with courses taken.					
First B.D.	„	8	8	0	
Second B.D.	„	10	10	0	
B.Sc. Tech. (First or Second or Third Year)	„	24	0	0	
First M.B. with deposits‡	„	30	0	0	

		£	s.	d.	
Second to Final M.B.	about	78	0	0*	in two instalments.
B.D.S. (Composition Fee)	„	63	0	0*	„
L.D.S. (College of Surgeons) (Composition Fee)	„	63	0	0*	„
Dental Diploma of the University	„	57	0	0*	„
Teacher's Diploma	„	15	15	0	
D.P.H.	„	18	18	0	
D.V.S.M.	„	12	12	0	

†The above fees do not include the registration fees, which amount to £2. 2s. for the first year; £1. 1s. for the second year; £1. 1s. for the third year. This fee includes the Library Fee and the fee for the Athletic Union.

2. Fees for Occasional Courses throughout the Session.

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* Exclusive of Hospital Fees.

† For students in the Faculties of Law, Commerce, Music, Theology and Medicine, and all University Training Students, and all students taking special courses of study: First year, £1. 1s.; Second year, £1. 1s.; Third year, £1. 1s.

‡ The deposits represent estimated cost of apparatus.

Lectures.	£	s.	d.
One hour per week - - -	1	11	6
Two hours per week - - -	2	12	6
Three hours per week - -	3	10	0
Four hours per week- - -	4	4	0
Five or six hours per week- - (French or German)	5	5	0

*Laboratory.**	£	s.	d.
One day per week - - -	5	5	0
Two days per week - - -	9	9	0
Three days per week - -	13	13	0
Four days per week - - -	17	17	0
Five days per week - - -	21	0	0

Fees for Degree and Diploma Examinations and Conferment of Degrees.

1. The fees for examination are as follows:

(1) For the Matriculation Examination, £2; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

(2) For the First Examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., £5; and for each subsequent examination, £2.
For the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Arts), £1; and for each subsequent examination in any subject, 5s.†
For the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Science or Technology), £1; for each re-examination in a single subject, 5s.; for each re-examination in all subjects, £1.
For the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Law), £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.
For the First Examination for the degree of Mus.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.
For the First Examination for the degree of B.D., £1; for each subsequent examination, £1.
For the First Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £4.

(3) For the Second Examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., £5; and for each subsequent examination, £2.
For the Second Examination for the degree of Mus.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.
For the Second Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £2.
For the Second Examination for the degree of B.D., £1; for re-examination in any subject, 5s.

(4) For the Final Examination for the degree of B.A., £1; and for each re-examination in any subject, 5s.
For the Final Examination for the ordinary degree of B.Sc., or B.Sc. Tech., or LL.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

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* In addition to the above fees, students pay a deposit for chemicals and apparatus. Some changes are being made in the current session as regards the composition fees in Medicine.

† Candidates who have entered the Faculty of Arts before the session 1905-6, and prefer to come under the old regulations, will be charged £1 for each subsequent examination in all subjects.

For the Final Examination for the degree of B.A., or B.Sc., with Honours, £2.

For the Third Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £3; and for the Fourth Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £4.

For the Final Examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., £5; and for each subsequent examination, £2.

For the Third Examination for the degree of Mus.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.*

(5) For the examination for the degree of B.Com., £2 (for the whole examination; £1 when the examination is entered upon; £1 when the examination for the fifth subject is entered upon). An additional 5s. is charged for a second or subsequent examination in each subject.

(6) For the Examination for the degree of M.A. or M.Sc., £1.

(7) For the Examination for the degree of Ch.M., £5.

(8) For the Examination for the Teacher's Diploma, £2.

(9) For each part of of the Examination for the Diploma in Public Health, £5. 5s. For each subsequent examination, £3. 3s.

(10) For each part of the Examination for the Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine, £3. 3s; for any subsequent examination in the same part, £2. 2s.

(11) For the First Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £2.

For the Second Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £2.

For the Third Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £3.

For the Fourth Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £3.

(12) For Examination for Sanitary Inspector's Certificates, £3. 3s. For each subsequent examination, £1. 11s. 6d.

2. No fee will entitle to admittance to more than *one* examination.

3. The fees† on conferment are as follows:

(1) On conferring the degree of B.A., or B. Sc., or B.Sc. Tech., or LL.B., or Mus.B., £5.

(2) On conferring the degree of M.A. or M.Sc., or M.Sc. Tech., £5.

(3) On conferring the degree of B.Com., £5.

(4) On conferring the degree of B.D., £5.

(5) On conferring the degree of B.D.S., or the Diploma in Dentistry, £5. 5s.

(6) On conferring the degree of Ch.M., £5.

(7) On conferring the degree of Doctor, £10, of which £4 is paid on application.‡

* An additional fee of £2 is charged for the Exercise.

† These do not apply to Honorary degrees.

‡ An additional fee of £3 is charged for the Exercise for the degree of Mus.D.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions

(as arranged for the session 1906–7).

[Except when otherwise stated the offer of award is annual.]

Fellowships. (12) (or more).

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Langton	£150 (offered triennially).	Private subscription.	Graduates (who have been students of the University).	Further study or research in some Arts subject.	3 years.
Jones	£150 (offered biennially).	Bequest.	Graduates (of Manchester University).	Research in History.	2 years.
John Harling	£125 (offered as a vacancy occurs).	Founded under will.	All persons able to pursue research.	Research in Physics.	1, 2, or 3 years.
John Bright	£100 (offered biennially).	Private subscription.	Graduates of the University.	Further research in English Literature.	1 year.
Vulcan	£120	Donation.	Graduates of any University able to pursue research.	Research in Engineering.	1 year (renewable).
Faulkner	£100	University funds.	Students of the University at graduation for excellence in Arts with Honours, or in Law.	Research in Arts or Law.	1 year.
Beyer	£100	University funds.	Students of the University at graduation for excellence in Science with Honours.	Research in Science.	1 year.
Leech	£100	University funds.	Students of the University at graduation for excellence in Medicine.	Research in Medicine.	1 year.
Honorary Research	Use of Laboratory and Apparatus.	University funds.	All persons able to pursue research.	Research in any subject.	1 year (renewable).
Additional Graduate Fellowship	£100	University funds.	Persons eligible for Faulkner, Beyer, or Leech Fellowships.	Research in Arts, Law, Science, or Medicine.	1 year.
Research in Public Health (2)	£50 each.	University funds.	*Either* candidates for D.P.H. Examination, Part I., *or* Graduates (M.B. in Medicine).	Research in Public Health.	1 year.

Studentships. (3.)

Jevons - - -	£70 (offered sexennially).	Subscription.	Persons qualified for research in Economic Science.	Research in Economics in Lancashire Industries.	1 year.
Gilchrist - - - (travelling)	£80.	Awarded by the Gilchrist Trustees.	Graduates in Honours, of Manchester University, in Modern Languages.	Preparation for course of Modern Language teacher.	1 year.
Research - - -	Use of the Laboratory or other facilities in the University.	University funds.	Persons qualified for research.	Research in any approved subject. (Small fee payable by Student).	1 term (renewable).

Scholarships (other than entrance). (30.)

Graduate - - - One each offered in the various Honours, Arts and Science Schools and one each in Law, Medicine and Theology.	£25 or £50.	University funds.	Graduates of the University who have obtained First Class Honours in Final Examinations in Arts or Science, or have obtained a First Class in Final Examinations in Law, Medicine or Theology.	If advanced study or research is taken, the Scholarship is increased to £50.	1 year.
1851 Exhibition - -	£150.	Awarded by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners.	British subjects who have spent three years at Manchester University or Owens College.	Advanced study in Science in any approved University or institution.	1 year (renewable for 1 or 2 years).
Victoria - - -	£40.	Donation.	Candidates for Preliminary Honours Examination in Classics.	Study for Classical Honours or other approved course.	1 year.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Scholarships—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Bishop Fraser - -	£40	Donation.	All persons who have not entered on a third year of attendance at the University in Honours.	Study for Classical Honours or other approved course.	2 years.
Oliver Heywood- -	£50	Donation.	All persons who have not entered on a second year's Honours Course.	Study for Honours in Classics, History, or Philosophy.	2 years.
Wellington - - -	£30 (offered biennially)	Donation.	Students of the University in Greek Testament and Greek.	Attendance on course on Greek Testament and other approved course.	1 year.
Shakspere - - -	£40 (offered biennially)	Subscription.	All persons, who have not previously graduated at the University in Arts, or entered on a Third Year Honours Course.	Study for Honours in English Language and Literature, and other approved study.	2 years.
Walters - - -	£30 (offered biennially)	Bequest.	All persons not taking second year Modern Language Honours in the University.	Study for Modern Language Honours in French and German.	2 years.
Bradford History -	£35	Donation.	Students of the University for History Honours.	Study for History Honours.	1 year.
Gartside - - -	£80 to £250	Donation.	Persons qualified for research in Commerce and knowing two Modern Languages.	Research in Industry and Commerce, including foreign travel.	2 years.
Shuttleworth - -	£45	Donation.	Students in the University day classes for two consecutive sessions.	Study or research in Political Economy.	1 year.
Dauntesey Legal (2) -	£35	Bequest.	Students of the University in Law.	Study of Law.	1 year.

Dalton Mathematical	£35	Subscription.	Students of the University who have completed two years' Honours Courses in Mathematics.	Study for Honours in Mathematics.	1 year.
Derby	£30 or £55	Donation.	University Candidates for B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics.	If increased to £55, advanced course of study.	1 year.
Heginbottom	£15	Donation.	Students of the University in Physics.	Study in Physics.	1 year.
Hatfield	£35	Bequest.	Students at end of Second year's Honours Course in Physics.	Approved course of study.	1 year.
Rumney	£40 (offered triennially).	Donation.	Artisan members of Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes.	University Courses in Science or Engineering.	3 years.
Ashbury	£25 (offered biennially).	Donation.	Students of Engineering in the University.	Honours Course in Engineering at the University.	2 years.
Ramsbottom	£40 (offered biennially).	Donation.	Employés of the London and North Western Railway Company, nominated by the Company.	Attendance at Honours Engineering classes.	2 years.
Trevithick	£32 10s. (offered biennially or annually).	Donation.	Students in Honours Engineering.	Attendance on Honours Course in Engineering.	2 years.
Dalton Chemical	£50	Subscription.	Students of the University in Chemistry.	Attendance on course in Chemistry.	2 years.
Mercer	£30 or £55	Bequest and University Funds.	Candidates for B.Sc. with Honours in Chemistry.	If increased to £55, advanced study in Chemistry.	1 year.
Robert Platt Zoological and Botanical	£50	Accumulation of Robert Platt Physiological Funds.	Students in Biology of any other University or College.	Research in Zoology or Botany at the University.	1 or 2 years.
Robert Platt Physiological	£50	Donation.	All students in Physiology.	Research in Physiology.	2 years.
Entrance in Medicine	Exemption from fees up to £100.	University and Manchester Royal Infirmary Funds	Persons proficient in Arts or Science.	Attendance on full medical curriculum of the University.	During medical course.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Scholarships—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Dauntesey Medical Entrance	£35	Bequest.	Persons entering on Medical Course.	Entrance on full Medical Course at Manchester University.	1 year.
Turner Medical	£20	Donation.	Students of the University who have completed a Medical Course of four years.	—	—
John Henry Agnew	£20	Bequest.	Students of the University who have completed a Medical Course of four or five years.	—	—
Professor Tom Jones Memorial Surgical	£100 (offered biennially).	Donation.	Graduates in Medicine of the University or persons who have passed the Final Examinations of the Conjoint Board and have spent three years at the University.	Surgical investigation, study or work.	1 year.

Entrance Scholarships. (18.)

(For general conditions of Entrance Scholarships *see* University Calendar.)

University Matriculation	£30	University funds.	Awarded on the Matriculation examination. Conditions as for Entrance Scholarships.	Regular course of study.	3 years.
Rogers	£40 (offered biennially).	Donation and bequest.	Awarded in Classics.	Ditto	2 years.
Seaton	£40 (offered biennially).	Bequest and University Funds.	Awarded mainly on Classics.	Regular course of study at the University.	2 years.
Dalton	£40	Subscription.	Awarded mainly on Mathematics.	Ditto	2 years.

Cartwright - - -	£35 (offered sexennially).	Bequest.	Persons whose parents reside in Parliamentary Borough of Manchester or Salford. Awarded mainly on Mathematics.	Ditto	3 years.
Hulme - - -	£35	Hulme Trust.	Awarded mainly on Arts subjects.	Ditto	3 years.
Jones - - - - History	£35	Bequest.	Awarded mainly on History.	Attendance on course of History Honours at the University.	2 years.
Dora Muir - - -	£25 (offered triennially).	Donation.	Open to all women candidates for Entrance Scholarships.	Attendance on Degree Course at the University.	3 years.
John Buckley - -	£30 (offered triennially).	Founded under will.	Awarded mainly on Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and Natural History.	Attendance in Honours School of Science in the University.	3 years.
Bleackley - -	£15	Bequest.	Open to all candidates for Entrance Scholarships.	Attendance on Degree Course of the University in Arts or Science.	3 years.
James Gaskill - -	£35	Bequest.	Awarded mainly on Mathematics, Mechanics, and Chemistry.	Attendance on regular course of study at the University.	2 years.
Crace-Calvert - -	£23 (offered biennially).	Bequest.	Persons who have attended courses in Practical Chemistry at the Manchester Municipal School of Technology or Royal Salford Technical Institute Awarded on Mathematics, Mechanics, and Chemistry.	Attendance on two years of Honours Course in Chemistry at the University.	2 years.
James Scarlett - -	£50 (offered triennially).	Bequest.	Members of Industrial Classes in or near Manchester. Awarded mainly on Mechanics, Mathematics and Physical Science.	Attendance on Engineering Honours Course in the University.	3 years.
Kay-Shuttleworth -	£30 (offered triennially).	Donation.	Persons educated at Sedbergh, Giggleswick, or Burnley Grammar School. Awarded on Mathematics, Mechanics and Chemistry.	Attendance on regular course of study at the University.	3 years.
Entrance in Technical Science - - -	£25 (offered triennially).	Donation.	Preference given to persons educated at Grammar or Technical Schools of Bury, Heywood, and Stockport.	Attendance on regular course of study at the University.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Entrance Scholarships—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Cobden Club, Manchester Workmen's	£10 *or* £20	Gift of Cobden Club.	Members of Trade Unions, Co-operative Societies, etc.	£10 for 2 years. Attendance at evening classes. £20 for 1 year. Attendance at day classes.	3 years.
Manchester Grammar School	£25		Manchester Grammar School pupils of not less than 3 years' standing.	Attendance on regular course at the University.	
Dennison-Naylor	Fees at the University and previously at the Manchester Grammar School.	Bequest.	Persons educated at Chetham's Hospital and Manchester Grammar School.	Course of study at the University.	

Scholarships awarded by other Bodies.

Manchester Education Committee	Six of £60	Manchester Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Manchester Education Committee.	3 years.
Salford Scholarships	£35	Salford Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Salford Education Committee.	3 years.
Burnley Corporation Technical Scholarship	£50 (offered triennially).	Burnley Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Education Committee of Burnley.	1 year (renewable).
Bolton Education Committee Commercial	Railway fares and College fees	Bolton Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Corporation of Bolton.	1 year (renewable).

Manchester and District Bankers' Institute - - -	Fees for classes in Banking and Commerce at the University.	Council of Bankers' Institute.	Students of Bankers' Institute.		2 years.

Scholarships which may be held at the University.

Lancashire County Council - - -	£60	Lancashire County Council.	Awarded on the Matriculation Examination.	As arranged by Lancashire Education Committee.	3 years.
Cheshire County Council - - - -	Amount of Class Fees and Railway Fares not exceeding £50.	Cheshire County Council.	Awarded on the Matriculation Examination.	As arranged by Cheshire Education Committee.	3 years.
West Riding of Yorkshire County Council	Amount of Class Fees and Railway Fares not exceeding £60.	West Riding County Council.		As arranged by West Riding of Yorkshire Education Committee.	3 years.
County Borough of Bolton - - -	Fees at Evening Classes.	County Borough of Bolton.		As arranged by Bolton Education Committee.	1 year.
The scholarships awarded by the County Councils of Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Flintshire, Kesteven (Lincs.), Middlesex, Norfolk, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, North Riding, are also tenable at this University.					
Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions	£150, £100, £50	Donation.			
Burnley Grammar School	£20		Persons who have attended Burnley Grammar School for 3 years.		3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Scholarships which may be held at the University—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Hugh Mason - -	£50	Council of Pharmaceutical Soc.	Persons who have attended the Albion Higher Grade Schools, Ashton-under-Lyne, for 2 years.	Pharmaceutical Course	2 years.
Manchester Pharmaceutical Association	About £26		Student-Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society.		1 year.
Fairchild - -	£50		Registered Students of Pharmacy who have completed three years of Dispensing.		1 year.

Exhibitions.

Theodores Modern Language Entrance	£15	Donation.	Candidates must be under twenty years of age.	Regular course at the University.	1 year.
Shuttleworth History-	£20	Accumulations of Shuttleworth Scholarship Fund.	Students in History Honours Schools.	History Honours Course.	1 year.
*Hargreaves Musical -	£30	Bequest.	Candidates for First Examination for Mus. B.	Study for Second and Third Examinations for Mus. B.	2 years.
* William Simpson - Entrance	£25		Preference to candidates resident in Moston.	Course in University.	3 years.

*Alice Fay - - - Entrance	£25	Bequest.	Preference to candidates resident in Moston.	Course in University.	3 years.
Woodiwis - - -	£12	Bequest.	Students of the University in Chemistry.	Study for Chemistry Honours.	1 year.
Professor Tom Jones in Anatomy	£25	Subscription.	First Year students of the University in Anatomy (*i.e.* who have completed first year.)	Study in Human Anatomy.	1 year.
Robert Platt Biological	£15	Donation.	First year students of Biology.	Course of study in Zoology and Botany.	1 year.
Robert Platt Junior and Senior Physiological (One or more.)	£15	Accumulation.	Students who have completed first and second years of study respectively in Medical Department.		
Sydney Renshaw in Physiology	Interest on £500	Donation.	Students who have attended a Manchester University course for a degree in Medicine or Science, including Physiology.		
*Heginbottom and Tetlow	£60	Founded under Trust.	Persons resident in Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne or certain specified neighbouring townships.	Course of study approved by Governors.	3 years.

* Awarded by Special Board of Governors.

Prizes (other than class prizes).

Bishop Lee Greek Testament - - -	Senior £21, Junior £10 10s.	Bequest	Members of the University Senior and Junior Greek Testament classes respectively.		
Shakspere - - -	£6	Accumulations of Shakspere Scholarship Fund	University students who have attended General Class in English Literature.		

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Prizes (other than class prizes)—*continued.*

Name.	Annual value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of tenure.	Period of tenure.
David S. Bles. - - Hebrew	£10	Donation	Members of Senior Class in Hebrew.	Attendance on more advanced class in Hebrew.	
Samuel Robinson - Modern Language	£10	Donation	Members of Senior Class in French and German.		
Warburton Essay - (on subject connected with Local Government)	£30 (quadrennial)	Founded under will	Present and former students.		
Gladstone Memorial -	£5 (books)	Subscription	Awarded in History, Economic and Political Science.		
Fairbairn - - - Engineering	£20	Subscription	Students of the University who have obtained the Engineering Certificate.		
Leblanc - - -	Bronze medal	Subscription	Candidates for Final B.Sc. Honours recommended for distinction in Technological Chemistry or Metallurgy.		
Dalton - - - Natural History	£10	Subscription	Students of the University who have attended during a session classes in Zoology, Botany or Geology.		
Dumville - - - Surgical	£15	Donation	Students who have attended specified courses in the Faculty of Medicine.		
University in Medicine	£25		Candidates for Second Examination for degrees of M.B., Ch.B.		

Special Exhibitions and Prizes.

Ashbury - - - Exhibitions (2)	£10	Endowment	Students attending evening classes in Engineering.	Attendance on Evening Classes in Engineering.	
Prize in Classical - Composition	£5		All University students of day classes.		
Early English - - Text Society's Prize	Early English Text Books	Early English Text Society	Students in English day classes.		
English Essay - - Prize and English Poem Prize	each £5	Gift of Vice-Chancellor	All members of University day classes.		
New Shakespere - - Society's Prize	Books	Donation	Members of Day Classes in English Language or Literature.		
Cobden Club - - Prizes	Books	Donation	Members of Political Economy Classes.		
Cobden Prizes - -	Interest on £442	Subscription	Awarded on Evening Classes in Political Economy with preference to, in the first instance, teachers or assistant teachers in schools within the municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, who have attended Evening Classes at the University.		

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Special Exhibitions and Prizes—*continued.*

*Peacock Prize - -	£5	Donation	Articled Clerks who have attended advanced Courses in Law at the University.		
Withers Prize - -	£5	Donation	Candidates for Teacher's Diploma.		
Leo Grindon - -	£5	Donation	Students in Botany.		
Royal Geographical Society -	£3 3s. 0d.	Royal Geographical Society	Students in Geography.		
Vice-Chancellor of Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster (2)	£5 5s. each in Equity and Conveyancing	Gift of and awarded by the Vice-Chancellor of Duchy and County Palatine	Law Students not called to Bar or admitted as Solicitors.		
Fairchild (4)	£5		Consolation Prizes to Candidates for Fairchild Scholarship.		
Cobden Club, Manchester Workmen's	£1 to £6		Conditions of competition as in corresponding Scholarship.		

* Awarded in conjunction with the Manchester Incorporated Law Association.

VII.—Relations with Other Bodies.

(1906–7.)

(*a.*) The Matriculation Examination of the University is conducted jointly with the Universities of Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield and a reciprocal recognition of that examination and of the corresponding examinations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Scottish Universities has been arranged under certain conditions.

The University has the power of objecting in some cases specified by Charter to ordinances of the Universities of Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield with a right of appeal to the Privy Council after conference. A reciprocal power of objection is possessed by the Universities of Liverpool and Leeds.

The University has established a scheme for the inspection and examination of Schools, of which a number of Schools annually avail themselves. This is recognised at present under the Board of Education Act, 1899, for joint inspections by the Board and the University.

(*b.*) The University appoints representatives under schemes of the Board of Education on the governing bodies of two Universities and a large number of Secondary Schools and other educational institutions, and recommends for appointment representatives on about 20 Education Committees. It also appoints representatives on some other Educational Bodies which do not come under the above categories. There are four representatives of the University on the Council of the John Rylands Library, and the Vice-Chancellor is Chairman. The University is also represented on the City Art Gallery Committee and on the Council of the Whitworth Institute.

(*c.*) There is a large Day Training College in connection with the University with 100 men and 97 women students.

There are also about 20 assisted Science students.

(*d.*) The University has also entered into arrangements with the Manchester School of Technology, the Royal Manchester College of Music, and with certain Theological Colleges, under which various members of the teaching staffs of those institutions have been appointed as members of the staff of the University in the Faculties of Technology, Music, and Theology, respectively, and part of the instruction given by such teachers is recognised for the degrees of the University in those Faculties.

(*e.*) Under arrangements with the Royal Infirmary, the St. Mary's Hospitals for Women, and the Eye Hospital, full facilities for clinical instruction in Medicine are provided in those hospitals.

VIII.—FINANCE.

Abstract of Capital Account, etc.

General Balance Sheet, July 31st, 1906.

(The Investments throughout are taken at par value unless otherwise stated.)

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To John Owens Trust Fund, Capital Account - - -		89,879 5 1	By Investments representing John Owens Trust Fund—		
			Mortgage on Land and Buildings, Piccadilly and Tib Street - - - - - - - - - -	11,800 0 0	
			Part Mortgage on Land and Buildings, Oxford Street	1,200 0 0	
			Chief Rents, 271*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* per annum - - -	8,081 14 0	
			India Government 3½ per cent. Stock - - -	39,880 2 10	
			Manchester Corporation, Consolidated 4 per cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 0 0	
			Manchester Corporation, 10 years' Bond at 3½ per cent. - - - - - - - - - -	2,353 11 0	
			Manchester Corporation, 10 years' Bond at 2⅞ per cent. - - - - - - - - - -	395 14 0	
			Bradford Corporation, 5,000*l.* 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock at 111½ - - - - - - - - -	5,645 11 3	
			River Tyne Improvement Commission, 3 per cent. Bond - - - - - - - - - -	10,000 0 0	
			Wirral Railway Company, 4,500*l.* 3 per cent. Debenture Stock - - - - - - - - -	4,522 12 0	89,879 5 1
To General Fund, comprising all Funds received for Building and General Purposes to 31st July, 1905 - -	517,462 2 9		By College Site and Buildings—		
Less—			College Site - - - - - - - - -	£40,193 15 4	
Whitworth (late Sir Joseph) Annuity Fund (1897) now transferred to Special Funds Account (see page 122)	3,000 0 0		College Buildings and Equipment (inclusive of Museum), as 31st July, 1905 - - - - - £373,864 1 9		
	514,462 2 9				

Add—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Owens College Jubilee Memorial Fund—Further amounts received	150 0 0		
Walter L. Behrens, Esq., Donation towards Chemical Laboratory Extension	500 0 0		
		650 0 0	
			515,112 2 9
To Suspense Account, for Schunck Laboratory Removal and Extension—Transferred from Schunck Foundation Income Account to 31st July, 1905.		802 8 5	
Transferred this year		204 0 0	
			1,006 8 5
„ Suspense Account for Chemical Laboratory Extension, transferred from General Fund Income Account			1,460 0 0
„ Special Suspense Account, for Extension of Class Room Accomodation, for Extension and Equipment of the Engineering Laboratory, and Equipment in Metallurgy, transferred from General Fund Income Account			2,500 0 0
„ Special Funds, as per Schedules A, B, and C—			
A. Funds held in Trust for Professorships, Lectureships, and General Purposes Income Account—			
(1) Beyer Endowment Fund		100,925 13 5	
(2) Other Funds, as 31st July, 1905	£195,712 7 7		
Received since—			
Superannuation Scheme Fund, transferred from Income Account, 1st August, 1905	£400 0 0		

Add—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expended to date on New Physical Laboratory Building and Equipment	36,523 7 8		
Expended to date on Chemical Laboratory Extension and Schunck Laboratory Accounts	6,004 3 2		
		416,391 12 7	
By Property other than College Buildings—Women's Hall Property, Oxford Road, Lime Grove, and Burlington Street	6,810 12 3		
Land and Buildings in Burlington Street and Lime Grove (adjoining Women's Hall Property)	1,997 12 2		
Land and House in Victoria Park, used as Women's Hall of Residence	3,500 0 0		
Land and House adjoining Exmouth Terrace, Oxford Street	2,105 15 6		
New Athletic Ground and Pavilion and the "Firs Estate," Fallowfield (£ s. d.: 17,704 15 6)			
Less received for land sold	1,431 12 9		
	16,273 2 9		
Land and Buildings in Coupland Street, Higher Chatham Street, Eagle Street, and Bridge Street—Cost	3,656 12 6		
		34,343 15 2	
			490,929 3 1
„ Drugs and Apparatus in Chemical Stock			290 0 0

General Balance Sheet—continued.

Dr. *Cr.*

To Special Funds—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whitworth (late Sir Joseph) Annuity Fund—Amount given, 1897, transferred from General Fund Capital Account	3,000 0 0			
Boddington Bequest, transferred from Income Account	388 18			
Fielden (Mrs. Sarah) Professorship of Education Fund—Additional	2,000 0 0			
Fielden Demonstration School Fund, per Mrs. Sarah Fielden	5,150 0 0			
	10,938 18 2			
Less Professor Leech Memorial Fund, amount transferred to Income Account for Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	100 0 0			
		10,838 18 2		
			206,551 5 9	
			307,476 19 2	
B. Funds held in Trust for Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—				
Total as July 31st, 1905		89,116 14 11		
Add—				
James Gaskill Scholarships (1893), for investment in hands of Charity Commissioners	2,507 12 3			
Received since—				
John Hatfield Scholarship Fund (balance of Bequest)	236 12 8			

By Investments, representing Special Funds for Professorships, Lectureships, and General Purposes, as per Schedule "A"	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	307,476 19 2	
,, Investments, representing Special Funds for Fellowships, Scholarships, &c., as per Schedule "B"	93,558 5 10	
,, Investments, representing Special Fund for Museum, as per Schedule "C"	24,589 4 6	
		425,624 9 6
,, Sundry Investments on General Fund Account—		
Great Western Railway:		
305*l.* 10*s.* 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	500 0 0	
London and India Docks Company:		
1,671*l.* "B" Debenture Stock 2,886*l.* "C" ,, 1,230*l.* Preferred Ordinary Stock	4,415 0 8	
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway:		
610*l.* Preferred Ordinary Stock	988 4 0	
North Eastern Railway:		
822*l.* 4 per cent. Preference Stock	822 0 0	
North Staffordshire Railway:		
106*l.* 10*s.* 3 per cent. Debenture Stock	105 5 9	
Faulkner Street Premises, Chief Rent	2,561 19 5	
Part Mortgage on Land and Buildings: Church Street at 3½ per cent.	15,000 0 0	
Mortgage on Property, Stockport, at 4 per cent.	6,000 0 0	
Part Mortgage on Property in Deansgate, Manchester, at 4 per cent.	2,000 0 0	
Manchester Corporation:		
3½ per cent. Bonds	300 0 0	
4 per cent. Stock, 1,353*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*	1,705 3 9	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shuttleworth History Exhibition Fund, transferred from Shuttleworth Scholarship Income Account	197 6 0			
James Scarlett Engineering Entrance Scholarship Fund, per Executors	1,500 0 0			
		4,441 10 11		
C. Museum Fund			93,558 5 10	
			24,589 4 6	
				425,624 9 6
To Suspense Fund for Special Purposes				5,000 0 0
„ Firs Estate Rentals Account				392 8 2
„ Women's Hall Property, Rentals Account				684 12 1
„ Deposit Fees			113 14 11	
„ American Coal Company Reserve Fund			7,909 4 0	
„ Binding, &c., Suspense Account			0 6 6	
„ Microscope Fees, Suspense Account			145 4 0	
„ University Training College Fees, Suspense Account			101 9 0	
„ Sundry Receipts in advance for 1906–7			230 0 0	
				8,499 18 5
„ Provisional Account for Repairs, Charges, &c.				2,166 17 11
„ Provisional Account for University Examination Fees, Scholarships, &c., not yet paid				4,000 0 0
„ Provisional Account for Special Departmental Grants in reserve				831 8 5
„ Balances of Income Accounts of Special Funds			16,101 8 6	
Less over-expended			89 10 1	
				16,011 18 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Russia Company Limited:		
2,666*l.* Ordinary Stock	3,333 10 0	
Castner-Kellner Alkali Company Limited:		
Debenture Stock	5,000 0 0	
Manchester Freeholds Limited:		
10 Ordinary Shares of 5*l.* each	50 0 0	
Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association Ltd.:		
4 per cent. Debenture Stock	10,000 0 0	
Loan to Bacteriological Laboratory	2,536 5 3	
		55,317 8 10
By Investment (Midland Railway £622 2½ per cent. Debenture Stock), representing part of Women's Hall Property Rentals		499 19 2
By Cash in Special Bank Account on New Physical Laboratory Maintenance Fund Account		170 19 1
„ Cash in Special Bank Account representing part of American Coal Company Reserve Fund	53 8 3	
„ Investment (Midland Railway, 2,600*l.* 2½ per cent. Preferred Stock), representing part of American Coal Company Reserve Fund	1,980 19 9	
		2,034 8 0
„ Cash in Firs Estate Rentals, &c., Bank Account	757 6 8	
„ Investment (Midland Railway, 1,400*l.* 2½ per cent. Preference Stock), representing Balance of Sale of Land	1,066 14 3	
		1,824 0 11
„ Investment (Cape of Good Hope £128 14*s.* 1*d.* Inscribed Stock, 3½ per cent) representing part of Special Repairs Fund		821 10 1
„ Suspense Accounts		790 10 6

General Balance Sheet—continued.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Special Repairs Fund - - - - - - -		1,835 5 7	By Cash in General Bank Account - - - -	6,794 8 0	
„ General Fund Income Account, Balance to date - - - - - - - - - -		679 8 2	„ Cash in hands of Cashier - - - - - -	708 0 8	7,502 8 8
Memo.—					
Bacteriological Laboratory Building Account:					
Payments for Purchase of Site and on account of Building and Equipment - - -	11,690 19 8				
Less Receipts - £8,156 8 7					
Manchester Corporation, proportion of Technical Grant - 800 0 0	8,956 8 7				
Amount of Overdraft on Special Bank Account - - -	£2,734 11 1				
		£1,075,684 2 11			£1,075,684 2 11

GENERAL FUND.

Dr. *Receipts and Payments on Income Account.* *Cr.*

1906.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1906.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	To London, Brighton, & South Coast Rly., Interest	34 15 4		July 31.	By Educational Staff, viz.:		
	„ London and India Docks Company, Interest	176 12 4			Professors' Salaries (Arts, Science, &c., Faculties)	13,919 0 0	
	„ North-Eastern Railway, Dividend	31 4 8			Professors' and Lecturers' Share of Students' Fees (Arts, Science, &c., Faculties and Evening Classes)	3,435 0 9	
	„ Great Western Railway, Dividend	11 12 2			Lecturers' and Assistant Lecturers' Salaries (Arts, Science, &c., Faculties)	6,941 9 0	
	„ North Staffordshire Railway, Interest	3 0 10			Evening Classes Endowment	110 0 0	
	„ Manchester Corporation, Interest	61 8 2			Professors' and Lecturers' Salaries (Faculty of Medicine)	4,916 11 3	
	„ New Russia Company, Limited, Dividend	66 13 0			Professors' and Lecturers' Share of Students' Fees (Faculty of Medicine)	638 3 5	
	„ Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Limited, Interest	380 0 0			Professors' and Lecturers' Share of Students Fees (Department for Women)	1,281 19 4	
	„ Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, Limited, Interest	213 15 0			Professors' and Lecturers' Salaries, &c. (Faculty of Commerce Fund)	965 8 0	
	„ Manchester Freeholds Limited, Dividend	2 2 9					32,207 11 9
	„ Mortgage on Property in Church Street, Interest	516 11 3			„ Examiners' Fees and Expenses	2,559 15 6	
	„ Mortgage on Property in Stockport	114 0 0			„ Examination Expenses	198 12 11	
	„ Ditto Ditto Deansgate	76 0 0			„ Examination of Schools	136 0 5	
	„ Chief Rent, Faulkner Street Property	38 0 0			„ University Scholarships	940 0 0	
	„ Firs Estate Account, Interest	90 0 0			„ Convocation Expenses	4 16 1	
	„ Loan to Bacteriological Laboratory, Interest	96 7 6					3,839 4 11
	„ Ditto Schunck Ditto Ditto	47 15 0			„ General Departmental Expenses, viz.:		
	„ Rents from Oxford Street Property	82 9 7			Classics:	£ s. d.	
	„ Ditto Burlington Street and Lime Grove Property	61 10 11			Excavating at Melandra (part)	12 10 0	
			2,103 18 6		Assistance	31 10 0	
	„ Fees received from Students, 1905-1906—				Printing, Maps, &c.	12 8 10	
	Arts, Science, &c., Faculties	12,395 8 7					56 8 10
	Ditto Department for Women	4,333 2 9			Classical Archæology—		
	Faculty of Medicine	4,862 18 4			Books, &c.		4 12 0
	Evening Classes	352 5 6					
			21,943 15 2		Semitic Languages: Printing		5 3 0
	„ Examination Fees	1,563 19 0			French: Diagrams		1 1 0
	„ Graduation Fees	1,411 0 0			German: Diagrams		0 17 6
	„ Convocation Fees	59 10 0					
	„ Examination of Schools	136 0 5					
			3,170 9 5				
	„ University Extension Courses		455 18 2				
	„ Government Universities and Colleges Grant	14,000 0 0					
	„ Ditto Ditto Ditto Balance for 1904-5	1,500 0 0					

General Fund—Income Account—continued.

1906.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	To Government Universities and Colleges Grant for:			
	Library	£300 0 0		
	Chemical Laboratory, Equipment, &c.	300 0 0		
	Physical Department Equipment	200 0 0		
	Botanical Department do.	50 0 0		
			850 0 0	
	„ Manchester Corporation Technical Grant, part of total Grant of 4,000*l.* balance for Special Purposes		3,500 0 0	
	„ Manchester Incorporated Law Association, part of total Grant of 400*l.*		300 0 0	
	„ Lancashire County Council Technical Grant, part of total Grant of 1,000*l.* balance for Special Purposes		750 0 0	
	„ Bury Corporation, Grant (two years)		200 0 0	
	„ Oldham Corporation, Grant		150 0 0	
	„ Cheshire County Council, Grant		300 0 0	
	„ Salford Corporation Grant, part of total Grant of 300*l.*, Balance for Scholarships		200 0 0	
	„ Stockport Corporation Grant		100 0 0	
				21,850 0 0
	„ Local Fees, London University, &c., Examinations		300 6 10	
	„ Students' Locker Fees		79 0 0	
	„ Do. do. Department for Women		10 5 0	
	„ Gymnasium Fees		32 5 6	
	„ Testing Fees		45 2 6	
				466 19 10
	„ Banker's Institute Fees and Post Graduate Courses			44 10 8
	„ Bacteriological Laboratories Account—			
	Receipts per Prof. Delepine, &c.		368 19 3	
	Less—Payments for Chief Rent, Rates, and Interest		241 0 5	
				127 18 10
	„ Faculty of Commerce Fund (for Salaries of Professors and Lecturers, &c.)			965 8 0
	„ Joint Matriculation Board, towards Expenses incurred		90 0 0	

1906.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	By Departmental Expenses—*cont.*			
	History:			
	Public Lectures	22 18 6		
	Printing, &c.	6 6 4		
	Excavating at Melandra (part)	12 10 0		
			41 14 10	
	Philosophy			
	Apparatus		16 16 0	
	Education:			
	Assistance	20 0 0		
	Public Lectures	3 3 0		
	Printing and Stationery	7 2 2		
	Advertising	5 18 3		
	Apparatus	8 0 5		
			44 3 10	
	Geography:			
	Diagrams, &c.		9 9 8	
	Architecture:			
	Books and Apparatus	6 19 11		
	Printing, &c.	4 8 6		
	Current Expenses	1 12 6		
			13 0 11	
	Law:			
	Assistance at Law Library	4 4 0		
	Printing	0 7 0		
			4 11 0	
	Theology:			
	Public Lectures	31 10 0		
	Printing	17 14 6		
	Advertising	5 19 0		
	Current Expenses	3 7 0		
			58 10 6	
	Mathematics:			
	Apparatus for Laboratory	160 10 9		
	Models and Printing	7 13 0		
			168 3 9	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Manchester Royal Infirmary, for Printing and Advertising	50 0 0	
„ Manchester Royal Infirmary, towards expenses of Pathological Department (three-fourths year)	93 15 0	
„ St. David's (Lime Grove) &c., acknowledgments for Window Lights	0 4 0	
		238 19 0
„ Income Tax Account		1,137 13 4
„ Bank Interest and Commission Account		107 5 7
„ Transfers from Special Endowments:—		
John Owens Trust Fund	2,923 7 10	
Adams (Samuel) Bequest	243 6 9	
Architecture Professorship Fund	173 8 10	
Ashbury Endowment Fund (for Teacher of Mechanical Drawing)	150 0 0	
Beyer Endowment Fund	3,518 7 6	
Brackenbury Professorship of Physiology Fund	190 0 0	
Bradford (Miss Mary) Bequest	171 0 0	
Clifton Endowment Fund	1,838 14 11	
Chinese Professorship Fund	225 0 0	
Cobden Professorship Fund	60 0 0	
Education Professorship Fund (special)	112 10 0	
Engineering Instruction Fund	358 16 10	
Fielden Endowment Fund	237 10 0	
Fielden (Mrs. Sarah) Professorship of Education Fund	289 0 2	
Fraser (Bishop) Lectureship Fund	114 0 0	
Geological and Mining Endowment Fund	127 16 2	
Greenwood Greek Testament Lectureship Fund	50 0 0	
Heywood (Mrs. E. S.) Bequest	285 0 0	
Hospital Estate Fund, for Faculty of Medicine	48 12 10	
Jevons (Stanley) Professorship Fund	100 0 0	
Langworthy Endowment Fund	356 5 0	
Law Endowment Fund	230 1 2	
Leech (Professor) Memorial Fund for Professorship of Materia Medica	117 8 2	
Mining Lectureship Fund	165 0 0	
Political Economy Endowment Fund	87 18 6	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Physics:			
Wages	236 6 0		
Apparatus	321 1 9		
Grant for Kite Station	23 19 11		
Grant for Solar Physics	18 18 9		
Current Expenses	78 17 7		
Fittings and Repairs	41 13 2		
Subway	1 1 0		
Telephone	3 5 0		
Insurance	31 8 4		
Gas	16 16 7		
Electric Lighting	139 9 2		
Coal	43 5 2		
Water	15 13 0		
Cleaning	81 1 3		
Printing	33 2 8		
Books for Library	8 2 4		
Physical Instrument Maker	54 0 0		
Do. (Grant)	149 12 9		
	1,295 14 5		
Less:			
Transfer from Physical Laboratory Maintenance Fund	200 0 0		
		1,095 14 5	
Engineering:			
Wages	423 10 0		
Apparatus, &c.	25 11 7		
Do., Special Grant:—			
Expended £239 14 6			
Reserved 400 0 0			
	639 14 6		
Materials	44 14 0		
Current Expenses	74 18 2		
Repairs and Fittings	32 8 3		
Do. Special Grant	98 4 3		
Printing, &c.	20 15 6		
Insurance	1 5 0		
Gas	25 14 0		
Electric Lighting	4 8 7		
Cleaning	21 15 5		
Coal for Engine	13 3 11		
		1,426 4 2	

General Fund—Income Account—continued.

1906.		£ s. d	£ s. d.	1906.		£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.
July 31.	To Transfers from Special Endowments—*cont.*			July 31.	By Departmental Expenses—*cont.*			
	Political Economy Lecture Fund for Professorship of Political Economy	9 19 6			Chemistry:			
	Procter Pathological Professorship Fund	263 12 6			Wages	360 5 6		
	Richardson Endowment Fund (for Mathematical Lectureship)	128 5 0			Apparatus	240 8 3		
	Simon (Hy.) Professorship of German Fund	178 2 6			Chemicals for Lectures	50 0 0		
	Smith (John Benj.) Professorship of English Fund	343 0 10			Apparatus and Chemicals used in Research	560 17 3		
	Theology Faculty Fund	455 0 0			Chemicals for Laboratory Work	291 7 10		
	Turner Medical Scholarship Fund	20 11 6			Current Expenses	109 0 10		
	Whitworth Endowment Fund	72 16 7			Repairs and Fittings	188 4 1		
	Whitworth (late Sir Joseph) Annuity Fund	103 6 3			Cleaning	124 19 3		
	Whitworth (late Sir Joseph) Bequest	723 14 8			Boiler, &c., Insurance	9 12 0		
	Hulme Trust Estates, towards payment of Professorships of Greek, Latin, History, and English Literature	895 0 0			Gas	164 16 3		
			15,366 14 0		Electric Lighting	53 14 7		
					Coke	33 12 2		
					Books for Schunck Library	27 8 4		
						2,194 6 4		
					Less Transfer from Schunck Endowment Fund	217 18 4		
						1,976 8 0		
	To Balance brought forward from last Account, 31st July, 1905		130 10 6		*Add* Special Government Grant for Apparatus, &c.			
						£ s. d.		
					Expended	125 4 10		
					In reserve	174 15 2		
						300 0 0		
							2,276 8 0	
					Zoology:			
					Wages	127 14 0		
					Apparatus	3 1 10		
					Current Expenses	48 3 2		
					Repairs and Fittings	22 13 10		
					Specimens, Diagrams and Models	25 9 7		
					Printing	11 14 3		
					Electric Lantern (part)	15 0 4		
					Half Subscription to Liverpool Marine Biology Committee	5 0 0		
							258 17 0	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Botany:			
Wages	59 4 0		
Apparatus	41 12 11		
Current Expenses	73 15 9		
Repairs and Fittings	34 2 10		
Specimens, Diagrams, and Books	31 13 9		
Printing	1 1 7		
Electric Lantern (part)	22 7 10		
Half Subscription to Liverpool Marine Biology Committee	5 0 0		
Special Government Grant, in reserve	50 0 0		
		318 18 8	
Geology:			
Wages	63 10 0		
Electric Lantern (part)	13 4 11		
Repairs and Fittings	1 11 10		
Current Expenses	19 4 3		
		97 11 0	
Mining:			
Apparatus	24 10 0		
Electric Lantern (part)	11 5 0		
Books	5 3 2		
		40 18 2	
Prizes and Certificates:			
Arts, &c., Faculties		120 10 0	
Library:			
Books and Magazines	495 5 2		
Binding	206 6 5		
Carriage and Sundries	17 7 7		
	718 19 2		
Salaries and Wages	434 14 8		
Stationery and Printing	24 7 4		
Cleaning	42 11 0		
Window Cleaning	7 10 0		

General Fund—Income Account—continued.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1906. July 31.	By Departmental Expenses—*cont.*			
	Library—*cont.*			
	Electric Lighting	9 13 10		
	Coke	32 0 9		
	Repairs and Fittings	40 5 10		
	Insurance	30 17 6		
		1,341 0 1		
	Books, Special Government Grant of £300:			
	Amount expended this year £153 9 7			
	Amount in reserve 146 10 5			
	Do. do. last year	54 2 10		
		354 2 10		
			1,695 2 11	
				7,754 17 2
	University Extension Account:			
	Salaries		315 0 0	
	Lecturers' Fees and Expenses		320 7 1	
	Travelling Libraries		1 16 0	
	Printing and Stationery		10 13 0	
	Advertising		6 4 3	
	Current Expenses		4 14 5	
				658 14 9
	Whitworth Hall			
	Organists and Attendant		69 15 0	
	Coal and Coke		42 18 11	
	Gas and Electric Lighting		48 16 0	
	Insurance		31 5 6	
	Fittings and Furniture		26 13 0	
	Repairs and Alterations		40 4 3	
	Cleaning		51 18 5	
	Window Cleaning		5 5 0	
	Organ Recital Expenses & Tuning		39 4 0	
	Current Expenses		8 3 8	
			364 3 9	
	Deduct—			
	Receipts for Organ Recitals	12 18 6		

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Transfer from Whitworth Hall Maintenance Fund Income Account - - - -	83 9 2	96 7 8	267 16 1
„ Medical Departmental Expenses:			
Anatomy:			
Wages - - - - -	124 16 0		
Current Expenses - - -	151 15 0		
Repairs and Fittings - -	1 0 0	277 11 0	
Physiology:			
Wages - - - - -	145 0 0		
Apparatus - - - -	106 4 0		
Repairs and Fittings - -	62 16 2		
Current Expenses - -	54 17 0		
Printing and Diagrams -	10 15 0	379 12 2	
Surgery (systematic):			
Diagrams - - - -	5 5 0		
Current Expenses - - -	1 2 0	6 7 0	
Surgery (Operative):			
Current Expenses - - - -		23 11 6	
Pathology:			
Wages - - - - -	79 4 0		
Apparatus and Instruments -	157 5 4		
Repairs and Fittings - -	3 11 9		
Repairs Special - - -	18 15 9		
Books and Printing - - -	40 7 6		
Current Expenses - - -	74 4 5	373 8 8	
Materia Medica:			
Wages - - - - -	98 16 0		
Apparatus - - - - -	3 9 3		
Current Expenses - - - -	21 13 0		

General Fund—Income Account—continued.

1906.	By Departmental Expenses—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	Materia Medica—*cont.*		
	Repairs and Fittings	2 7 9	
	Repairs Special	50 16 8	
	Books and Printing	6 14 0	
	Leech Library Continuat. n	2 10 6	
			186 7 2
	Obstetrics:		
	Printing	0 8 6	
	Current Expenses	2 1 7	
			2 10 1
	Diseases of Children:		
	Printing		4 13 6
	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology:		
	Current Expenses		8 6 11
	Laryngology:		
	Current Expenses		1 15 8
	Dental:		
	Current Expenses		2 9 2
	Medical Museum (Anatomical Portion):		
	Wages	52 0 0	
	Current Expenses	1 19 6	
			53 19 6
	Medical Museum (Pathological Portion):		
	Wages	222 9 0	
	Current Expenses	59 4 6	
	Glass Jars, &c.	138 11 1	
	Printing Catalogue	200 0 0	
			620 4 7

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Library:			
Books, &c.	143 5 1		
Cleaning	30 0 0		
Repairs and Fittings	43 5 2		
		216 10 3	
Medical—General Expenses:			
Prizes	12 6 0		
Wages	175 11 6		
Chief Rents	91 6 2		
Rates and Taxes	303 7 0		
Insurance	61 0 6		
Coal	123 4 2		
Gas and Electric Lighting	26 6 8		
Water	16 13 0		
Repairs and Alterations	241 9 11		
Repairs Special Provision	150 0 0		
Current Expenses	32 5 5		
Cleaning	177 15 6		
Window Cleaning	21 15 0		
Printing and Stationery	140 10 9		
Advertising	208 18 8		
		1,782 10 3	
„ **Gymnasium:**			3,944 17 5
Wages	88 0 0		
Heating	1 10 2		
Cleaning	13 3 8		
Repairs, etc.	11 6 7		
Piano	19 19 0		
		133 19 5	
„ **Athletic Ground:**			
Rates and Taxes	48 15 10		
Coal, Gas, and Water	30 4 2		
Insurance	3 0 0		
Repairs	13 9 1		
		95 9 1	
„ **University Union:**			
Rent, Rates, and Taxes (rooms in Dover House)	93 4 6		
Coal, Gas, and Water	29 5 11		
Wages	73 8 0		
		195 18 5	
			425 6 11

General Fund—Income Account—continued.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
1906. July 31.	By Departmental Expenses—*cont.*			
	„ Refectory Account:			
	Wages		266 13 4	
	Supplies		1,111 7 10	
	Rent, Rates, &c. (proportion)		125 15 3	
	Coal, Gas, and Water do.		37 9 4	
	Repairs, Fittings, &c.		77 19 11	
			1,619 5 8	
	Less Receipts from Students, &c.		1,603 13 5	15 12 3
	„ Refectory for Women Account:			
	Wages	127 19 0		
	Supplies	238 18 0		
	Rents, Rates, &c.	111 2 3		
	Coal, Gas, and Water	18 7 0		
	Furniture, Fittings, and Repairs	5 0 5		
	Gardening	2 2 8		
			503 9 4	
	Less Receipts from Students, &c.	347 5 5		
	„ Transfer from Mrs. James Worthington Endowment Fund Income Account	146 1 2		
			493 6 7	10 2 9
	„ Chemical Stock Account (balance)			35 16 3
	„ Museum Trust:			
	Grant for year		1,200 0 0	
	Do. additional		348 6 1	
				1,548 6 1
	„ Manchester University Training College:			
	Adverse Balance for year			331 4 9
	„ General Management Expenses:			
	Office Salaries		2,171 1 8	
	Wages		696 8 10	
	Livery and Excise		30 16 10	
	Chief Rents		99 9 10	
	Rates and Taxes		997 14 11	
	Telephones		12 16 4	
	Insurance		68 6 10	

1906. July 31.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Coal and Coke - - - -	288 2 7	
	Gas and Electric Lighting - - -	93 13 11	
	Water - - - - -	143 6 8	
	Fittings and Furniture - - -	112 6 5	
	Repairs and Alterations - - -	1,136 17 9	
	Special Repairs, &c., Provisional	1,360 0 0	
	Cleaning - - - - -	308 7 11	
	Window Cleaning - - - -	34 17 6	
	Gardening - - - - -	36 7 6	
	Current Expenses - - - -	168 8 7	
	Publications - - - - -	846 7 9	
	Printing - - - - -	581 4 5	
	Advertising - - - - -	337 17 2	
	Calendars and Prospectus - - -	224 4 9	
	Stationery - - - - -	314 4 2	
	Postage - - - - -	338 11 4	
	Audit and Accountancy - - -	73 10 0	
	Public Ceremonials - - - -	415 9 2	
	Travelling Expenses - - - -	42 12 4	
	Law Charges - - - - -	43 13 8	
			11,026 18 10
	,, Medical Entrance Scholarships - - -		30 0 0
	,, University Training College, Entrance Exhibitions Account, Balance - - -		90 0 0
	,, Students' Aid Fund, Grant - - - -		60 0 0
	,, Annuity Account - - - - -		100 0 0
	,, Superannuation Scheme Fund, Balance -		49 1 2
	,, Do. Grant from General Fund Income Account		1,000 0 0
	,, Chemical Laboratory Extension Fund -		1,460 0 0
	,, Special Account for Class Room Accommodation, Equipment, &c. - - -		2,500 0 0
	,, Christie (Mrs.) Fund for Cricket Bats, Interest -		2 10 0
	,, Public Lectures - - - - -		20 17 0
	,, Joint Matriculation Board, Furnishing - -		46 14 9
	,, Balance - - - - - -		679 8 2
£68,105 1 0		£68,105 1 0	

The Income Account exhibits amongst other items the following receipts from the Treasury in respect of the Government Grant and from Local Authorities in aid of the University :—

Year ending July, 1906.

	£	s.	d.	
(*a*) Treasury Grant - -	14,000	0	0	
„ arrears - - -	1,500	0	0	
„ Special - - -	850	0	0	
(*b*) Local Authorities :—				
Manchester - - -	3,500	0	0	*
Lancashire County Council	750	0	0	†
Bury - - - - -	100	0	0	
Oldham - - - -	150	0	0	
Cheshire County Council -	300	0	0	
Salford - - - -	200	0	0	‡
Stockport - - - -	100	0	0	

* *Part of* £4,000.
† *Part of* £1,000.
‡ *Part of* £300.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, showing the Amounts actually Received and actually Paid in respect of the College during the Year ending 31st July, 1906.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 1st August, 1905				Balance overdrawn on 1st August, 1905, since the opening of the Day Training College in 1890 — £5,455 18 5			
1 Grants from the Board of Education to the College—				*Less* Amount paid by the University to meet deficit to date — 5,455 18 5			
(*a*) Annual Grant — £2,050 0 0							
Less amount returned on account of Miss Dora Owens — 10 0 0							
£2,040 0 0							
(*b*) Special Grant (Science and Drawing) 615 0 0							
	2,655	0	0	(A) Payments in respect of maintenance—			
2 Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel — £4,055 0 0				1 Salaries and Fees			
Less amount returned on account of Miss Dora Owens — 20 0 0				(*a*) of Teachers employed solely in the Training College	1,294	13	0
	4,035	0	0	(*b*) of Professors, occasional Teachers, and Officers (excluding Servants)	4,508	17	9
3 Fees paid by or for Students (other than Fees paid through Hostels)—				9 Replacement of Furniture and ordinary Repairs (College Premises)	8	10	11
(*a*) Ordinary Fees (at £15 0 0 per annum for each Student).				12 Printing, Postage, and other expenses of Administration	60	16	4
No. of Students. — Amount received.				14 Other payments in respect of maintenance (specify) University Examination Fees — £183 10 0	183	10	0
(1) Recognised Students 178 — £2,670 0 0							
Less Miss Dora Owens' Fee returned 1 — 15 0 0							
Total 177	2,655	0	0	15 Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	4,035	0	0

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
4 Fees of Students paid through Hostels—		
(*a*) Ashbourne House Hostel, 15 ordinary Fees at £15		225 0 0
(*b*) Victoria Church Hostel, 6 ordinary Fees at £15		90 0 0
(*c*) Hulme Hall Hostel, 6 ordinary Fees at £15		90 0 0
7 Contribution from a University or University College being amount of Deficit for Session 1905–1906		331 4 9
Do. for 2 Exhibitions 1903–4 account		30 0 0
Do. do. 1904–5 account		30 0 0
Do. do. 1905–6 account		30 0 0
11 Other Receipts—		
Bank Interest	£10 3 3	
One Year's payment of Government Grant refunded by Mr. Travis Rimmer, who has been appointed to an 1851 Exhibition Research Scholarship	25 0 0	
		35 3 3
Balance overdrawn up to 31st July, 1906	£5,787 3 2	
Less Amount paid by the University of Manchester to meet deficit to date	5,787 3 2	
		£10,206 8 0

PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.
(B) Other Payments—		
16 Scholarships and Exhibitions £90 0 0 for 3 Years (see contra)		90 0 0
Balance in hand on 31st July, 1906		
Balance at Bank on Account of Mr. Travis Rimmer	£25 0 0	25 0 0
		£10,206 8 0

Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. *Receipts and Expenditure, 31st July, 1906.* *Cr.*

	£	s	d.
Fees from Students	4,862	18	4
Interest on Endowments, etc.: Brackenbury Professorship	190	0	0
Procter Professorship	263	12	6
Leech Professorship	117	8	2
Hospital Estate Fund	48	12	10
Turner Scholarship	20	11	6
Contribution for Advertisements, etc.	271	13	10
	£5,774	17	2
	3,754	14	11
	£9,529	12	1

	£	s.	d.
Professor and Lecturers' Salaries, etc.	5,554	14	8
Departmental Expenses	3,974	17	5
	£9,529	12	1

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Founded 1905.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The University is both a Teaching and an Examining Body. In accordance with its Charter (dated 31st May, 1905), it provides for:—

Instruction and teaching in every Faculty.

Such instruction in all branches of education as may enable students to become proficient in and qualify for Degrees, Diplomas, Associateships and Certificates in Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, Commerce, Medicine, Surgery, Law and all other branches of knowledge.

Such instruction, whether theoretical, technical, artistic or otherwise, as may be of service to persons engaged in or about to engage in Education, Commerce, Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining or in other industries or artistic pursuits of the City of Sheffield and the adjacent counties and districts.

Facilities for the prosecution of original research in Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, Medicine, Surgery, Law and especially the applications of Science.

Such fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes and rewards and pecuniary and other aids as shall facilitate or encourage proficiency in the subjects taught in the University, and also original research in all such subjects.

Such extra University instruction and teaching as may be sanctioned by Ordinances.

Examination and inspection of Schools and other Educational Institutions.

(b) *Constitution.*

The Court of Governors is the supreme Governing Body. It consists of the Chancellor, the two Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, 23 members for life, 69 members for 10 years, 99 *ex-officio* members, and 97 representative members.

The executive power is vested in the Council. The Senate superintends the education and discipline of the University.

The Council consists of:—

The Chancellor, the two Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, and 33 representative members.

The Senate consists of:—

The Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Librarian, and 27 Professors and Chief Lecturers.

11.—Land and Buildings.

The University buildings, which are freehold, are upon two sites, viz:—Western Bank (adjoining Weston Park), and St. George's Square. The Western Bank buildings provide accommodation for the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, and Medicine, and for the Administration, while the St. George's Square Buildings house the Faculty of Applied Science.

Western Bank Buildings.—These buildings are planned to form a quadrangle. The existing buildings occupy three sides of this quadrangle, the fourth side being left to be erected as an extension. In the South Block, facing Western Bank, are the Main Entrance, the Firth Hall—designed to accommodate 800 persons—the Council Room, Administrative Offices, Common Rooms, and Refectory. The faculties of Arts and Pure Science are accommodated in the West Block and part of the North Block, the remainder of the North Block being devoted to the Faculty of Medicine. Special attention has been paid to the equipment of the Laboratories, which are of the most modern type, in all Faculties.

The Library is at present temporarily accommodated in one of the class rooms. A sum of £10,000 has been given by Mr. Edgar Allen for the erection of a special Library at the south-west corner of the University Buildings. This building is now in course of erection, and will provide reading rooms and accommodation for about 114,000 volumes.

The total number of rooms in these buildings (excluding staff private rooms) used in connexion with teaching is 100.

St. George's Square Buildings.—The Engineering Department occupies four floors, and is completely equipped with modern apparatus. The Metallurgical Department has received special attention, and so far as Iron and Steel Metallurgy is concerned, the Laboratories are unique. They are divided into two sections, the scientific and the practical. There are nine scientific and two practical Laboratories. Lecture Rooms and Laboratories are also provided for the Mining Department, though much of the work of this Department is naturally done at a distance from Sheffield.

The total number of rooms in these buildings used in connexion with teaching is 39.

The cost of the buildings and their equipment, to date, has been as follows:—

	£
Western Bank - - -	100,408
St. George's Square - -	63,334

No provision is made for lodging students in the University Buildings.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

There are four Faculties, viz.:—Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, and Applied Science. Every student desiring to take a Degree Course in any Faculty is required to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, or an examination accepted by the Board in lieu thereof.

The following are particulars of the staff:—

Professors	24
Lecturers	38
Demonstrators	48

The remuneration of Professors ranges from £365 to £1,050 and that of Lecturers and Demonstrators from £120 to £250.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the University.*

The University confers the following Degrees:—

Bachelor of Arts	(B.A.)
Master of Arts	(M.A.)
Doctor of Letters	(Litt.D.)
Bachelor of Science	(B.Sc.)
Master of Science	(M.Sc.)
Doctor of Science	(D.Sc.)
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	(M.B., Ch.B.)
Doctor of Medicine	(M.D.)
Master of Surgery	(Ch.M.)
Bachelor of Engineering	(B.Eng.)
Master of Engineering	(M.Eng.)
Doctor of Engineering	(D.Eng.)
Bachelor of Metallurgy	(B.Met.)
Master of Metallurgy	(M.Met.)
Doctor of Metallurgy	(D.Met.)

Associateships are granted in Engineering, and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy. Diplomas in Mining, Education, and Modern Language Teaching are also awarded.

Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree in Arts, Science, Engineering, or Metallurgy, must attend prescribed courses for three years after matriculation. In the case of candidates for the Degree of B.Met. who take their courses partly in the day and partly in the evening, five years at least must elapse between matriculation and graduation. For each Degree there are an Intermediate and a Final Examination.

The Degree of B.A. (Ordinary).

Intermediate Examination.—Five subjects selected from the following groups:—

i. Latin.
ii. English Language and Literature.
iii. Either Ancient History, or Modern History, or Economics.
iv. Either Greek, or French, or German, or Spanish, or Italian.
v. Either Pure Mathematics, or Logic, or any Science recognised in the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Pure Science, or any of the subjects in iii. and iv. not already taken.

Final Examination.—Candidates must offer either:—

Course (*a*) Two primary subjects and three secondary subjects, or Course (*b*) Three primary subjects and one secondary subject.

Primary subjects must be studied for at least two years each; Secondary subjects must be studied for at least one year each.

Candidates may select from the following:—Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Ancient History, Modern History, Economics, Pure Mathematics, Education, and any other subject authorised by the Faculty, provided (*a*) that either Latin or Mathematics is included, and (*b*) that, if Education is taken as a primary subject, Course (*a*) above must be selected.

The Degree of B.A. (with Honours).

Intermediate Examination.—Either the Ordinary Intermediate Examination, or one of the following:—(*a*) a special Intermediate Examination set by the University, (*b*) some other Examination accepted as equivalent.

Final Examination.—Candidates take one of the following Schools:—(1) Classics; (2) History; (3) English Language and Literature; (4) Modern Languages and Literatures; (5) Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

The Degree of M.A. may be obtained by Bachelors of Arts of not less than one year's standing, on the following conditions:—(*a*) If they have graduated in an Honours School of the Faculty, without further examination; (*b*) If they have not graduated in an Honours School either after passing a further examination or presenting a dissertation.

The Degree of Litt.D. may be conferred on a Master of Arts of not less than five years' standing from date of admission to his Bachelor's Degree, for published contributions to learning.

The Degree of B.Sc. (Ordinary).

Intermediate Examination.—Three of the following subjects:—(i.) Pure Mathematics; (ii.) Applied Mathematics; (iii.) Pure and Applied Mathematics; (iv.) Physics; (v.) Chemistry; (vi.) Biology.

No candidate who offers subject (iii.) is permitted to take (i.) or (ii.) in addition to (iii.).

Final Examination.—Three of the following subjects:—Pure Mathematics; Applied Mathematics; Physics; Chemistry; Zoology; Botany; Physiology; Geology; Education.

The Degree of B.Sc. (with Honours).

Intermediate Examination. — The ordinary Intermediate Examination.

Final Examination.—Candidates take one of the following Schools:—Mathematics, Pure and Applied; Physics; Chemistry; Zoology; Botany; Physiology.

The Degree of M.Sc. may be obtained (*a*) by a Bachelor of Science with Honours of one year's standing, (*b*) by any Bachelor of Science who has either passed an examination in an Honours School subsequent to graduation, or has for at least one year after graduation done research work at the University, and has presented a thesis.

The Degree of D.Sc. may be conferred upon a Master of Science of not less than five years' standing from the date of admission to his Bachelor's Degree, for published research.

The Degrees of M.B., Ch.B. The course of study extends over five years after the student has been registered by the General Medical Council.

First Examination. — Subjects:—Chemistry, Physics, and Biology.

Second Examination. — Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

Third or Final Examination.—Subjects:—Forensic Medicine and Toxicology; Public Health; Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; Medicine, including Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Mental Diseases, and Diseases of Children; Surgery; Obstetrics and Gynæcology.

The Degree of M.D. may be conferred upon an M.B., Ch.B., of at least one year's standing for a thesis on some subject approved by the Professor of Medicine. An examination in Medicine may have to be passed.

The Degree of Ch.M. may be conferred upon an M.B., Ch.B., of at least one year's standing, who has, since taking his Bachelor's Degrees, held for at least six months a surgical appointment in an approved public hospital. There is an examination in Surgery; Surgical Anatomy; and Surgical Pathology and Bacteriology.

The Degree of B. Eng. (*Ordinary*) (*in Engineering*).

Intermediate Examination.—Subjects:—Four of the following:—(i.) Pure and Applied Mathematics; (ii.) Machine Drawing and Design; (iii.) Engineering; (iv.) Physics *or* Chemistry.

Final Examination. — Subjects, five of the following:—(i.) Pure and Applied Mathematics (compulsory); (ii.) Mechanics of Machinery, and Materials of Construction; (iii.) Hydraulics; (iv.) Thermodynamics. Heat Engines; (v.) Civil Engineering and Surveying; (vi.) Civil Engineering Design; (vii.) Generation, Transmission, and Distribution of Electricity; (viii.) Design of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus; (ix.) Theory and practice of Machine Tools; (x.) Machine Drawing and Design; (xi.) Geology.

The Degree of B. Eng. (*Ordinary*) (*in Mining*).

Intermediate Examination.—Subjects:—(i.) Pure and Applied Mathematics; (ii.) Machine Drawing and Design; (iii.) Chemistry; (iv.) Physics.

Final Examination.—Subjects:—(i.) Mining (including the Working and Winning of Minerals, Dressing, Economic Mineralogy, Building Construction, Ambulance, and Mining Hygiene); (ii.) Mine Surveying; (iii.) Geology, including Blowpipe Analysis of Minerals; (iv.) Heat Engines, and the strength of Materials; (v.) Generation, Transmission, and Distribution of Electricity; (vi.) (*a*) Mining Chemistry—for students taking Coal Mining; or (*b*) Assaying and General Metallurgy—for students taking Metalliferous Mining.

Candidates must also have attended courses in French, or German, or Spanish.

The Degree of B. Met. (*Ordinary*).

Intermediate Examination.—Subjects:—(i.) Chemistry; (ii.) Metallurgy; (iii.) Physics, *or* Pure and Applied Mathematics.

Final Examination.—Subjects:—(i.) Geology; (ii) Metallurgy of Cast and Wrought Iron, and of Siemens and Bessemer Steels; (iii.) Fuel and Refractory Materials; (iv.) Pyrometry; (v.) Micrographic Analysis; (vi.) Chemical Physics of Iron and Steel; (vii.) Mechanical Drawing.

The Degrees of B. Eng. and B. Met. (*with Honours*) are granted to candidates who obtain a first class in the Ordinary Degree Examination, and who at the same time satisfy the Examiners in separate papers of a higher standard in certain subjects.

The Degrees of M. Eng. and M. Met. may be conferred on Bachelors of not less than one year's standing, who have obtained honours at their Examination for the B. Eng., or B. Met.

The Degrees of D. Eng. and D. Met. are conferred for published original research on graduates of not less than five years' standing from the date of admission to B. Eng. or B. Met.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

	1905–6.
B.A. (Lond.) - - - -	2
B.Sc. (Lond.) - - - -	3 (2 Hons.)
M.B., B.S. (Lond.) - - -	3
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) - -	3
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ed.)- - -	1
L.S.A. - - - - -	1

(d) *Post-graduate courses and research work.*

Ample provision is made in all the Laboratories for Post-Graduate Courses, and for Research work.

The number of Post-Graduate Students has been as follows :— Faculty of Pure Science, 6 ; Faculty of Medicine, 34 ; Faculty of Applied Science, 1.

(e) *Length of session and of terms.*

Session :—(Day.)		31 weeks.
Michaelmas Term - -	11 weeks	
Lent Term - - -	11 „	
Easter Term - -	9 „	
Session :—(Evening.)		21 weeks.
Michaelmas Term - -	10 weeks	
Lent Term - - -	11 „	

(f) *Extension work.*

The University Extension work is conducted by one of the Committees of the Council. The Committee proceeds on an organised plan for the constitution of local Committees to arrange for centres in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. Lecturers on Scientific Subjects, Literature, History, and Archæology are provided by the University.

IV.—Students.

Session 1905-6.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

Over 16 years of age:

	Men.	Women.
Day - - - - -	432	153
Evening - - - -	1,254	64

Students are not admitted under 16 years of age.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

No reliable information can be given under this head.

(2) *Studies.*

Table I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate work of 300 hours or over.

1905—1906.

Faculty.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Matriculation -	7	1	8	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arts - - -	1	5 (4)	6 (4)	2 (1)	6 (4)	8 (5)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Science -	7 (3)	4 (3)	11 (6)	12 (10)	4 (3)	16 (13)	8	2 (1)	5 (1)	—	1	1
Medicine - -	5	—	5	14	—	14	16	—	16	1	—	1
Applied Science -	4	—	4	12	—	12	10	—	10	1	—	1

(The number of students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students).

Table II.

Students taking Courses of 300 hours or over, which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

1905–1906.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	—	—	—	—	24 (24)	24 (24)	—	—	—
Pure Science	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applied Science	35	—	35	25	—	25	6	—	6

(The number of students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students).

Table III.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate work, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1905–1906.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Degree Course.			In Second Year of a Degree Course.			In Third or Later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Science	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	5	—	5
Medicine	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1	33
Applied Science	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IV.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1905–1906.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	14	31	45	7	8	15	5	3	8
Pure Science	30 (25)	59 (57)	89 (82)	—	—	—	1	—	1
Medicine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applied Science	79	—	79	36	—	36	52	—	52

(The number of students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students).

TABLE V.

Students in the Evening Classes (taking less than 300 hours per session).

1905–1906.

Faculty.	Number of Students.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts and Pure Science - - -	100	65	165
Applied Science - - - -	1,153	—	1,153

Six courses of Free Extension Lectures were given, one in each of the following districts:—Heeley (303), Nether Green (150), Darnall (430), Owlerton (49), Weston Street (110), Wincobank (100). The numbers in brackets are the average attendance per Lecture.

Fourteen Popular Lectures were given at the University, at which the average attendance per Lecture was 427.

The Coal Mining course at Derby was attended by 49 students.

Lectures were given in the West Riding of Yorkshire as follows:—

	Average per Lecture.
Practical Coal Mining (Two Centres) -	48
Chemistry of Coal Mining - - -	38

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

St. Peter's Hall, Ashgate Road, is recognised by the Senate as a Hostel for women students. The fees for board and residence amount to about thirty guineas per annum.

There is no Hostel for men students, who reside in lodgings in the city. The charges made by owners of lodging houses vary from about 18s. to 25s. per week for board and lodging.

There is a refectory at the University where meals are served at a very cheap rate.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

There is a Students' Representative Council, consisting of representatives of the registered students of the University, and of persons engaged in research, but not employed on the staff. The Council is elected annually by the students grouped in four constituencies, representing the four faculties.

The functions of the Students Representative Council are to promote the general interests of the students, and to represent them in all matters affecting their interests; to afford a recognised means of communication between the students and the University authorities, and to promote social and academic unity.

Committees of the Council are appointed annually to deal with Athletics, Debates, Entertainments, Finance, and other matters.

There are also various Scientific and Literary Societies.

There are separate Common Rooms for men and women, and a smoking room for men.

V.—Fees.

The following are the Sessional Fees charged for Lecture Courses in Arts, Pure Science, and Applied Science:—

For a course of four hours per week during the Session, 4*l.* 4*s.*; for a course of three hours per week during the Session, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; for a course of two hours per week during the Session, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; for a course of one hour per week during the Session, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Laboratory Fees.

Pure Science.

Chemistry.—Three hours per week, 3*l.* 3*s.*; six hours per week, 5*l.* 5*s.*; nine hours per week, 7*l.* 7*s.*; twelve hours per week, 9*l.* 9*s.*; eighteen hours per week, 12*l.* 12*s.*; twenty-four hours per week, 14*l.* 14*s.*; full time, 16*l.* 16*s.*; Honour or University students taking eighteen hours or more per week, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Biology.—Three hours per week, 3*l.* 3*s.*; six hours per week, 5*l.* 5*s.*; nine hours per week, 7*l.* 7*s.*; twelve hours per week, 9*l.* 9*s.*; eighteen hours or more per week, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Biology Intermediate course, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Physiology.—(Same as Biology.)

Physics.—Two hours per week, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; four hours per week, 4*l.* ; six hours per week, 5*l.* 5*s.*; eight hours per week, 6*l.* 10*s.*; twelve hours per week, 9*l.*; sixteen hours per week, 11*l.* 11*s.*; eighteen hours or more per week, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Applied Science.

Three hours per week, 3*l.* 3*s.*; six hours per week, 5*l.* 5*s.*; nine hours per week, 7*l.* 7*s.*; twelve hours per week, 9*l.* 9*s.*; eighteen hours per week, 12*l.* 12*s.*; full time, Engineering Lab., 16*l.* 16*s.*; full time, Metallurgical Lab., 18*l.* 18*s.*

Composition Fees in Faculty of Applied Science.

Engineering. Fees for the full Engineering Course, including the Lectures and Laboratory Courses in the Arts and Science, and the Applied Science Departments, 25*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

Fees to the Applied Science Department only, including Engineering Lectures, Tutorial classes, Workshops, Drawing Office and Laboratories, 16*l.* 16*s.* per annum.

Fees for students taking Workshop and Drawing Office courses only, and devoting full time to these subjects, 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Metallurgy.—Fees for the full Metallurgical course, including Lectures and Laboratory courses in the Arts and Science and Applied Science Departments, 25*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

Fees for the Applied Science Department only, including Metallurgical Lectures and Laboratory, 18*l.* 18*s.* per annum.

Mining.

Diploma Course.—Preliminary year, 24*l.* per session; first year, 12*l.* 12*s.* per session; second year, 14*l.* 14*s.* per session; third year, 16*l.* 16*s.* per session. When the third year's course is taken over a period of two years the fee is 10*l.* 10*s.* per year.

Certificate Course.—Sessional Fee, 3*l.* 3*s.*

Medicine.

Composition Fee, 80*l.*, payable in three instalments, viz.:—24*l.* at commencement of first year of study, 28*l.* at commencement of second year, and 28*l.* at commencement of third year of study.

General Fees.

	1st Course.			2nd Course.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Chemistry (Conjoint) - - -	7	7	0			
Chemistry (University Course) - -	5	5	0			
Practical Chemistry (University Course)-	8	8	0			
Chemistry (Revision Course) - -	3	3	0			
Physics (Conjoint) - - -	4	0	0			
Physics (University Course)—Lectures -	5	5	0			
Practical -	2	12	6			
General Biology (University Course) -	10	10	0			
Elementary Biology (Lectures and Practical), Conjoint - - - -	5	5	0			
Anatomy - - - - -	5	5	0	3	3	0
Practical Anatomy,* including Demonstrations and use of Dissecting Room:						
Six months -	3	3	0			
Three months -	2	2	0			
Revision Classes in Anatomy for Students who have been referred, for every three months, or portion thereof -	3	3	0			
For six months -	5	5	0			
Physiology (General Course) - - -	10	10	0	5	5	0
Practical Histology - - -	4	4	0	2	2	0

* The Fee for Practical Anatomy does not include "parts" for Dissection.

	1st Course. £	s.	d.	2nd Course. £	s.	d.
Revision Classes in Physiology, for students who have been referred, for every three months, or portion thereof -	3	3	0			
For six months -	5	5	0			
Medicine - - - - - -	5	5	0	3	3	0
Practical Medicine - - -	3	3	0	2	2	0
Surgery - - - - - -	5	5	0	3	3	0
Practical Surgery - - -	3	3	0	2	2	0
Midwifery - - - -	3	3	0	2	2	0
Diseases of Women - - -	2	2	0	2	2	0
Materia Medica - - - -	2	2	0	2	2	0
Pharmacology and Therapeutics - -	4	4	0	3	3	0
Medical Jurisprudence - - -	3	3	0	2	2	0
Pathology - - - - -	4	4	0	3	3	0
Practical Pathology - - -	5	5	0	5	5	0
Operative Surgery - - -	2	2	0	2	2	0
Ophthalmic Surgery - - -	2	2	0	2	2	0
Public Health - - - -	2	2	0	2	2	0
Practical Bacteriology—6 months -	6	6	0			
3 months -	4	4	0			

Dental School of the Faculty of Medicine.

	£	s.	d.
Dental Anatomy and Physiology - - -	3	3	0
„ Histology - - - -	3	3	0
„ Surgery - - - - -	3	3	0
„ „ Practical - - - -	3	3	0
„ Mechanics - - - - -	3	3	0
„ „ Practical - - - -	3	3	0
„ Metallurgy - - - - -	3	3	0
„ „ Practical (plus 2*l.* 2*s.* for Materials)	3	3	0
„ Materia Medica - - - -	3	3	0
„ Bacteriology - - - - -	3	3	0

Or Composition Fee for Dental Lectures and Practical Classes, 25*l.*

Dental Hospital Practice, 21*l.*

Three years' Apprenticeship, 105*l.*

Fees for General Courses required by Dental Students:—

	£	s.	d.
Chemistry - - - - - - } „ Practical - - - - - }	7	7	0
„ Revision Course - - - -	3	3	0
Physics - - - - - -	4	0	0
Anatomy - - - - - -	5	5	0
„ Practical (12 months) - - -	6	6	0
Physiology - - - - - - } „ Practical - - - - - }	10	10	0
Surgery (including Surgery of the Mouth) - -	5	5	0
Medicine - - - - - -	5	5	0

Or Composition Fee of 30*l.*, subject to a reduction of 5*l.* in the case of those students who have taken out courses of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and Physics prior to their admission as students of the Dental Department.

Hospital Practice (Surgical), including Clinical Lectures on Surgery (12 months), 10*l.* 10*s.*

The above Fees do not include the Registration Fees, which are payable annually, as follows:—By Degree Students, 1*l.* 5*s.*; by Non-degree Students taking Day courses involving attendance for more than four hours per week, 1*l.* 1*s.*; by other students (except occasional students*), 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Registration Fee entitles a student to the use of Library and Common Rooms.

The standard of Fees for Evening Courses is 10*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per subject, per Session.

Fees payable for Degree and Diploma Examinations.

(1) For the Matriculation Examination, 2*l.*; for re-examination in the same year, 30*s.*

(2) For the Intermediate Examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, and Applied Science, 1*l.*

(3) For the Final Examinations in the Faculties enumerated in (2), 1*l.*

(4) For re-examination in the above Faculties, 5*s.* per subject.

(5) For the 1st, 2nd, and Final Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine, 5*l.* for each Examination. For re-examination, 2*l.*

(6) For the Diploma in Modern Language Teaching, 2*l.* 2*s.*

(7) For the Diploma in Education, 1*l.*

Fees for Degrees.

In the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, and Applied Science.

For the Bachelor's Degree, 5*l.*; for the Master's Degree, 5*l.*; for the Doctor's Degree, 10*l.*

In the Faculty of Medicine.

For the Degree of Master of Surgery, 5*l.*; for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, 5*l.*

* An occasional student is a student who takes less than the equivalent of one hour per week for the whole Session.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Firth Scholarship -	£30 (offered annually).	Endowment	Open to persons of either sex over 21 years of age.	Complete course of study in the Faculties of Arts or Pure Science.	3 years.
Corporation Scholarship.	£25 (offered annually).	University Funds	Candidates born within the City of Sheffield or resident therein at least 12 months previous to the award.	Complete course for a degree in Faculties of Arts or Pure Science.	3 years.
Technical Scholarships (2).	£20 for first year £25 for second year £30 for third year } offered annually. together with free admission to University courses.	University Funds	Candidates born within the City of Sheffield or resident therein at least 12 months previous to the award.	Complete course for a degree in Faculty of Applied Science.	3 years.
Technical Free Studentships (4).	Free admission to those University courses taken (offered annually).	University Funds	Candidates born within the City of Sheffield or resident therein at least 12 months previous to the award.	Complete course for a degree in Faculty of Applied Science.	3 years.
Medical Scholarship	£116 Total value (offered annually).	University Funds	Any candidate under the age of 21 years who has not completed a Winter Session of study in Anatomy or Physiology at a Medical School.	Must read for a degree in Faculty of Medicine.	5 years.
Town Trustees' Scholarships (2).	£50 each (offered annually).	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Boys under the age of 19 years leaving any Secondary School in Sheffield.	Must read for a degree in the University.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Town Trustees' Scholarship (1).	£50 (offered annually)	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Girls under the age of 19 years having had a two years' residence in Sheffield immediately prior to becoming a scholar, or educated in a Sheffield School.	Must read for a degree in the University.	3 years.
Town Trustees' Scholarships (2	£60 each (offered annually)	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Boys or Girls under the age of 19 years having had a two years' residence in Sheffield immediately prior to becoming a scholar, or educated in a Sheffield School.	Must read for a degree in the University.	3 years.
Earnshaw Scholarship.	£50 (offered triennally)	Endowment	Inhabitants of the City of Sheffield.	Must enter into residence at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom.	3 years.
Kaye Scholarship -	About £22 10*s.* 0*d.* (offered annually).	Bequest	Students of the University, natives of Sheffield.	The holder must complete the rest of his curriculum, or a substantial portion, not less than three-fourths of it, in the Faculty of Medicine.	1 year.
Town Trustees' Fellowship.	£75 (offered annually)	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Graduates of the University	Research work in one of the departments of the University.	1 year.

Mechanics' Institute Scholarship.	£50 awarded every fourth Session together with free admission to University courses.	Endowment	Students of the University	Research work in one of the departments of the University.	1 year (renewable for a second).
Frederick Clifford Scholarship.	About £50 (awarded ever y fourth Session).	Bequest	Graduates of the University who reside within a radius of 40 miles.	Research work in one of the departments of the University.	2 years.
Evening Studentships (about 10)	£3 each.	University Funds	Open	Attendance on Evening Classes.	1 year.
Mechanical Engineers Premium.	£4 4s. (offered annually)	Mechanical Engineers Trust Fund.	Evening Students obtaining highest total number of marks at the Annual Examinations in the Faculty of Applied Science.		
Mappin Medal and Premium.	2 Medals and 2 Premiums of £15 each (offered annually).	Donation	Students who take the highest place in the Final Examinations in Metallurgy and Engineering.		
Gold Medal in Clinical Medicine and Surgery.		Clinical Committee.	Medical Students of two years standing who have not presented themselves for any part of their Final Qualifying Examination in Medicine or Surgery.		

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Bronze Medal - -		University Funds	Students in Faculty of Medicine who have gained first place in the examination for the full course.		
Book Prizes in the Faculty of Applied Science.		University Funds	Students obtaining first position on list at Annual Examination in each subject.		
Cooke Scholarship -	£21	Awarded by Messrs. William Cooke & Co., Ltd.	Articled Mining Students and certain persons employed underground.	Student to take University Mining Diploma Course.	3 years.
Gladstone Memorial Prize.	£5 in Books (offere annually).	Awarded by the Committee of the Liberal Memorial to Mr. Gladstone.	Past and present Students of the University.		
Royal Commissioners' Scholarships.	£150 (offered annually)	Awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851	Students of the University who have attended for 3 years and who can give evidence of ability to do distinguished work in Research.	Research in some branch of Chemistry, Physics, or Mechanics.	1 year (renewable)

Assisted Studentships for Teachers.	Three-fourths of Fee for specified Courses in Science.	Awarded by the Board of Education.	Teachers engaged in Science Teaching.	Satisfactory terminal reports.	1 year (renewable)
Assisted Studentships for Teachers.	Three-fourths of Fee for Courses.	Awarded by the West Riding County Council.	Teachers on the staff of any school aided by the West Riding County Council.	To undertake to complete each Course for which assisted and sit for any prescribed examinations.	1 year (renewable)
Law Society's Studentships (10)	£50 each	Awarded by the Council of the Law Society.	Articled Clerks and Graduates.	Pursue a Course of legal studies approved by the Council of the Law Society.	1 year (renewable for a second or third year)
Education Committee Scholarships (3)	£15 for first year £20 for second year £25 for third year } offered annually. together with University fees.	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students recommended by Governors of Central Secondary School.	Attendance at Classes in any Faculty.	3 years.
Education Committee Scholarship.	£50 (offered annually) together with University fees.	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students who have attended either the Central Secondary Evening School or District Evening Classes.	Attendance at Classes in the Faculty of Applied Science	2 years.
Education Committee Scholarship - -	£15 for first year £20 for second year £25 for third year } offered annually. together with University fees.	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students recommended by Governors of Central Secondary School.	Attendance at Classes in the Faculty of Applied Science.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Education Committee Scholarship - -	£50 (offered annually) together with University fees.	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students in attendance at Central Secondary Evening Classes.	Attendance at Classes in the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science or Medicine	2 years.
Board of Education & Sheffield Education Committee Science Exhibitions (4) - -	(£50 offered annually) together with free tuition.	Awarded by the Board of Education & Sheffield Education Committee jointly, on Board of Education Science Examinations.	Persons who will be not less than 16 or more than 24 years of age on the 1st August in the year of Competition.	Attendance at Classes in the Faculty of Pure Science or at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington (two).	1 year (renewable for a second or third).
				Attendance at Classes in the Faculty of Applied Science or at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington (two).	1 year (renewable for a second or third).

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The University is connected with the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, through a Joint Matriculation Board for the conduct of the Matriculation Examination. It has a representative on the Courts of Governors of the Universities of Liverpool and Leeds.

The University has representatives on Committees and Governing Bodies of other Institutions, as follows:—Sheffield Training College for Teachers; Governors of Sheffield Grammar School; Sheffield Workers' Educational Association; The General Medical Council: East, North, and West Ridings Joint Examining Board; Barnsley Grammar School; Chesterfield Grammar School; Dronfield Grammar School; Penistone Grammar School; Rotherham Grammar School; Thorne Grammar School.

The University is also affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

(*b*) The University has direct representation on the following local Educational Authorities: The City of Sheffield; the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire; the County of Derby; the Borough of Chesterfield; the Borough of Rotherham.

VIII.—Finance.

(A).—*Abstract of Capital Account.*

30th June, 1906.

	Source.	Value.
		£
Site and Buildings:		
Arts, Science, and Medical Departments.	Mr. Mark Firth	20,000
	Public Subscriptions	80,408
Technical Department	Public Subscriptions	29,658
	City Council, &c.	32,756
New Library	Mr. Edgar Allen	8,704
Endowment:		
Arts, Science, and Medical Departments.	Mr. Mark Firth	10,167
	Town Trustees	19,000
	Sir Hy. Stephenson (the late)	20,000
	Duke of Norfolk	10,000
	Sir Fredk. Mappin	7,000
	Dr. H. C. Sorby	4,500
	Mrs. Jackson (for Chair of Anatomy)	5,000
	Public Subscriptions	19,627
Scholarships	Firth Scholarship	2,138
	Earnshaw Scholarship	2,910
	Mappin Prize	1,000
	Kaye Scholarship	986
	Mechanics' Institute Scholarship	877
		£274,731

B.—Income and Expenditure.

For the Year ending 30th June, 1906.

Income.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Endowment investments	2,446	4	6
Subscriptions	1,137	10	0
Students' fees	*5,374	3	6
Public Funds—			
(a.) Government Grants :—			
(i.) Board of Education, S. Kensington Coal Mining Account, and Technical Department	2,448	8	6
(ii.) Treasury Grant to University Colleges	5,950	0	0
(b.) Local Taxation Act, West Riding and Derbyshire County Councils for coal mining lectures, &c.	3,476	1	3
Grant from City Council	9,750	0	0
Grants from Town Councils of Rotherham and Doncaster	200	0	0
Sundry	619	3	5
Transfer from Technical Capital Account	25	5	7
	£31,426	16	9

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Stipends and wages	19,697	7	2
Rent, rates, taxes and insurance	1,211	17	5
Printing and advertising, &c.	820	4	6
Library and laboratories : fittings, expenses, and apparatus	3,508	8	5
General expenses, including coal, gas, &c., and incidental	5,080	19	8
Exhibitions and scholarships	947	5	0
Extension lecture expenses	160	8	8
Kaye Scholarship Capital Account as per Trust Deed	10	9	3
Earnshaw Scholarship Capital Account	57	7	2
Transfer to Capital Account (Endowment)	83	3	0
	£31,577	10	3

* Exclusive of fees paid for free places by County Councils.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

FOUNDED 1876.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the College, as defined in the Articles of Association, are as follows:—

"To found, establish, endow, maintain, and conduct, in or near the city of Bristol, a College or Colleges, and by such other means as the Association may think proper, to promote the education of persons of both sexes, and the study and advancement of Science, Literature, and the Fine and Mechanical Arts," subject to the condition, "That no Student, Professor, Teacher, or other Officer, or Person, connected with the College, or the operations of the Association, shall be required to make any declaration as to his or her religious opinions, or submit to any test of his or her religious opinions, and that nothing shall be introduced in the matter or mode of education *or instruction* in reference to any religious or theological subject, which can be reasonably considered offensive to the conscience of any student."

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The Governors of the College are the supreme Governing Body.

The Governors of the College consist of:—

(1.) Three Subscribers of the Memorandum of Association;

(2.) Ex-officio Governors, being 61 in number, in addition to all Members of the Council;

(3.) Representative Governors as well as a Representative from any and every College, Society, or Institution which, by reason of its contributions or assistance, shall be considered by the Council of the University College, Bristol, as worthy to appoint a Representative Governor; and

(4.) A large number of persons who are Governors by virtue of Donations or Subscriptions.

The Council, which is the Executive Body, consists of 29 members.

II.—LAND AND BUILDINGS.

The College buildings, which are situated on freehold land, the property of the Governors, comprise four wings, containing lecture rooms, a Lecture Hall capable of accommodating nearly 1,000

persons, laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Electrotechnics Engineering, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology; Drawing Offices, Dissecting Room, Workshops, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Common Rooms and Administrative Offices.

Adjoining the premises is a large Botanical Garden containing upwards of 1,000 different species of flowering plants, available for the use of students.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

Session 1906-1907.

(*a*) The Staff includes:—

In the Faculty of Arts and Science:—The Principal, 10 Professors (including the Principal), 26 Lecturers and Demonstrators, 5 Readers, 1 Tutor to the Women Students and 1 Mistress of Method.

In the Faculty of Medicine:—The Dean, 8 Professors (including the Dean), 27 Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 1 Reader.

In the Day Training College (Men and Women), affiliated to University College, Bristol:—The Principal, the Master of Method and 2 Assistant Masters, the Mistress of Method, and 4 Assistant Mistresses.

There is also a Department for the training of Secondary Teachers, which is intended to prepare for the London and Cambridge Teachers' Examinations.

Entrance and other Examinations.

Faculty of Arts and Science.—Persons under the age of 16 years seeking admission as *day* students are required to pass an entrance examination in English Grammar and Composition, and in Elementary Mathematics.

Persons under the age of 16 years seeking admission as *evening* students are required to obtain the permission of the Principal.

Class examinations are held at the end of each term.

An examination for Scholarships and Diplomas is held annually at Midsummer.

Faculty of Medicine.—Every student, prior to the commencement of professional studies, is required to pass one of the preliminary examinations in Arts prescribed by the General Medical Council.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

Associateships.—The title of Associate of University College, Bristol, will be conferred on all candidates who—

A. Shall have diligently attended an amount of instruction in the College equivalent to three courses of three hours

a week each in each of three Terms during two Sessions; and shall have obtained a certificate of satisfactory conduct; and

B. Shall have obtained some one of the four following distinctions, namely—

(i.) College Honour Certificates in four subjects.

(ii.) A certificate, granted by the Examiners and approved by the Council, of having produced an essay or original investigation of exceptional merit, together with Honour Certificates in three subjects.

(iii.) A degree in any University in the United Kingdom; or

(iv.) Such distinction in the Oxford University Examination for Women, or the Cambridge University Higher Local Examination, as from time to time shall be considered sufficient.

Diplomas in Engineering.—Candidates are required to have attended the full College courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, or Electrical Engineering, for three years to obtain the Senior Diploma, and for two years to obtain the Junior Diploma.

The subject matter of the examination in Engineering includes the whole work of the course, the examinations being conducted by an External Examiner and the Professor of Engineering for Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineering, and by an External Examiner and the Professors of Engineering and Physics for Diplomas in Electrical Engineering.

Special papers are not set in the allied subjects of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Geology, and to obtain the Diploma candidates must have obtained first or second classes in the Sessional Examinations.

The title of Associate of University College, Bristol, is granted to candidates who pass the Examination for the Senior Diploma in Engineering in the first class.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The following degrees, &c., have been obtained by students:—

Faculty of Arts and Science.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
B.A. (Lond.)	—	4 (2 with Honours).
D.Sc.	—	1
B.Sc	8 (3 with Honours)	3 (1 with Honours).
P.D.	—	1
Cambridge Teaching Diploma	3	3
Oxford do.	1	—

Faculty of Medicine.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
M.D.	—	1
M.S.	1 (with medal)	—
M.B., B.S.	5	—
M.B., B.C. (Camb.)	2	—
F.R.C.S.	1	—
M.R.C.S.	10	5
L.R.C.P.	10	5
L.S.A.	2	—
L.D.S.	2	3
D.P.H.	1	—

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

The College affords facilities for research and post-graduate work in all the important branches of Arts, Science and Medicine.

(e) *Length of session.*

Faculty of Arts and Science (*Day and Evening Classes*).—About 30 weeks.

Faculty of Medicine (*Day Classes only*).—About 34 weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

During the session the following courses of Extension Lectures were delivered under the auspices of the College:—

(*a*) With the co-operation of the Oxford University Extension Delegacy:—

Greek Art and Architecture.

(*b*) With the co-operation of the Bristol and District Board of Legal Studies:—

(1) Real Property, Equity and Company Law.
(2) The Law of Contract and Torts.
(3) Constitutional, Ecclesiastical and Local Government Law.
(4) Bankruptcy and Evidence.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

Over 16 years of age:				
Day:	Men	397*		
	Women	212*		
				609
Evening:	Men	342		
	Women	163		
				505
	Total			1,114

* These numbers include 162 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Number in each Faculty.

	Day.	Evening.	Total.
Faculty of Arts and Science:			
Men	258	342	600
Women	92	163	255
In Day Training Department:			
Men	60	—	60
Women	102	—	102
	512	505	1,017
Faculty of Medicine:			
Men	79	—	79
Women	18	—	18
	609	505	1,114

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

With regard to the previous education of the students no data are available, but it is estimated that fully seventy per cent. of the students have attended a Secondary School.

About 88 per cent. of the total number are drawn from within a radius of thirty miles.

(2) *Studies.*

No. of students who have received instruction for:—

(*Faculty of Arts and Science.*)

	Day.		Evening.	
(i.) 25 hours or under Men	134		226	
„ „ Women	19		106	
		153		332
(ii.) More than 25 hours and less than 125: Men	29		101	
„ „ „ Women	19		51	
		48		152
(iii.) More than 125 hours and less than 500: Men	52		15	
„ „ „ Women	30		6	
		82		21
(iv.) Over 500 hours: Men	103		—	
„ „ Women	126		—	
		229		—
		512		505

(*Faculty of Medicine.*)

(i.) 25 hours or under	—
(ii.) more than 25 hours and less than 125	28
(iii.) „ 125 „ „ 500	—
(iv.) over 500 hours	69
	97

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

University College, Bristol, is not a residential College, nor are there any Halls of Residence in connection therewith, except in connection with the Day Training College Department. A list of approved lodgings is kept by the Registrar for the use of students, the terms for board and lodging varying from 15*s.* to 42*s.* per week, according to requirements.

A Hostel, recognised by the Board of Education, is open for the accommodation of women students of the Day Training College, coming from a distance. Fee 15*l.* 10*s.* per Session, including tuition, board, lodging and medical attendance.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

A Lady Tutor advises the women students as to the courses best suited to their requirements.

Students are recommended to join the Union Society, the subscription to which covers membership of the following clubs and societies, viz.: the Social and Debating, Literary, Engineering, Chemical and Physical Societies, the Tennis, Hockey, and Athletic Clubs, the Reading Rooms, and, in the case of women, the Women's Guild. Students are at liberty to join other societies connected with the College, *e.g.*, the Dialectical, Trilingual and Archæological Societies, the Botanical Club, and the Bristol branches of the English, Historical and Geographical Associations.

V.—Fees.

Faculty of Arts and Science.

The fees are as a rule:—

For a course of instruction of:—	3 Terms.	2 Terms.	1 Term.
1 hour per week	£2 2 0	£1 11 6	£1 1 0
2 or 3 hours per week	3 13 6	2 12 6	1 11 6
4 or 5 hours per week	4 4 0	3 3 0	2 2 0

Laboratory Instruction.

Fees (in Guineas):—	5 days a week	4 days a week	3 days a week	2 days a week	1 day a week
For the Session	15	12½	10	7½	5
„ two Terms	11	9	7½	5½	3½
„ one Term	7	6	4½	3½	2½

An entrance fee of 7*s.* is charged for each course, but all entrance fees may be compounded for by a single payment of a registration fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*

Composition Fees.

University of London Courses.

Matriculation - - - - -	13 guineas.
Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) - - -	13 „
Intermediate Arts (B.A.) - - - -	13 „
Intermediate Science (B.Sc.) - - -	13 „
Intermediate Science (Engineering) see Engineering fees below.	

Intermediate Divinity (B.D.)	13 guineas
B.A.	13 „
B.Sc. (including Laboratory practice)	13 „
B.Sc. (Engineering) see Engineering fees below.	
Cambridge Higher Local Examination	13 „
Secondary Training Course	13 „
Arts Diploma Course	13 „
Pharmaceutical Society's "Minor" Examination	13 „
Applied Chemistry—4 years' course	54 „

Engineering Courses.

Civil Engineering, 3 years	75 guineas.
Do. do. 1st year	29 „
Do. do. 2nd „	27 „
Do. do. 3rd „	25 „
Mining Engineering, 3 years	75 „
Do. do. 1st year	29 „
Do. do. 2nd „	27 „
Do. do. 3rd „	25 „
Architectural	26 „
Mechanical Engineering, 3 years	55 „
Do. do. 1st year	22 „
Do. do. 2nd „	20 „
Do. do 3rd „	18 „
Electrical Engineering, 3 years	80 „
Do. do. 1st year	29 „
Do. do. 2nd „	30 „
Do. do. 3rd „	26 „

Registration Fee, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Students who have paid composition fees are entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on all fees for courses additional to those covered by the composition fee.

Evening Fees.

The fees are as a rule:—For each course, 10*s.* for three terms; 7*s.* 6*d.* for two consecutive terms or any less period.

An entrance fee of 1*s.* is charged for each course; but all entrance fees may be compounded for by a single payment of a registration fee of 5*s.*

A reduction in the rate of fees charged may be made on application, in certain exceptional cases.

Faculty of Medicine.

The fees range from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* for each course.

Composition fees, 120 and 133 guineas.

Dental composition fee, 75 guineas (or 140 guineas if two years' Mechanical Dentistry be also taken).

Library Fee.—A library fee of 1 guinea is payable annually, or a composition fee of 3 guineas for the five years' curriculum. This is included in the composition fee.

Students can complete in Bristol the entire course of study required for the Medical and Surgical Degrees of the University of London, the Diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London, and for the Examinations of the Army and Navy Boards.

Fees received for the Session 1905–1906 :—

Faculty of Arts and Science :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Day -	3,712	13	9			
Evening	210	19	8			
				3,923	13	5
Faculty of Medicine :				1,317	15	0
				£5,241	8	5

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

There are no Fellowships.

Scholarships—In the Faculty of Arts and Science there are forty Scholarships and Studentships of a total annual value of about £600.

In the Faculty of Medicine there are five Scholarships of a total annual value of about £130, as well as several Prizes and Gold and Silver Medals.

There is at present no special provision of Fellowships and Exhibitions for those who undertake post-graduate work. A Research Scholarship in Botany has been awarded for the Session 1907–8.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The Day Training College is under a separate Local Committee upon which University College is adequately represented, and is thus in some degree distinct from and in relation to University College.

(*b*) The Education Committee of the Bristol Town Council have the right to nominate fifteen Free Students, in return for which they contribute £500 per annum to the funds of the College.

(*c*) A few Evening Students prepare for the Examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington.

(*b*) Grants from Local Authorities.

The Bristol Education Committee contributed the following sums during the session under review :—

(1) £500 on condition that 15 Free Students were received, such Free Students being nominated by them after open competitive examination.

(2) £300 towards maintenance of the Day Training College for men.

VIII.—Finance.

Abstract of Capital Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Donations and Subscriptions	73,895	1	5	By Purchase of land	5,398	9	1
„ Legacies (free of special conditions)	7,400	0	0	„ Buildings, furniture, and fittings	44,755	13	1
				„ Balance	31,140	19	3
	£81,295	1	5		£81,295	1	5

Scholarships and Endowment Funds.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Legacy bequeathed by Mr. John Stewart to found Scholarship Fund	1,000	0	0	By Investments for:—						
„ Amount collected to found Scholarship Fund in memory of Miss Catherine Winkworth	800	12	2	John Stewart Scholarship Fund—						
„ Amount collected by students to establish Endowment Fund	2,144	15	0	400*l.* 3½ per cent. Bristol Corporation Stock	400	0	0			
„ Endowment of Metallurgical Scholarship by Mr. Alfred Capper Pass, J.P.	1,039	10	0	Mortgage on College land	600	0	0			
„ Amount collected to found Scholarship Fund in memory of "Hugh Conway"	600	7	6					1,000	0	0
				„ Catherine Winkworth Scholarship Fund, East Indian Railway Annuities				800	12	2
				„ Students' Endowment Fund, 1,947*l.* 4 per cent. Preference Stock of the Taff Vale Railway				2,143	7	9
				„ Students' Endowment Fund, uninvested balance				1	7	3
				„ Capper Pass Metallurgical Scholarship Debenture Stock of the Bristol Water Works Company				1,039	10	0
				„ "Hugh Conway" Scholarship Fund, £600 3½ per cent. Bristol Corporation Stock				600	7	6
	£5,585	4	8					£5,585	4	8

N.B.—The total amount spent on the general maintenance of the College since its establishment in 1876 is derived from the following sources—

	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions and special donations from the general public	77,988	17	3
Students' fees (Arts and Science)	75,397	2	9
Government Grants to date	29,560	0	0
Carried forward	£182,946	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	182,946	0	0
Grants from Bristol Town Council for last nine years (under the Local Taxation Customs and Excise Act, 1890) on condition that the College received 15 students for full course of instruction (free)	7,520	0	0
Sundry receipts	11,693	12	6
Total	£202,159	12	6

Current Account for the Year ending September 30th, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sustentation Fund				575	6	0
„ Donations—Univ. Coll. Colston Soc.	500	0	0			
„ „ Sundry	17	3	6			
				517	3	6
„ Government Grant	4,000	0	0			
„ „ for Books and Apparatus	850	0	0			
				4,850	0	0
„ Bristol Town Council—Grants :						
Free Studentships	500	0	0			
Capitation	23	10	0			
				523	10	0
„ Board of Education Grants				92	0	0
„ Students' Endowment Fund—Income				73	19	7
„ Students' Fees	3,423	13	5			
„ „ „ allocated from Medical Department (Special)	308	5	9			
				3,731	19	2
„ Local Examinations				257	5	6
„ Law Lectures—Donation				28	14	0
„ Gladstone Memorial Book Prize				5	0	0
„ Interest on Bonds and Deposits				64	17	5
„ Sundry Receipts—Use of Hall and rooms	141	4	0			
„ „ —Sundries	133	5	8			
				274	9	8
				£10,994	4	10
„ Balance				394	18	5
				£11,389	3	3

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Share of Fees to Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators	6,322	8	10			
„ Do. Medical Department (Special)	339	12	2			
				6,662	1	0
„ Salaries of Officers				910	0	0
„ General Expenses, Rates, Wages, Gas, Electric Current, Water, Fuel, &c., &c.				1,562	12	3
„ Expenses of Departments	1,147	7	3			
„ Do. Books and Special Apparatus	575	12	2			
„ Do. Medical Department (Special)	147	5	9			
				1,870	5	2
„ Repairs to Premises				55	14	11
„ Scholarships and Evening Free Studentships				101	9	6
„ Grants to Free Students for Books and Apparatus				47	19	2
„ Gladstone Memorial Book Prize				5	0	0
„ Local Examinations				118	11	6
„ Public Lectures				10	11	6
„ Accountants' Charges				14	19	0
„ Law Charges				5	19	3
„ Interest on Mortgage of Land				24	0	0
				£11,389	3	3

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London).

Founded 1849.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects for which the College was established are:—

(1.) To continue, with an improved constitution, the College for Ladies, which has been carried on since the year 1849, in Bedford Square, in the county of Middlesex; and been known since the year 1860 by the name of Bedford College.

(2.) To provide thereby a liberal education for ladies, such education not to extend beyond secular subjects.

(3.) The doing all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(b) *Constitution.*

The College consists of persons elected by the College in General Meeting (such Meeting to be held "once in each "academical year,") "on the nomination alternately of the "Visitor and of two members of the College, but so that at "least one in every three persons appointed, or elected, shall be a "woman, and so that the whole number of Members of the "College shall not at any time exceed Two Hundred." (Articles of Association, Nos. 5 and 19.)

The College appoints a permanent Committee to transact the business of the College, under the name of the Council; this Council consists of "not less than ten, and not more than twenty, "Members of the College elected by the College in General "Meeting, and not less than one-third of such Members shall be "women." (Articles of Association, Nos. 23 and 30.)

The Council at the present time consists of 18 members, of whom one-fifth retire annually.

The Principal and two members of the Teaching Staff, elected by the Staff, attend meetings of the Council.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The College occupies a site of nearly three quarters of an acre.

The buildings of the College comprise four houses in the centre of York Place, behind which a solid block of buildings has been erected. Besides the Central Hall there are eleven lecture rooms, four coaching rooms, six laboratories (for Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology and Bacteriology), a research room, workshops, a studio, three libraries, a study a gymnasium, Students' common room, Professors' common rooms, &c., &c.

Forty-two students can be lodged and boarded in the residence on the premises.

The total number of students for whose instruction provision is or can be made is 300.

The buildings are held on lease from Lord Portman. The main lease expires in 1928. The lease of one house in York Place expires in 1909.

Site and Building Scheme.

In view of the fact that the College premises are leasehold, and that the leases are approaching a termination, a fund has been started to provide for the permanent and adequate housing of the College. Contributions and promises have been received amounting to £25,700 (June 1906), including £3,700 from old students, £10,000 from Lady Tate for a Library, £1,000 from the Goldsmiths' Company, £1,000 from Mrs. Ludwig Mond, £1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher, and £1,000 from Miss Shaen.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The College is recognised as a School of the University in the Faculties of Arts and Science, and it has Special Departments for (*a*) the Training of Secondary Teachers, (*b*) Scientific Hygiene (*c*) an Art School.

The subjects of instruction include—

Anthropology, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Crystallography, Geology, Hygiene, Mathematics (Pure and Applied), Physics, Physiology, Zoology, Elocution, English Language and Literature, Ethnology, French (Mediæval and Modern), German (Mediæval and Modern), Greek, Italian, Latin, History (Greek, Roman, English and European), Logic, Political Economy, Psychology, Ethics, Philosophy.

The Training Department.

Recognised as a Training College by the University of London and Cambridge Syndicate.

This Department provides a professional training in teaching for women over 19 years of age.

Students are expected to have obtained a degree or some equivalent qualification.

Courses for the Training of Secondary Teachers begin in October and January respectively and extend over three Terms, thirty weeks in each Session. These courses include full preparation for the examinations for the "Teaching Diplomas" granted by the Universities of London and of Cambridge.

Any Student having satisfactorily passed through a full course of training is entitled to a certificate granted by the Council of Bedford College.

The Hygiene Department.

The Bedford College Hygiene Course is designed to furnish women with the necessary training for such posts as are now open to them—as Factory Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors for the metropolis (as recognised by the Local Government Board) and elsewhere, or as teachers of Hygiene, under County Councils and other public bodies; but attendance on the course would prove useful to women who intend taking part in any kind of public work. The Course has been arranged to provide the scientific instruction essential to a thorough knowledge of Sanitation, the Laws of Health and Personal Hygiene. It thus provides a comprehensive training of high educational value, the subject being constantly treated in connection with the various exact Sciences upon which it is based.

A *Certificate* is awarded by the Council of Bedford College to Students who have satisfactorily attended the whole course, and have passed in all subjects the Examination held at the end of the Session. Students can also enter for the examination held by the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board, the only examination qualifying for Sanitary Inspectors in the metropolis.

Art School.

Students may attend the Art School although they are not taking other subjects at the College.

The course of instruction includes the early stages of Drawing from Casts and Solid Objects, Drawing from the Antique, the Draped and Figure Model; Painting in Oil, Water Colour, and Pastel, Landscape Painting, and the technique of drawing for reproduction in the press.

Staff.

The Staff (29) consists of the Principal, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers, Assistants, and Demonstrators, apart from Administrative Staff.

		£ s. d.
Total number of *Lecturers in Arts Departments* (including Training Department and Political Economy)	8	
Total number engaged in teaching, lecturers, assistant lecturers, assistants in Arts Departments - -	24	
Total remuneration (including Training Department and excluding Mathematics) - - - - - - -		3,104 9 5
Total number of Lecturers in *Science Departments* (including Hygiene) - - - - - - - - -	7	
Total number engaged in teaching, lecturers, assistant-lecturers, demonstrators - - - - -	15	
Total remuneration (including Hygiene and excluding Mathematics) - - - - - - - - - -		2,302 8 6
Mathematical Department—Lecturers, 2 ; lecturers, assistant-lecturers and assistants - - - - -	4	
Total remuneration - - - - - - - - - -		841 17 6
Other Teaching—Art School and Elocution, Teachers -	2	
Total remuneration - - - - - - - - - -		217 14 2
Total remuneration - -		£6,466 9 7

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

Not applicable to the College. Degrees and diplomas are granted to Students by the University of London.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained by present students 1905–6.*

University of London.

B.A. Honours - - - - - -	11
Pass - - - - - -	14
B.Sc. Honours - - - - - -	2
Pass - - - - - -	5
Pedagogy - - - - - -	13

University of Cambridge.

Art, Theory and Practice of Education	10
Cambridge Higher Local Honours	5

Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, 3.

Table shewing degrees and chief distinctions gained by Students of Bedford College for last two years.

Date.	B.A.	B.Sc.	Int. Sc.	Inter. Arts.	Teaching Diploma.		Total.
					London.	Cambridge.	
1904-1905.	10 (4 Hons)	9	13	30		10	80
1905-1906.	25 (11 Hons)	7 (2 Hons)	6	17	13	10	78

Distinctions gained by former students.

University of London.

B.Sc. Honours - - - - - - 1
M.B. and B.S. - - - - - - 4

Royal Historical Society's Medal.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

Faculty of Arts.—Courses are arranged for the degree of Master of Arts in co-operation with other Schools and Incorporated Colleges of the University.

Faculty of Science.—Students are registered as Internal Students of the University for the degree of Doctor of Science. Research work is carried out in the College Laboratories. Students pay a nominal fee for materials.

(e) *Length of session.*

College Session.—Thirty weeks from October to June.

Training Department.—Two courses.—Thirty weeks from October to June.—Thirty weeks from January to December.

(f) *Extension work.*

Occasional Lectures open to the public, without fee, are given during the Michaelmas and Lent terms by members of the Staff and others.

Special Courses organised for teachers were held in the Lent term on Saturday mornings.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

During the Session 1905–1906 the number of Women Students in the various Departments were as follows:—

Arts and Science			236
Training Department	Session 1905	8	22
	„ 1905–1906	7	
	„ 1906	7	
Art School (only)			23
Special Courses (only)			13
			294

Session 1905–1906.

	Michaelmas, 1905.	Lent, 1906.	Easter, 1906.
Matriculation	8	6	7
Intermediate in Arts	26	26	26
B.A.	47	49	50
Revision only	15	—	—
M.A.	2	1	2
Intermediate in Science	20*	20*	19*
B.Sc.	34†	40†	41†
Revision only	4	—	—
London Teaching Diploma	7	9	9
Cambridge Higher Local	8	5	4
Cambridge Teacher's Diploma	8	6	5
Hygiene Certificate	3	4	4
	182	166	167
General Students	33	38	24
Art Students	19	16	13
Special Courses only	9	3	2
	243	223	206

* Includes 2 Westfield Students.
† Includes 4 Westfield Students.

The minimum age of Entrance is 17, except in the Art School. The minimum age for Residence is 18.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

Students as a rule have received their previous education in a Secondary School. A few have been privately educated at home. Out of the total of 294 students, 49 King's Scholars who enter for a degree course receive their education partly in elementary and partly in secondary schools.

The following shows the percentage of students drawn from various districts.

London	63·5 per cent.
Suburban districts outside radius	10·5 „
Country students living in College or with friends	20 „
Foreign and Colonial students	6 „

(2) *Studies.*

The number* of students in each department is as follows:—

—	—	Arts and Science.	Training Department.	Art School.	Totals.
(i.)	25 hours or under	44	—	1	45
(ii.)	25 to 125 hours	40	1	13	54
(iii.)	125 to 500 hours	108	2	9	119
(iv.)	Over 500 hours	44	19	—	63
	Totals	236	22	23	281
	Special Courses only	—	—	—	13
					294

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

There is residence accommodation for 42 students. Fees for residence are 58 guineas, 63 guineas, or 68 guineas per session. A limited number of bursaries of the value of 14 guineas per session are awarded annually.

A list of private families and boarding-houses in which students only are received, is kept for purposes of reference. Fees vary from 30s. to 42s. per week.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

The Library and Reading Rooms containing over 15,000 volumes, to which new volumes and periodicals are added each term, are open to all students daily from ten to six without fee.

There are six separate Laboratories open daily from ten to five. No additional fee is charged for re-agents, specimens, and the use of microscopes. Each Laboratory has its own museum.

Special facilities are offered to foreign students.

Day students can obtain luncheon and tea on the College premises.

Special facilities are offered for physical instruction and recreation under the direction of a fully qualified teacher and woman doctor. Students have opportunities for hockey, lawn-tennis, boating, swimming, gymnastics and fencing.

There is a Loan Fund available for students in any Department of the College to enable them to continue their studies for one year.

The Common Room is managed by a Committee of students.

The Bedford College Students' Association includes past and present students, and holds at least two meetings a year. The

* *Of these 49 students received professional training at the London Day Training College as Elementary Teachers.*

past student members nominate through the Council a member of the College to serve on the Council.

The Association issues each term the Magazine containing articles and College news.

The following societies hold frequent meetings. Architectural, Classical, Debating, Impromptu Debating, Natural Science, Photographic, Reid (Literary), Shakespeare Reading, Sketching, French and German Conversation.

All clubs are open to day and resident students alike.

V.—Fees.

Composition.

	Per Session.	Per Term.
Matriculation	27 guineas.	10 guineas.
Intermediate Arts	30 „	11 „
B.A. (Pass) and (Hons.)	27 „	10 „
Intermediate Science		
One Year's Course	40 „	15 „
Two Years' Course	33 „	
Preliminary Scientific	40 „	15 „
B.Sc. (Pass)	47 or 49½ „	17 „
„ (Hons.)	44 or 47 „	
Training Course	25 „	9 „
Hygiene Course	27 „	10 „
College Course (2 years)	24 „	

Separate Courses.

—	Per Term.		
	Once a Week.	Twice a Week.	Thrice a Week.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matriculation	1 5 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
Higher Classes	1 11 6	2 12 6	3 13 6

Laboratory Fees.

	Per Term.
	£ s. d.
3 whole days	5 15 6
2 „ „	4 14 6
3 half days	3 13 6
2 „ „	2 12 6

Art School Fees.

	Per Term.
	£ s. d.
3 days a week	6 6 0
2 „ „	4 4 0
3 „ „ 1 month	2 12 6
Figure Class	2 2 0

EXAMINATION FEES.

University of London.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation - - - -	2	0	0
Intermediate and Final Arts and Science - - -	5	0	0
Pedagogy - - - - -	5	0	0
M.A. - - - - - -	10	0	0

University of Cambridge.

	£	s.	d.
Teacher's Diploma - - - -	5	0	0

Sanitary Inspector's Examination.

	£	s.	d.
Preliminary - - - - -	1	0	0
Technical - - - - -	3	3	0

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, 1905–6.

Entrance Scholarships.

There are eight Entrance Scholarships, each one tenable for three years at Bedford College.

	Annual Value.	Founded.
1. Reid Scholarship in Arts	£31 10s. 1st year, £28 7s. 2nd and 3rd years.	1852
2. Reid Scholarship in Arts	ditto	1852
3. Clift Scholarship in Arts	ditto	1885
4. Courtauld Scholarship in Arts	ditto	1877
5. Henry Tate Scholarship in Science	£48	1896
6. Arnott Scholarship in Science	£48	1865
7. Pfeiffer Scholarship in Science	£48	1893
8. Pfeiffer Scholarship in Science	£48	1893

Two of these were offered for competition in June, 1906, viz., the Reid in Arts, and the Pfeiffer in Science. The number of Scholarships offered each year varies.

Candidates must have matriculated before taking up the Scholarship and must not already be students in the College. There is no age limit.

Successful candidates are required to take a full three years course in Arts or Science.

Two Deccan Scholarships, given by Mrs. Thomson (a former student), were offered for competition in June, 1906, the Deccan

in Science being of an annual value of £60 for three years, the Deccan in Arts of an annual value of £40 for three years. The conditions for their award were the same as for the Entrance Scholarships, with the added condition that candidates could not afford a University education without the help of a Scholarship.

Training Department Scholarships.

Two Deccan Scholarships of the value of £22 10s. for one year and two Scholarships of the value of £20 for one year were awarded for the Course beginning in October, 1906, to the best candidates holding a degree or equivalent in Arts or Science. The number of these Scholarships varies. There is no endowment.

Scholarships Offered by the Trustees of the Late Mrs. Reid.

One Scholarship, of 45 guineas per annum for three years, is offered by the Reid Trustees to the candidate taking the highest place in the First Division of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination. The Scholar comes into Residence at Bedford College in the October following the award.

One Scholarship, value £50 per annum, for three years, is offered on the result of the special Scholarship Examination of the University of London.

A Reid Fellowship of Bedford College either in Arts or Science of the annual value of £50 tenable for two years is offered every alternate year (should there be a suitable candidate) by the Reid Trustees to an Associate of the College who is also a graduate of the University of London. The election must be confirmed by the Council of the College.

Two Research Scholarships of the annual value of £50 are offered, one in Physiology and one in Zoology. Successful candidates are required to undertake some definite piece of research work under the direction of the Head of the respective departments.

The Gladstone Memorial Prize is awarded by the Gladstone Memorial Trustees, who offer a Prize of £10 in books, to be awarded biennially, for the best essay in History, Political Science or Economics. The Prize is open for Competition to all present students of the College and to all past students who have left the College not more than three years.

The Early English Text Society's Prize is awarded annually alternately to the most proficient Senior or Junior Student.

VII. Relations with Other Bodies.

(*a*) Universities, Colleges, Schools and other Educational Institutions.

With University of London :—

The College is recognized as a School of the University in the Faculties of Arts and Science, for Preliminary Medical studies, and for Advanced Medical studies in Chemistry and Physiology. The Senate nominates two representatives upon the Council of the College. The College Lecturers serve upon the University Faculties and Boards of Studies. The matriculated students are registered as Internal Students of the University.

The College avails itself of the teaching given by the University Professors and Readers in German, and in Education, who lecture in the College, and of special University lectures.

With other Colleges of the University :—

The College co-operates in a scheme of Inter-Collegiate teaching for honours and post-graduate work.

With the University of Cambridge :—

The College is recognised in respect of the Training Course for Secondary Teachers.

With the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board (London) :—

The College is recognised in respect of the Hygiene Course.

With Schools :—

In connection with its Training Department the College has facilities for School Practice in various secondary and elementary schools in the neighbourhood.

(*b*) Local Education Authorities.

London: From the London County Council the College receives an annual grant of £800, and as a condition receives twenty-five free scholars.

It also undertakes to admit for degree courses a certain number of King's Scholars of the London Day Training College. About fifty King's Scholars are admitted, some of whom (ten in 1904–5) are included among the twenty-five free scholars.

Special lectures for London Teachers are given in the College by members of the College Staff and maintained by the London County Council (two courses were given in 1905–6; four courses are arranged for 1907–8).

Other Counties: During the session 1905–6, six scholars of five other counties held Senior County Scholarships in the College.

VIII.—Finance.

Abstract of Capital Account, 1905-6.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Remainder of Miss Smith's Legacy, invested in 3½ per cent. Metropolitan Consols	300 12 6	
Remainder of Madame Bodichon's Legacy, invested in 3½ per cent. Metropolitan Consols and in London and India Docks, 3 per cent. Debenture Stock	673 19 3	
Remainder of Legacy from Mrs. Morton Sumner, £1,960 invested in Great Northern Railway Debenture Stock, 3 per cent. and £2,000 invested in New South Wales Inscribed Stock 3 per cent.	3,960 19 3	
Legacy from Miss G. S. Barclay, £500 invested in Canada 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £500 invested in London and India Docks A and B Debenture Stock, 3 per cent.	1,008 18 1	
		5,944 9 1
Gifts or Subscriptions for Building and other special Objects.		
1849. Donation for initial expenses	1,500 0 0	
1873-4. Donation towards purchase of 8 and 9, York Place, and for erecting buildings in the rear	12,000 0 0	
1885. Legacy from Mrs. R. Greaves (expended for structural alterations)	300 0 0	
1890. Donations towards extension of premises	5,950 0 0	
1892. Legacy from Mme. Bodichon of £1,000, £643 7 1 of which is invested. Used for working expenses	356 12 11	
1897. Donations towards extension of premises.	4,529 4 11	
1897. Legacy from Miss G. E. Smith of £675, £360 15 10 of which has been invested. Used for working expenses	314 4 2	
1900. Donation: Ex-Managers of Residence	290 0 0	
1900. Legacy from Mrs. Morton Sumner of £4,000, of which £3,960 has been invested. Used for working expenses	40 0 0	
1902. Donation from Lady Farrer	100 0 0	
1903. Donations towards extension of premises	79 4 0	
		25,459 6 0
Funds invested for the Maintenance of Scholarships.		
Arnott Scholarship.—A sum given by Mrs. Arnott, invested in 2½ per cent. Midland Railway Debenture Stock	1,381 6 8	
Clift Scholarship.—Legacy from Miss Clift, invested in 2½ per cent. Midland Railway Debenture Stock	441 14 0	
Courtauld Scholarship.—Sum given by Samuel Courtauld, Esq., invested in 2½ per cent. Midland Railway Debenture Stock	700 9 0	
Pfeiffer Scholarship.—Grant from the Pfeiffer Trustees, invested in 3 per cent. New Zealand Inscribed Stock and 3½ per cent. Queensland Inscribed Stock	4,118 8 0	
Reid Scholarships.—Sum given by Mrs. Reid, invested in 3 per cent. Canada Inscribed Stock and 3½ per cent. Cape of Good Hope Stock	2,192 18 7	
Henry Tate Scholarship.—1,250*l.* Buenos Ayres Western Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock—transferred by Sir Henry Tate	1,250 0 0	
		10,084 16 3

Dr. *Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1906.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Creditors—			**By Cash:**		
Bank overdraft:			In hand	13 18 0	
Current Account overdrawn 1,412 8 2			At Bankers (Household Account)	74 8 4	
Less Amount on Deposit 1,000 0 0—412 8 2					88 6 4
University of London	369 10 0		**By Debtors:**		
Rent	111 17 6		Appeal Fund	70 0 0	
Sundry Accounts	82 6 8		Students' Fees	101 4 0	
		976 2 4	London County Council	470 0 0	
To Treasury Special Grant I. (£700):			Treasury Grant	300 0 0	
Amount received	700 0 0				941 4 0
Less Expenditure to date	676 3 10		**By Furniture and Fittings:**		
		23 16 2	As per last Account	1,587 4 0	
To Treasury Special Grant II. (£850):			Additions made during the year	49 2 0	
Amount received	850 0 0			1,636 6 0	
Less Expenditure to date	0 7 3		*Less* Depreciation, at 5%	81 16 3	
		849 12 9			1,554 9 9
To Capital Account:			**By Leasehold Property:**		
As per last Account	13,632 13 1		Nos. 8 and 9, York Place, as per last account	6,531 10 1	
Add Dividend on Consols (Reserve Fund)	3 3 5		*Less* Depreciation written off this year	350 0 0	
	13,635 16 6				6,181 10 1
Less Deficit on Revenue Acct., 1905–6	211 5 11		**By Endowment Policy:**		
		13,424 10 7	Norwich Union Life Insurance Co.—£5,500, maturing 1928, 11 years' Premiums paid		1,099 1 8
			By Investments, at original cost, as per Schedule:		
			General Funds	3,266 10 2	
			Morton Sumner Legacy (Curatorship Fund)	2,000 0 0	
			Reserve Fund	142 19 10	
					5,409 10 0
		£15,274 1 10			£15,274 1 10

Dr *Revenue Account for the Year ending 30th June, 1906.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To RENT, RATES, REPAIRS, etc.—						
Rent	460	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	470	3	5			
Insurance	25	1	0			
Repairs to Buildings	378	4	6			
do. to Furniture	182	16	11			
Heating and Lighting	353	18	1			
Cleaning	40	4	10			
Fire Inspector	2	2	0			
	1,912	10	9			
Depreciation of Furniture	81	16	3			
Depreciation of Lease	350	0	0			
				2,344	7	0
To HOUSEKEEPING—						
Food	1,196	3	2			
Wages	687	2	4			
Laundry	105	15	3			
Replacements	103	18	5			
Sundries	7	6	0			
				2,100	5	2
To EDUCATION, etc.—						
Principal, Professors, Lecturers, etc.	6,488	0	5			
Laboratory Assistants	318	0	0			
Expenditure in Laboratories—						
Current 200 3 8						
Special 225 18 3						
	426	1	11			
Morton Sumner Curatorship and Catalogue and Special Laboratory Expenditure	62	16	10			
Fees under Inter-Collegiate Scheme	204	2	1			
Examination Fees	442	10	0			

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By STUDENTS—						
Fees for Teaching	4,782	11	0			
Residence	2,209	5	4			
				6,991	16	4
By GRANTS—						
Parliamentary	4,000	0	0			
London County Council	1,900	0	0			
				5,900	0	0
By DONATIONS—						
Ex-Managers of Residence				70	0	0
By SUNDRY RECEIPTS—						
Telephone Rent, etc.				1	1	0
By DIVIDENDS—						
General Funds	92	17	7			
Morton Sumner Curatorship Fund	57	2	10			
				150	0	5
Deposit Interest				7	16	11
				13,120	14	8
By BALANCE—DEFICIT on the Year—						
General Funds	211	5	11			
Morton Sumner Curatorship	5	14	0			
				216	19	11

Books, Maps, Models, etc. ...	50 7 1		
Pianos	6 6 0		
		56 13 1	
			7,998 4 4
To GENERAL EXPENSES —			
Salaries		415 19 4	
Auditors		10 10 0	
Law Charges and Compensation		1 8 10	
Advertisements		173 8 5	
Printing		99 19 3	
Stamps and Stationery		138 19 9	
Subscriptions		1 11 6	
Telephone		6 1 5	
Sundries		23 5 0	
Receptions		23 14 7	
			894 18 1
		£13,337 14 7	£13,337 14 7

Abstract of Scholarship Funds. Income and Expenditure for the Session 1905–6.

Expenditure	Fees for Scholars, etc.	Balance at Bank, 30th June, 1906.	Total.	Income.	Balance at Bank, 1st July, 1905.	Interest and Dividends Received, etc.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arnott Scholarship:—				Arnott Scholarship ...	138 19 4		
One Scholar's Fees	48 0 0	130 6 6	178 6 6	Midland Railway— £1,657 12s. 0d. Debs. 2½%	—	39 7 2	178 6 6
Clift Scholarship:—				Clift Scholarship	44 13 1		
One Scholar's Fees (balance) ...	6 6 0	55 2 9	61 8 9	Midland Railway— £706 14s. 5d. Pref. Stock, 2½%	—	16 15 8	61 8 9
Courtauld Scholarship:—				Courtauld Scholarship ...	33 4 0		
One Scholar's Fees (balance) ..	6 6 0	46 17 4	53 3 4	Midland Railway— £840 10s. 9d. Debs. 2½%	—	19 19 4	53 3 4
Pfeiffer Scholarships:—				Pfeiffer Scholarships ...	22 9 6		
Three Scholars' Fees	71 3 0	80 17 4	152 8 8	New Zealand Stock— £2,077 15s. 8d. Inscribed 3%	—	62 6 8	
Cheques	0 8 4						

REID SCHOLARSHIPS :—				Queensland Stock—			
Three Scholars' Fees	116 11 0	32 9 11	149 0 11	£1,932 5s. 1d. Inscribed 3½%	—	67 12 6	152 8 8
HENRY TATE SCHOLARSHIP :—				REID SCHOLARSHIPS	82 2 1		
One Scholar's Fees	48 0 0	85 16 6	133 16 6	Canada Stock—			
				£1,016 19s. 9d.	—	30 10 2	
				Cape of Good Hope Stock—			
				£1,041 0s. 4d. 3½% ...	—	36 8 8	149 0 11
OLD PUPILS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND				HENRY TATE SCHOLARSHIP	86 6 6		
Two Scholars' Fees	30 0 0	37 18 7	67 18 7	Buenos Ayres West Railway—			
				£1,250 Debs. 4%	—	47 10 0	133 16 6
DECCAN SCHOLARSHIPS :—				OLD PUPILS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND	67 2 7		
One Scholar's Fees.	13 17 6	131 2 6	145 0 0	Deposit Interest	—	0 16 0	67 18 7
				DECCAN SCHOLARSHIPS— ...			
				Received from Guarantor ...	45 0 0	100 0 0	145 0 0
	£340 11 10	£600 11 5	£941 3 3		£519 17 1	£421 6 2	£941 3 3

Bedford College Building and Endowment Fund.

Cash Account from November, 1903, to 30th September, 1906.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Donations received	7,777	14	4
Interest on Investments, including interest allowed by Bankers	148	5	4
	£7,925	19	8

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alterations to No. 7, York Place				544	4	0
General Expenses :—						
Postage, Working and Clerical Expenses	156	17	0			
Expenses of meeting at Botanical Gardens	115	17	6			
				272	14	6
				816	18	6
Balance in hand, represented by :—						
Cash in hand 10 0 6						
Cash at Bankers 188 7 2						
	198	7	8			
Temporary investment in Local Loans Stock £6,950, *at cost*	6,910	13	6			
				7,109	1	2
				£7,925	19	8

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1829.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

This College was founded by Royal Charter dated August 14, 1829, as "a College in which instruction in the doctrines and duties of Christianity as taught by the Church of England should be for ever combined with other branches of useful education."

Accordingly the Charter provided "that for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the said College, to be called 'King's College,' the following persons should by virtue of their respective offices, be perpetual Governors, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Chief Justice of England, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Dean of Westminster. The Charter further appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury as Visitor.

It further provided "that no person who is not a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established, shall be competent to act as Governor by virtue of his office, or to be nominated or act as Life Governor, or to fill any office in the College, except only the professorships of Oriental literature and modern languages."

The Charter of the College was "annulled" by the King's College Act, 1882. This Act confirmed the regulations of the Charter as to the government of the College, but extinguished all claims to any profit on the part of proprietors of shares (converting the proprietors into Donors), and authorised the election of Fellows of the College. It also extended the objects of the College to the education of women, conferred powers of carrying on its work in other premises within fifteen miles from the College, and constituted its Fellows and Donors as the future members of the Corporation.

The Act provides in Clause 5 that "the College shall continue as a body politic and corporate for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of literature and science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England shall be taught in the College," and in Clause 12, "that no person who does not declare himself to be a member of the Church of England shall be competent to act as a Governor by virtue of his office or to be a Life Governor or a member of the Council or to fill any office in the College except professorships of Oriental literature and modern languages."

The King's College, London, Act, 1903, amends the Act of 1882 in the following respects:—It repeals Section 12 of the Act of 1882, and enacts "No religious declaration, condition or test shall be imposed or required as a condition or qualification for any office, position or membership in or under the College or the Council thereof except for the office or position of a Professor or Lecturer in the Faculty of Theology in the College. No person shall be competent to hold the office or position of or to act as a Professor or Lecturer in the said Faculty unless and until he shall have declared himself to be a Member of the Church of England."

(b) *Governing Bodies, etc.*

1. *The Annual Court of Members of the College.*—This body meets annually in November or December and as often as is required:—

(1) To elect the Council and Auditors.

(2) To receive a report on the proceedings of the preceding year, and the accounts up to the preceding September 1st.

2. *Official and Life Governors.*—These are members of the Council, but their only special duties are:—

(1) To fill up any vacancy in the list of Life Governors which the Visitor has omitted to fill up for six months.

(2) To confirm, or otherwise, any appointment or removal of the Principal or Head Master.

3. *The Council.*—The King's College Act gives the following powers, amongst others, to the Council (Clauses 16, 17, 18, and 30):—

"The Council shall have the custody of the Common Seal of the College with power to use the same for all the affairs thereof, and shall direct and manage all such affairs, and shall whenever necessary appoint the Principal and the Head Master and all the Professors, Tutors, Masters, and Instructors and the Secretary and all officers, agents, and servants except the Auditors and may also remove all such persons from their offices whenever they think fit. Provided always that no appointment or removal of the Principal or Head Master shall be final until it has been confirmed by the Governors.

"The Council shall have power from time to time to make, alter and rescind, bye-laws and regulations so as the same be not repugnant to the Laws of the Realm or to the general objects and provisions of this Act touching the government of the College, the appointment and removal, the number and rank, powers and duties, stipends and emoluments of the several persons employed therein and the mode of convening meetings of the Governors and the Council and the General Courts respectively and all other matters regarding the College and the interests of the Donors and Fellows.

"The Council may accept gifts and endowments for promoting particular objects of education or otherwise in aid of the general

purposes of the College on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between them and the persons offering such gifts.

"The Council may from time to time elect as Fellows persons who have been Principal or Head Master or for not less than five years a Professor or a Lecturer or Assistant Master or Secretary of the College or have served the College in a conspicuous manner, and also such number of former students of the College who have become eminent at the Universities or in public life as the Council may think fit, and they may by bye-law from time to time fix the number to be elected annually and also the total number of such Fellows."

II.—Land and Buildings.

1. The main buildings of the College include—

A chapel. A large hall for assemblies and examinations. A large general theatre. Thirty-five general class rooms. Five theatres. Five museums. Four libraries. Thirty-six laboratories. Three studios. Anatomical and physiological rooms. Workshops. House for the Principal. Seven rooms for use of staff. Five rooms for use of students. Three rooms for resident officers. Twenty-four schoolrooms, and gymnasium. Dining hall, senior common room, and kitchen department.

2. The Department for Women at 13, Kensington Square, has—

Fourteen class rooms and two art studios.

3. The school buildings are at Wimbledon, and include—

Fifteen class rooms.
Headmaster's room and a common room for the masters.
Two laboratories, and a lecture room for Science.
Gymnasium.

4. In the Hospital in Portugal Street, several rooms, including two lecture theatres, are used by the teaching staff and by the medical students of the College.

The above buildings afford adequate room for all the present students and a considerable number of additional students could be accommodated.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The work of the College is carried on in the following Faculties and Departments:—

Faculty of Theology:

Dogmatic Theology and Evidences. Hebrew and the Exegesis of the Old Testament. Exegesis of the New Testament. Ecclesiastical History. Pastoral and Liturgical Theology. Logic and Moral Philosophy. Latin. Greek. Theory and Practice of

Vocal Music. Laws of Health and Disease in their relation to the Ministerial Office. Political Economy.

FACULTY OF ARTS:

Divinity. Greek and Latin. Mathematics. English History. French. German. Italian. Spanish. Logic and Moral Philosophy. Political Economy. Geography. *For Day Training Students.* (*Extra Subjects.*):—Voice Production. Vocal Music. Drawing. Theory and Practice of Teaching.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING:

Mathematics. Physics. Building Construction. Mechanical Engineering. Civil Engineering. Drawing: Geometrical, Architectural, and Engineering. Chemistry. Mineralogy. Geology. Photography. Metallurgy. Electrical Engineering.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE:

Mathematics. Physics. Chemistry. Geology. Mineralogy. Physiology. Anatomy. Zoology. Botany. Experimental Psychology. Materia Medica and Pharmacology. Bacteriology. Hygiene.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE—*Advanced Studies:*

Medicine (Principles and Practice of). Surgery (Clinical). Surgery (Principles and Practice of). Surgery (Practical). Surgery (Operative). Surgical Pathology. Obstetric Medicine. Practical Obstetrics. Forensic Medicine. Comparative Anatomy. Pathological Anatomy. Hygiene. Clinical Therapeutics. Dental Surgery. Ophthalmology. Psychological Medicine. Aural Surgery. Public Health. General Pathology and Bacteriology. Neuro-Pathology.

ORIENTAL SECTION:

Arabic. Chinese. Modern Greek. Colloquial Persian. Japanese. Russian. Turkish. Swaheli. Malay. Hausa. S. African Languages.

DIVISION OF LAWS:

Jurisprudence. Roman Law. Constitutional Law and History. Common Law. Law of Contracts and Torts. Equity. Real and Personal Property. Banking. Commerce and Commercial Law. Political Economy.

DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE:

History of Architecture. Building Construction. Specifications. Architectural Studio. Strength of Materials. Quantities.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN:

English. Ancient History. Architecture. Art Classes. Zoology. Botany. Chemistry. Physics. Church History. Continental History. Elocution and Recitation. Modern History. English Language and Literature. Ethics. French. Geology. German. Greek. Greek Testament. Harmony. Italian. Latin. Mathematics. Music. Physiology. Political Economy. Spanish.

Evening Classes.

Architectural History. Architectural Studio. Botany. Bacteriology. Building Construction. Commerce and Commercial Law. Drawing, Constructional. Electrical Engineering. English Language and Literature. French. German. Greek. Greek Testament. Italian. Latin. Logic. Moral Philosophy. Mathematics. Mechanics. Mechanical Engineering. Workshops. Modern History. Physics. Physiology. Political Economy. Voice Production. Quantities. Spanish. Zoology.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, Sciences and Engineering—Total number of Professors - - -	35
Total number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Demonstrators, and Assistants - -	37
Faculty of Medicine—Total number of Professors	15
Total number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, and Demonstrators - - - -	18

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

Matriculated students, *i.e.*, those admitted to the regular and full course of study prescribed in the respective Faculties and Departments, have in general to pass an entrance examination, unless they have previously passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. In the latter case they are enrolled as Internal students of the University and prepare for the Degrees of the University. The Intermediate Examination is taken in the College, the College Professors examining in concert with external examiners appointed by the University. The Final Examination for the degree is taken at the University, the teachers being represented on the Examining Boards.

Students may, either in addition to the degree of the University or without it, compete for the Associateship of King's College, which is awarded under certain regulations at the end of a three years' course.

In addition a certificate in Engineering is given at the end of a three years' course, and Honours Certificates are awarded in various subjects.

Non-matriculated students, *i.e.*, those who, being unable to attend the whole course, take up particular subjects, are only eligible for Honours Certificates in the subjects in which they are examined.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The following London University Degrees have been obtained by students :—

Doctors of Medicine - -	1904-1905 - -	3
	1905-1906 - -	3
Bachelors of Medicine -	1904-1905 - -	5
	1905-1906 - -	7
Master of Surgery - -	1905-1906 - -	1
Bachelors of Surgery - -	1904-1905 - -	6
	1905-1906 - -	7

Bachelors of Science (Engineering).	1904-1905	6
	1905-1906	4
Bachelors of Science	1904-1905	7
	1905-1906	10
Master of Arts	1904-1905	1
	1905-1906	2
Bachelors of Arts	1905-1906	4
Bachelors of Laws	1905-1906	2

The Associateship of the College was granted to 69 students, viz.:—

Theology 46, Science 5, Arts 9, Engineering 9.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

Post-Graduate students are admitted on considerably reduced fees, and in some cases without fee.

(e) *Length of session.*

In the Medical Department	36 weeks.
In the Civil Service	40 „
In all other College Departments	33 „

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

Students in the Academical Year 1905–1906.

——	(No Name has been knowingly reckoned twice.)			Total.
	Men.		Women.	
	Day.	Evening.	Day.	
Arts and Science and Laws	1,861	356	462	2,679
Theology	123	50	—	173
Medicine:—				
Regular Course	55	—	—	293
Non-matriculated	129	—	—	
Bacteriology	61	20	—	
Public Health	28	—	—	
Civil Service Department	—	1,268	144	1,412
Total	2,257	1,694	606	4,557

In addition to these numbers, 1,200 attended the free course of lectures on Banking, given by means of the Gilbart Endowment, and of these 400 sat for the examination at the end of the course, and 94 gained prizes given by the London banks, 79 certificates of honour, 50 certificates of distinction, and 85 certificates of merit.

The whole of the above students were over 16, with the exception of about 400 in the two schools.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

The majority of the students in the College come from Public and other Secondary Schools, but there are also about 80 scholars sent by County Councils (chiefly the London County Council), and these have been for the most part educated in Elementary Schools.

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-Graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-Graduate.
Theology	7	9	—	2
Arts	49 (15)	22 (9)	22 (5)	9
Science	45 (12)	44 (18)	33 (16)	11
Engineering	22	7	8	1
Medicine (Advanced Studies)	7	8	7	132

(The number of Students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students).

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of Course.	In Second Year of Course.	In Third or later Year of Course.
Theology	46	40	—
Arts	51	45	44
Science	50	31	21
Engineering	61	30	28
Medicine (Advanced Studies)	48	40	38

In addition to the above, 987 students attended Saturday morning Classes for Teachers in the Faculty of Arts and 297 in the Faculty of Science.

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

There are now no residential rooms in the College, but some of the members of the Staff take boarders at 25 guineas per term. The cost of living in lodgings is from 30*s.* to 2*l.* per week.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

There are several Common Rooms for the students, and an Athletic Ground of 12 acres is provided by the Council. A large number of Students' Societies have been formed in the various Faculties.

V.—Fees.

The Fees for Courses for Degrees and Diplomas are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Theology - - - -	31	10	0	per annum.
Arts - - - -	24	3	0	,,
Architecture - - -	42	0	0	,,
Engineering - - -	52	10	0	,,
Science - - - -	50	8	0	,,
Medicine, Preliminary Studies	26	5	0	,
Medicine, Intermediate -	57	15	0	two or three years.
Medicine, Advanced -	73	10	0	three years.

The fees per annum in the separate classes entirely depend on the subjects taken, but may be reckoned to average 8*l.* 8*s.* for the day classes; 3*l.* for the evening classes; and 3*l.* for the classes in the Women's Department.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Fellowships.

The rank of "Honorary" Fellow of King's College, London, was first established February 19, 1847.

This Name is now changed to "Fellows," and the "King's College London Act, 1882," incorporates all Fellows of the College as members of the Corporation.

The rank may be granted—

(*a*) To "former students of the College who have become eminent at the Universities or in Public Life."

The number of former students so elected is not to exceed three in any year.

The Principal and the Boards of the various Faculties and Divisions submit, in May of each year, to the Council the names of those considered by them to be deserving of this distinction, and the Council elect at one of their meetings before the close of the Academical year.

(*b*) To those "who have been Principal or Head Master or for not less than five years a Professor or a Lecturer or Assistant-Master or Secretary of the College or have served the College in a conspicuous manner."

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

	Number	Value. £.
Theology	20	600
Arts	3	150
Arts (Women's Dept.)	2	240
Science	3	95
Science (Medical)	5	360
Engineering	3	75
Medicine (Advanced Studies)	2	90

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*). King's College is (by the University of London Act 1898) a school of the University of London in all its Faculties—and its students prepare for the Degrees of that University.

(*b*). The College receives Grants from the London County Council and from the Surrey County Council, which bodies have the right of nominating each one representative as an "appointed member" of the Council of the College.

(*c*). The College is allotted a share of the Annual Grant made by Parliament for "University Colleges in Great Britain."

It further receives an Annual Grant from the Board of Education in respect of its Day Training College for Men; and a Grant from the same Board in respect of Evening Classes.

VIII.—Finance Abstract.

Capital Account.

Schedule of Sums Received for Capital, &c.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funds received for Building and General Purposes of College:—		
Shares	46,800 0 0	
Donations (original)	101,011 10 8	
„ 1870–1902	66,542 18 5	
„ 1902–1903	27,567 19 0	
„ 1903–1904	1,467 4 0	
„ 1904–1905	2,432 9 2	
„ 1905–1906	1,083 5 3	
Legacies other than Trust Funds	5,824 0 0	
Grants, &c.	2,375 0 0	
		255,104 6 6
Funds raised for purchase of property at Kensington Square to 1903	9,330 14 0	
Funds raised for purchase of property at Kensington Square to 1903–1904	1,214 19 4	
Funds raised for purchase of property at Kensington Square to 1904–1905	385 0 8	
		10,930 14 0
Funds received for purchase of School Playing Fields 1903–1904	1,832 19 6	
Funds received for purchase of School Playing Fields 1904–1905	233 0 0	
		2,065 19 6
Funds invested for General Purposes of College:—		
K.C.L. Special Endowment Fund	1,004 15 0	
Gilbart Prize Fund	150 0 0	
K.C. School Endowment Fund	200 0 0	
		1,354 15 0
		£269,455 15 0

Schedule of Capital Expenditure, &c.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Freehold site at cost	16,448 0 0	
College Buildings and Fittings	141,899 15 0	
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1872–1886 at cost	20,672 0 0	
„ 1890–1903 „	38,994 8 10	
„ 1903–1904 „	1,366 18 6	
„ 1904–1905 „	1,318 18 11	
„ 1905–1906 „	845 15 2	
		221,545 16 5
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1903	19,495 13 11	
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1903–1904	524 3 9	
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1904–1905	1,790 5 6	
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost of 1905–1906	1,587 10 1	
		23,397 13 3
Purchase of Freehold Property at Kensington Square, including Legal Charges, Alterations, and Furniture	10,930 14 0	
Purchase of Freehold Property, "Woodhays," Wimbledon, for School Playing Fields	7,860 8 6	
£873 0 0 2½ per cent. Annuities at cost	1,004 15 0	
£113 0 8 2½ per cent. Annuities (Consols) at cost	150 0 0	
King's College School 4 per cent. Debentures	200 0 0	
*King's College School Buildings and Grounds	30,000 0 0	
		50,145 17 6
		£295,089 7 2

* In the hands of Trustees.

Account of Annual Income and Expenditure.

Abstract of Income and Expenditure for the year ending August 31, 1906.

Revenue Account.—General College Account.

I. Fees. Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1) Theological Faculty		2,900 10 6	
(2) Arts Faculty		1,848 13 4	
(3) Architectural Division		534 16 1	
(4) School of Chinese		204 7 6	
(5) Science Faculty—Natural Science Div.		1,398 10 6	
(6) Bacteriological Department		459 0 0	
(7) Public Health Department		199 3 0	
(8) Science Faculty—Medical Division		1,977 11 7	
(9) Medical Faculty		474 9 4	
(10) Engineering Faculty		4,893 8 0	
(11) Metallurgical Department		99 3 0	
(12) Evening Classes Department		780 5 6	
(13) Gilbart Lectures		100 5 0	
(14) Entrance Fees		482 3 3	
(15) Library Fees		183 0 6	
(16) Athletic Club Fees		246 14 3	
(17) Materials Fees		216 7 0	
			16,913 13 4
II. Grants from Public Bodies.			
(1) H.M. Treasury	8,650 0 0		
Less Paid to Women's Department	750 0 0		
		7,900 0 0	
(2) Board of Education	1,525 0 0		
Less to be refunded	38 0 0		
		1,487 0 0	
Do. for Evening Classes		191 4 0	
(3) London County Council	£ s. d.		
Maintenance Grant	2,730 0 0		
Teacher's Classes &c.	802 10 0		
	3,532 10 0		
Less Paid to Women's Dept.	1,102 7 3		
Less Do. King's Scholar	40 0 0		
	1,142 7 3		
		2,390 2 9	
Carried forward			

I. Staff. Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1) Theological Faculty	3,296 12 0	
(2) Arts Faculty	3,287 12 7	
(3) Day Training College	724 9 3	
(4) Architectural Division	572 12 5	
(5) School of Chinese	389 5 11	
(6) Science Faculty—Natural Science Division	4,098 9 0	
(7) Bacteriological Department	640 15 1	
(8) Public Health Department	150 0 0	
(9) Science Faculty—Medical Division	1,783 2 4	
(10) Medical Faculty	203 11 0	
(11) Engineering Faculty	2,335 1 6	
(12) Metallurgical Department	199 3 0	
(13) Evening Classes	761 5 6	
(14) Gilbart Lectures	119 15 0	
(15) Other Departments	137 12 0	
		18,699 6 7
II. Departmental Expenses.		
(1) Theological Faculty	138 4 9	
(2) Arts Faculty	126 5 1	
(3) Day Training College	504 8 1	
(4) Architectural Division	53 9 10	
(5) School of Chinese	2 10 0	
(6) Science Faculty—Natural Science Division	77 16 1	
(7) Science Faculty—Medical Division	197 7 9	
(8) Medical Faculty	562 0 1	
(9) Engineering Faculty	190 17 0	
(10) Evening Classes	23 16 3	
(11) Gilbart Lectures	156 15 9	
(12) Other Departments	70 15 1	
		2,104 5 9
III. Laboratories.		
(1) Anatomy	184 0 3	
(2) Chemistry	637 5 1	
(3) Physics	279 7 2	
(4) Botany	27 2 4	
(5) Zoology	192 8 5	
(6) Physiology	189 10 1	
(7) Experimental Psychology	9 19 6	
Carried forward		

ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Abstract of Income and Expenditure—Revenue Account—General College Account—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward			
(4) Surrey County Council :			
Balance from previous year	140 9 0		
Grant for current year	200 0 0		
	340 9 0		
Less Amount carried on	140 9 0		
		200 0 0	
(5) The Ecclesiastical Commissioners	—	1,500 0 0	
(6) The Carpenters' Company :			
Balance from previous year			
Grant for Current year		225 0 0	
(7) The Plumbers' Company		106 0 9	13,999 7 6
III. Donations from Private Donors.			
(1) Sir Henry Harben		250 0 0	
(2) Banks for Gilbart Lectures		170 14 0	
(3) For Engineering		300 0 0	
(4) Subscribers to School of Chinese	715 1 10		
Less amount carried on	496 4 10		
		218 17 0	
(5) Professor of Metallurgy	—	247 12 7	
(6) For Electrical Engineering	—	—	
(7) Member of Council	—	25 0 0	
(8) Chapel Renovation	—	125 4 0	
			1,337 7 7
IV. From Endowments.			
(1) Berridge Trust Fund		118 0 4	
(2) Special Endowment Fund		20 14 8	
(3) Gilbart Lectureship		47 10 0	
			186 5 0
V. From other Departments.			
(1) King's College School		330 0 0	
(2) Strand School		1,837 7 11	
(3) Civil Service Department		1,379 7 1	
			3,546 15 0
Carried forward			

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		
III. Laboratories—(*continued*).		
(8) Geology	10 18 6	
(9) Bacteriology	201 3 7	
(10) Public Health	55 3 7	
(11) Engineering	536 7 2	
(12) Electrical Engineering	280 4 7	
(13) Metallurgy	122 16 11	
		2,726 7 2
IV. Administration.		
(1) Salaries and Auditors' Fees	2,293 10 0	
(2) Sick and Retiring Allowances	145 6 4	
(3) Printing, Stationery, Postages, &c.	327 16 7	
(4) Calendar (net cost)	60 1 9	
(5) Law Expenses	8 4 0	
(6) Interest Charges	466 14 8	
		3,301 13 4
V. Maintenance.		
(1) Rates, Taxes, and Insurances	1,327 15 3	
(2) Ground Rent of King's College Hospital (*less* Property Tax)	—	
(3) Fuel and Light	950 13 2	
(4) Wages	1,151 3 6	
(5) Cleaning, Cleaning Materials, Washing, &c.	148 12 0	
(6) Liveries	23 14 4	
(7) Chapel	350 15 7	
(8) Library	783 8 1	
(9) Museum	26 0 0	
(10) Dining Hall (net cost)	267 7 5	
(11) Athletic Club	447 12 1	
		5,477 1 5
VI. Maintenance of Buildings	1,279 10 0	
Renewal of Apparatus	34 2 0	
		1,313 12 0
VII. Grants.		
King's College School	830 0 0	
Machinery, Fittings, &c. (Capital Account)	1,350 0 0	
		2,180 0 0
Carried forward		

Account of Annual Income and Expenditure—*continued.*

Abstract of Income and Expenditure—Revenue Account—General College Account—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		
VI. Miscellaneous.		
(1) Rent of Students' Boxes (net receipts)	44 5 3	
(2) Certificates	57 11 0	
(3) Athletic Club	199 15 0	
(4) Other receipts	156 16 7	
		458 7 10
Total Receipts		£36,441 16 3
Balance brought down		£369 6 4
Add Balance of Faculties		117 7 9
		£486 14 1

	£ s. d.
Brought forward	
VIII. Miscellaneous.	
Other Expenses	270 3 8
	36,072 9 11
Balance of Income over Expenditure carried down	369 6 4
Total Payments	£36 441 16 3
Balance of Faculties	337 2 1
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	149 12 0
	£486 14 1

Women's Department.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Fees	2,611 18 3	
II. Grants (share of College Grants)		
H.M. Treasury	750 0 0	
London County Council	1,100 0 0	
III. Donations from Private Donors	3 14 0	
IV. Miscellaneous Receipts	17 4 2	
	4,482 16 5	
Balance at beginning of Account	389 5 2	
	£4,872 1 7	

	£ s. d.
I. Staff	2,701 15 8
II. Administration.	
Salaries	596 9 6
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	202 9 4
Interest Charges	2 5 10
Repayment of Loan	—
III. Maintenance.	
Rent of Vice-Principal's House	164 3 6
Rates, Taxes, and Insurances	145 11 5
Fuel and Light	70 16 1
Wages and House Expenses	141 4 3
Library	119 10 9
Repairs to Buildings and Renewal of Furniture, &c.	250 9 7
IV. Departmental Expenses.	
General	67 17 10
Art Department	101 6 10
Total Payments	4,563 19 10
Balance at close of Account	308 1 9
	£4,872 1 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1826.

Incorporated in the University of London, January 1st, 1907.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The purpose of the College as expressed in the College Act of 1869 is "to afford at a moderate expense the means of education "in Literature, Science and the Fine Arts, and in the knowledge "required for admission to the Medical and Legal Professions "and in particular for so affording the means of obtaining the "education required for the purpose of taking the degrees now "or hereafter granted by the University of London."

In the University College, London (Transfer) Act, 1905, it is provided that the College "shall be transferred to the University with the intent that the College may be continued under the direct control of the University as a place of teaching and research in which wide academic culture may be secured by the variety of the subjects taught in different faculties, including preliminary and intermediate medical studies."

(b) *Constitution.*

Senate. Under the Act transferring the College to the University of London, referred to above, the supreme Governing Body of the College is the Senate of the University.

College Committee. The direct management of the College is placed in the hands of a College Committee (one quarter being members of the Professorial Board) which has power to appoint such sub-committees as may be from time to time desirable, and is elected annually by the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of the University, and the Provost of the College, if not members of the College Committee, have the right to attend the meetings and to speak thereat. The Vice-Chancellor, if he is a member of the College Committee, is the Chairman thereof. The College Committee nominate two persons to represent the College on the University Senate. The College Committee nominate one member for appointment as Treasurer of the College by the Senate.

Professorial Board. The body next in importance to the College Committee is the Professorial Board. Under the Transfer Act and under the Statutes, the Professorial Board is constituted "for the purpose of advising and making suggestions to the College Committee on all academical matters and the general management of the College." The Provost is ex-officio Chairman of the Professorial Board.

The following persons are members of the Professorial Board :—

(1) The Professors who held office immediately before the appointed day. (January 1st, 1907.)

(2) Persons subsequently appointed as Professors and Readers or Lecturers in the College whom the Senate, having regard to the importance of their work in the College, shall nominate to be members of the Board.

Six members of the Professorial Board represent that Board on the College Committee. They are appointed by the Senate after the consideration of a report from the Board. The Professorial Board is represented on any board of advisors or other body appointed by the Senate with a view to the election of Professors, Readers or Lecturers.

The Professorial Board is assisted in its work by the College Faculties. The present College Faculties are the Faculty of Arts and Laws, including Economics; the Faculty of Science, including Applied Science; and the Faculty of Medical Sciences. The College Faculties consist of the appropriate members of the Professorial Board and such other Teachers as are specially added thereto. Each Faculty elects its own Dean, who usually holds office for two years. Every Dean appoints another Professor of his own Faculty to be Vice-Dean.

The chief executive officers of the College are the Provost and the Secretary.

The general supervision and care of women students is vested in the Lady Superintendent.

II.—Land and Buildings.

University College, exclusive of the School of Advanced Medical Studies and of the Hospital, occupies a site of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The hall under the dome is known as the Flaxman Gallery, and contains the Flaxman sculptures. Leading out of that on the East side is the General Library, leading out of it on the North side is the Science Library, containing the Libraries of the Departments of Pure and Applied Science, and of Medical Sciences, and on the South side a series of Arts Libraries for advanced and research students in Classical Archæology (Yates Library), English Language and Literature, Germanic Languages, Hebrew and allied Languages (Mocatta Library), History and Political Economy, Romance Languages and Literatures, Philosophy, Oriental Languages and Literatures, Astronomy. The Libraries contain about 108,000 volumes, and 16,000 pamphlets.

There are Museums of Anatomy, Egyptology, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Pure and Applied Mathematics, and of Engineering.

Besides these and the Council Room and Offices there are laboratories for instruction and research in the following branches of Science, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Hygiene, Physiology, Pathological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Experimental Psychology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Geology, Botany, and Zoology. There are also important collections illustrative of various other subjects, notably of Applied Mathematics. The total number of rooms in the College is 280.

The removal of University College School to Hampstead has set free the South Wing of the College buildings. These have been re-constructed and provide large additions to each of the Engineering Departments, to the Department of Applied Mathematics and the Department of Hygiene. They also provide entirely new accommodation for Geology and Experimental Psychology, a new series of Arts Class-rooms, and a new suite of rooms for women students. Re-arrangements in other parts of the College buildings have made it possible to extend and improve the accommodation for the Department of Botany, and increase the Common Room Department accommodation for men students. There are about 1,350 students in the College, and when the College buildings are completed provision could probably be made for about 2,000, but most of the scientific and technical laboratories are as full as is convenient for the purposes of teaching and research; indeed, in certain cases, they are overcrowded. No students are lodged in the College, but a register of approved residences is kept. There is a large refectory where meals can be obtained during the day.

The land and buildings are the freehold property of the University.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.—1905–6.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The work of the College was carried on in three Faculties: the Faculty of Arts and Laws, the Faculty of Science, and the Faculty of Medicine.

Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Total number of Professors in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science - - - - - - - -	47
Total number of assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Demonstrators, and other assistants engaged in teaching	83

Faculty of Medicine.

Total number of Professors in the Faculty of Medicine - 15
„ „ assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers and Demonstrators - - - - - - 24

A School of Modern Oriental Studies has been established in connection with University College and with King's College. The fees, which are paid to the teachers in full, are three guineas per term for each language. This payment entitles the student, in addition to tuition, to the general privileges of studentship in the College, including the use of the Library which contains most of the text-books, dictionaries, and other works of reference required.

The Indian School.

The College has long been recognised by the Secretary of State for India, from whom a grant of £300 per annum is now received, as a place where selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service may pass their period of probation, and the Indian School is specially organised with a view to their requirements. A composition fee of 25 guineas is charged to each student. The subjects principally studied are Indian Law and History, Sanskrit, Persian, and the vernacular languages of India.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the University.*

Students desirous of graduating in the University are required before beginning their graduation course to pass the Matriculation examination or some other examination in lieu thereof. Students not desiring to graduate are admitted without previous examination, provided they can satisfy the professors that they are sufficiently advanced to profit from the courses that they propose to attend.

There is at the end of the session an examination in every class by printed questions, to which written answers are given; from these answers it is determined to whom prizes and certificates of honour shall be awarded.

(c) *Degrees obtained by Students.*

The Degrees obtained during the last two years by students at the University are as follows:—

		No.
Doctors of Medicine.	1905 - - -	6
	1906 - - -	5
Doctor of State Medicine.	1905 - - -	1
Doctors of Science.	1905 - - -	5
	1906 - - -	6
Doctor of Literature.	1905 - - -	1

		No.
Masters of Arts.	1905	2
	1906	2
Bachelors of Law.	1905	1
	1906	2
Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery.	1905	12
	1906	11
Bachelors of Surgery.	1905	9
	1906	7
Bachelors of Science.	1905	33
	1906	32
Bachelors of Arts.	1905	9
	1906	19
Bachelors of Science (Engineering.)	1905	10
	1906	7

(d) *Post-graduate work.*

Post-graduate work is undertaken in most of the Departments of the College.

During the Session 1905–6 the number of Post-graduate Students was 134, and these were divided among 22 Departments.

The members of the Teaching Staff and the Post-Graduate and Research Workers published, during the Session 1905–6, 202 books and papers embodying the results of their work.

The Annual Report gives full particulars of the Post-graduate work which has been carried out during the year 1905–6.

No emolument is given to Fellows of the College, but there are in connection with the College several Research Studentships of which information is given under Heading VI.

(e) *Length of session.*

In the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science the session commenced on October 3rd, 1905, and ended on July 3rd, 1906 (thirty-one and a half weeks.).

First Term from October 3rd to December 20th (11 weeks)
Second „ „ January 9th to March 30th (11½ weeks)
Third „ „ May 1st to July 3rd (9 weeks)

In the Faculty of Medicine the winter session commenced on October 2nd, 1905, and ended on March 30th, 1906.

The summer session commenced on April 23rd, 1906, and ended on July 18th, 1906.

(f) *Extension work.*

What is usually known as Extension Work is not undertaken by the College as there is a special organisation within the

University known as the University Extension Board for that purpose. The College does, however, a great deal of work that appeals to the general public, and that is in a certain sense similar to Extension Work. It is, however, of a higher standard than most of the Extension Work, and assumes and requires from those who profit from it a considerable preparatory knowledge. In the Session 1905–06, there were for example 169 persons working at one subject regardless of University requirements, who could not be classified either as Undergraduate or Post-graduate students.

There were in addition some 700 persons attending the various public Lectures given at the College in the late afternoon or evening, and there were some 188 Students attending Special Evening Courses in technical subjects.

There were also 271 teachers attending special Courses organised for teachers.

IV.—Students.—Session 1905–1906.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science and of Medicine.

Total number of day students—Male		556
Female		473
		1,029
Faculty of Medicine		159
Post-Graduate and research students of all Faculties—Male	198	
Female	33	
		1,419
Less number of students appearing in two lists		23
Total number of students		1,396

Of these 346 are Matriculated students of the University of London taking full graduation course.
514 are Non-matriculated students taking complete courses of study.
169 are Occasional students (the majority taking only one course of Lectures).

Of the total number of the Medical students, 159 are taking the full Medical course, the remaining 83 are taking special courses, such as Hygiene and Public Health, Bacteriology, Hospital Practice, &c.

In addition to the 1,396 Day Students, 64 students attended special Evening Classes in the following subjects:—Building Construction and Drawing, Quantity Surveying; besides these, about 700 persons attended the various Public Lectures given at the College (*e.g.*, Quain Law, Newmarch Statistics, Barlow Dante, French, etc.) during the Session 1905–1906.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

With very few exceptions the students of the College come either from one of the Public Schools or from Secondary Schools. Even the majority of the elementary teachers who are now admitted to the College have been at a Secondary School. The majority of the students are drawn from London and the Home Counties. There is an increasing number from the colonies.

The figures showing the area from which they are drawn are as follows:—

London - - - -	660
Within a 30 mile radius -	250
Country - - - -	330
Foreign - - - -	84
Colonial - - - -	72
Total	1,396

(2) *Studies.*

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In first year of a Degree Course.	In second year of a Degree Course.	In third year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Arts - - - - -	41	47	28	56
Laws - - - - -	2	3	1	—
Science - - - - -	80	61	37	88
Economics - - - -	1	—	—	1
Engineering - - - -	24	13	8	3
Medicine - - - -	14	11	59	83
	162	135	133	231

Total - - - 661 Students.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In first year of a Course.	In second year of a Course.	In third or later year of a Course.
Arts - - - -	313	95	103
Science - - - -	48	14	11
Engineering - - -	51	18	30
Medicine - - - -	38	7	30
	450	134	174
Total - - -	758* students.		

* This figure includes 169 occasional students (the majority taking only one course of lectures).

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

Most of the students live at home.

College Hall (Principal, Mrs. Viriamu Jones) offers the advantages of collegiate residence to Women Students. The Hall is within five minutes' walk of University College.

A register of approved Boarding Residences is kept in the Office of the College at fees ranging from 25s. and upwards. These Residences are not under the control of the College authorities.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

The corporate life of the College is strong. There are two Union Societies, one for men, and one for women, which are recognised as the official representative bodies of the students. These Societies have control of the Common Rooms, of the large gymnasium, and of the Athletic Ground at Perivale. They organise social meetings, such as dances and concerts. The men's Union issues the College Magazine, and organises the annual festivities of Foundation week. The Unions comprise the following Clubs:—

Men's Union Society.

Chess Club. Debating Society (founded 1829.)

Athletic Clubs.

The Athletic Club.
The Boxing and Gymnastic Club. Fencing Club.
The Racquet and Fives Club.
Hockey Club.
Lawn Tennis Club.
The Rugby Football Club.
Association Football Club.
Cricket Club.

Women's Union Society.

Clubs: The Clubs of the Union are:—

(*a*) Athletic Club, comprising Boating, Tennis, Hockey.
(*b*) Gymnastic Club.
(*c*) Magazine Club.
(*d*) Common Room Tea Club.
(*e*) Debating Society.

Besides the Union Societies there are the following Societies not attached thereto:—

	Founded.	Subscription.
Architectural Society	1905	1*s.* per ann.
Chemical and Physical Society	1876	5*s.* per ann. (15*s.* life.)
Christian Association (men)	1859	
Christian Union (women)	1898	1*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Critical Society	1903	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Engineering Society (open to members of Engineering Department)	1884	5*s.* per ann.
Literary Society	1828	2. 6*d.* per ann. (10*s.* life).
London Inter-Collegiate Law Students' Society	1907	
Mathematical Society	1903	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Musical Society	1899	7*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Philosophical Society	1907	2*s.*6*d.* per ann. (7*s.* 6*d.* life.)

There is also the Old Students' Association which keeps old students in touch with the College.

V.—Fees.

The following Composition Fees were in vogue in the Session 1905–1906.

(*a*) In the Faculty of Arts and Laws:—

Three Sessions Courses	£63 0s.	in one sum.
or 1st Session	£31 10s.	
2nd Session	£26 5s.	
3rd Session	£10 10s.	
Two Sessions Courses	£53 11s.	in one sum
or 1st Session	£31 10s.	
One Session Course	£31 10s.	

Composition Fees (M.A.)—

Two Sessions	£15 15s.
One Session	£10 10s

(*b*) In the Faculty of Engineering:—

Composition Fees:—Three Sessions, 115 guineas (payable 10 guineas Entrance Fee and 35 guineas a session).

(*c*) In the School of Architecture:—Three Sessions, 115 guineas, payable as follows:—45 guineas first session, and 35 guineas each of the two following sessions.

(*d*) In the Faculty of Science no Composition Fees have been established, but the cost of a full three-year Course is approximately as follows:—

1st year	- -	40 guineas.
2nd year	- -	35 „
3rd year	- -	30 „

(*e*) In the Faculty of Medicine:—

(*i*) For the Courses required by the University of London.

For the Preliminary Scientific Course (Part I.):—

25 guineas, entitling to one attendance.

The fee is 4 guineas for each subject (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) for repetition Courses entitling to attendance for a period not exceeding one session.

For Preliminary Scientific (Part II.) and for the Intermediate Course:—

55 guineas, if paid in one sum.

60 guineas, if paid in two instalments of 30 guineas each.

This fee entitles to attendance on Anatomy and Physiology during three years (including one attendance on each Practical Course in Physiology), and to one attendance on Organic Chemistry, Pharmacology and Materia Medica. For a repetition Course in Physiology or Anatomy the fee is 3 guineas for three months; for other subjects 4 guineas each Course.

A fee of 4 guineas is paid to cover the cost of parts dissected by the student in his Course in Practical Anatomy.

The fee for Practical Pharmacy is 3 guineas to students paying Composition Fees.

For the Final M.B., B.S. Course.

80 guineas, if paid in one sum.

82 guineas, if paid in two instalments, as follows:—

1st year	- -	50 guineas.
2nd year	- -	32 „

This fee entitles to attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice during three years, and to one attendance on Practical Pathology and Practical Surgery. Vaccination and attendance at a Fever Hospital are not included.

Students who obtain a medical qualification within three years of the time of commencing this Course are not required to pay an additional fee for further attendance.

This Course of instruction is also suitable for the corresponding examinations at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

(*ii*) For the Medical Education required by the Examining Board in England and the Society of Apothecaries.

For the Course required for the First Examination (Parts I., II., III.):—

20 guineas, entitling to one attendance.

For the Course required for the First Examination (Part IV.) and for the Second Examination:—

55 guineas, if paid in one sum.
60 guineas, if paid in two instalments of 30 guineas each.

This fee entitles to attendance during three years (including one attendance on each Practical Course in Physiology) in all subjects but Pharmacy, the fee for which is 3 guineas to students paying Composition Fees.

A fee of 4 guineas is paid to cover the cost of parts dissected by the student in his Course in Practical Anatomy.

For the Course required for the Third Examination:—

80 guineas, if paid in one sum.
82 guineas, if paid in two instalments, as follows:—

1st year	- -	50 guineas.
2nd year	- -	32 „

This fee entitles to attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice during three years, and to one attendance on Practical Pathology and Practical Surgery. Vaccination and attendance at a Fever Hospital are not included.

Students who obtain a medical qualification within three years of the time of commencing this Course are not required to pay an additional fee for further attendance.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Fellowship of the College is an honorary distinction granted to students (either men or women) who have passed a distinguished examination for a degree.

In the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science there are 46 Scholarships and Exhibitions of a total annual value of about £1,800, as well as several Prizes and Medals.

In the Faculty of Medicine there are 12 Scholarships of a total annual value of about £800, and several Medals.

No emolument is given to Fellows of the College, but there are in connection with the College several Research Studentships of which the following are the most important:—

Chadwick Scholarship, 100*l.* (Municipal Engineering and Municipal Hygiene).
David Salomons and David Hughes Scholarship, 50*l.* (Electrical Engineering).
Derby Scholarship, 120*l.* (Zoology).
Fielden Research Scholarship, 50*l.* (German).
Jessel Studentship (Mathematics).
Quain Studentships, 150*l.* (English), 100*l.* (Biology)
Sharpey Scholarship, 105*l.* (Physiology).
Tuffnell Scholarship, 80*l.* (Chemistry).

VII.—Relations With Other Bodies.

(*a*) The College was a "School" of the University of London in the session 1905-6, but since January 1st, 1907, in accordance with the University of London Transfer Act, 1905, it became incorporated in the University of London and is governed by the Senate of the University through the medium of a College Committee.

(*b*) The College is in close touch with the Local Education Authority and with the Education Authorities of the Home Counties. It assists the Local Education Authority in the training of King's Scholars, and receives other scholars nominated by the Local Education Authority on special terms.

It also receives the scholars of the Education Authorities of the Home Counties.

VIII.—Finance.

The capital expenditure of the College on land and buildings since its foundation amounts to about £465,000.

The invested funds held by the College amount (taking their cost price) to £463,187 12s. 11d. Of this sum, £148,891 2s. 6d. are held in trust for the Hospital, £309,460 4s. 2d. are College endowments, the income of which has been specifically allotted by deed or bequest, while the balance of £4,836 6s. 3d. represents the total capital of the College available for general purposes.

In May, 1902, a Fund was started by a meeting at the Mansion House for the better endowment and equipment of the College. This Fund now (July, 1907) amounts to £277,400.

It includes £80,000 munificently given by Sir Donald Currie for the new buildings for the School of Advanced Medical Studies; £30,000 given by the Drapers' Company; £30,000 given by a former student who desires to remain anonymous; £50,000 by another anonymous donor, and £20,000 for the endowment of Chairs by Mr. W. W. Astor.

It includes £2,000 given by Dr. Aders Plimmer and £3,000 given by Dr. Ludwig Mond for the building of a new Physiological Institute.

The following statements for the last year show the income and expenditure, the interest on endowments, and the receipts from fees:—

Dr. *College Establishment.—Income and Expenditure Account.—Session* 1905–1906. *Cr.*

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
COLLEGE:						
Students' Fees, including proportion of L.C.C. Grants as under and other fee receipts	20,262	7	4			
Ditto, Chemistry Department	2,561	7	3			
				22,823	14	7
Share of Hospital Fees				352	4	8
Chemistry Department, Donations, &c., for Assistants and Apparatus (including £82 from Special Parliamentary Grant, 1904–05)				218	14	1
Dividends from Invested Funds, viz.:—						
Bacon Fund	28	10	2			
Brundrett Fund	33	5	8			
Cama Fund	2	13	0			
College Fund	46	14	8			
Hebb Fund	12	10	0			
Holme Fund (Medical School Expenses)	776	3	8			
Library Deposit Fund	8	1	4			
				907	18	6
Rents, &c.				103	8	8
Parliamentary Grant, Session, 1905–06				10,000	0	0
Special Parliamentary Grant for Apparatus, Session 1905–06	850	0	0			
Add Balance carried forward from Session 1904–05	235	1	1			
	1,085	1	1			
Less amount carried forward to Session 1906–07	528	17	0			
				556	4	1
Subscriptions and Donations				897	9	9
London County Council Grant ...	2,670	0	0			

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
COLLEGE SOLELY:						
Professors' Salaries	5,883	18	8			
„ Share of Fees	7,612	15	8			
Fees Returned	310	16	6			
				13,807	10	10
Assistants' Salaries				2,724	4	3
Grants for Apparatus, and for Repairs to Apparatus				2,299	19	8
Expenditure for Apparatus out of Special Parliamentary Grant ...				556	4	1
Class of Chemistry, Assistants, Attendants and Apparatus ...	1,612	19	3			
Fees Returned...	28	7	0			
				1,641	6	3
Chemistry Department Alterations Account, balance written off ...				383	15	8
Payments to Professors for Lectures to Teachers				200	0	0
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery				944	13	7
Prizes				130	16	10
Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses				194	17	10
Holme Professors, Teachers and Apparatus				747	10	2
Special Apparatus, &c., provided from Subscriptions and Donations Accounts				664	9	3
Examiners' Fees				21	1	0
Evening Classes, Incidental Expenses				19	5	3
Lady Superintendent's Salary ...				100	0	0
Library Expenses and Repairs, including Librarian's and Library Assistants' Salaries (*less* £2 13*s.* Sundry Receipts)				830	12	1
Museum and Laboratory Attendants, &c.				1,004	8	0

Dr. *College Establishment.—Income and Expenditure Account*—continued. *Cr.*

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COLLEGE:—*cont.*		
London County Council Fees of Intermediate Scholars	150 0 0	
	2,820 0 0	
Less appropriated for Students' Fees	£1,820 0 0	1,000 0 0
L.C.C. Special Grant for University Lectures to Teachers		240 0 0
Crabb Robinson Trustees Grants for Rent of Athletic Ground	70 0 0	
Crabb Robinson Trustees Grants for Improvements to Gymnasium, Refectory, Tennis Court, and Students' Common Rooms.	174 0 0	244 0 0
Balance of Sir F. H. Goldsmid's Fund Dividends		791 10 4
Trust Funds for Expenses of Administration		312 9 0
Sundry Receipts in respect of Apparatus, Examination and Registration Fees		168 3 0
Sales of Calendars, Calendar Advertisements, and Museum Catalogues		59 7 4
Locker Rents		125 6 0
Evening Class Fees		37 16 0
Payments by various Societies for Lighting, &c.		175 13 6
Interest on Deposits		213 9 6
SCHOOL:		
Tuition Fees, including proportion (£2,354 2*s.*) of L.C.C. Grant ...	8,426 5 0	
Books, Drawing Materials, &c., sold, including proportion (£219 17*s.* 7*d.*) of L.C.C. Grant	784 10 4	

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COLLEGE SOLELY:—(*cont.*)		
Installation of Electric Light ...		125 14 0
Athletic Ground: Rent		70 0 0
Slade School: Fine Art Models ...		104 12 10
Medical Entrance Exhibitions for Scholars and Advertising same ...		186 7 6
Contribution to Conversazione ...		18 5 9
Law Expenses		24 10 0
SCHOOL SOLELY:		
Masters' Salaries (including £94 14*s.* 8*d.* transferred to Retired Masters' Fund for Investment, £171 12*s.* 7*d.* transferred to Masters' Salaries Suspense Account, and £19 5*s.* 4*d.* to Retired Masters' Fund Dividends)... ...	7,320 19 4	
Commercial Scholars' Examination Expenses	129 13 0	
Teacher of Preparation Class ...	25 10 0	
Carpentering: Teachers and Expenses	15 1 10	
Shorthand Teacher	4 4 0	
Books, Drawing Materials, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and Postages	917 4 5	
Apparatus	147 9 8	
Prizes (less £9 13*s.* 9*d.* Sundry Receipts)	25 9 4	
Contribution to Expenses of Distribution of Prizes	9 0 2	
Beadles, Attendants, and Liveries ...	209 17 9	
Law Expenses	1 10 6	
Installation of Electric Light ...	11 19 6	
		8,817 19 6

Balance of London County Council Grant (£3,100) for Salaries, Examination Expenses and Apparatus		526	0	5		
Tuition Fees (Preparation Class) ...		23	12	6		
Entrance Fees		29	12	6		
Drawing Fees		12	0	0		
Carpentering Fees		21	0	0		
Shorthand Fees		4	4	0		
					9,827	4	9
BRANCH SCHOOL:							
Tuition Fees and sundry receipts ...					1,629	19	1
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL JOINTLY:							
Refectory Department for Gas, Coal, &c.					60	0	0
College General Capital Account, Balance on the Year being Excess of Expenditure over Income ...		—			—		
					£50,744	12	10

BRANCH SCHOOL:						
Expenses				1,804	0	9
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL JOINTLY:						
Salaries of Administrative Staff ...				1,598	1	6
Auditor's Fee				31	10	0
Beadles, Porters, and Liveries ...				1,332	18	10
Interest on Loans				18	9	1
Rent, 88, Gower Street, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance				2,005	14	7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs to Buildings, Fittings and Furniture, &c., including £3,000 appropriated for Re-arrangement and Re-equipment of Buildings ...	5,015	14	3			
House Carpenters and Materials, including Pension	598	4	4			
New Drainage and Sanitary Works	346	0	0			
				5,959	18	7
Fire and Light				1,781	15	10
Household Stores				303	10	0
Garden and Grounds				72	10	10
Deficit on Working Refectory Department for Sessions 1904–05 and 1905–6...				91	10	0
COLLEGE GENERAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, Palance on the year being Excess of Income over Expenditure ...				126	8	6
				£50,744	12	10

Dr. *College Trust Funds.—Income and*

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
To Trust Fund Dividends, viz. :—			
Andrews	189	0	8
Astor	502	6	8
Atchison	114	0	4
Atkinson-Morley	169	8	8
Barlow	24	6	4
Bayliss	56	3	5
Berridge	283	2	0
Bruce	9	10	2
Bucknill	148	18	4
Campbell Clarke	42	15	0
Carpenter	0	19	0
Case	25	8	6
Cluff	7	12	0
Cook	5	7	8
Crabb Robinson	90	0	0
De Moleyns	14	5	8
Derby	56	13	0
Edwards	143	6	3
Ellen Watson	17	4	8
Emanuel	5	0	0
Erichsen	14	8	10
Fellowes	17	3	0
Fielden	190	0	0
Filliter	32	19	8
Goldsmid Professorships	93	2	4
Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart	1,232	17	4
Goodall	19	5	6
Grant	62	14	8
Griffith	103	11	0
Grote	211	11	4
Hawkes-Tucker	4	3	2
Heimann	1	13	4
Hollier	145	0	8
Holloway	77	5	4
Horton	20	4	4
Hume	61	2	4
Jews' Commemoration	30	8	0
Jodrell Physiology	251	9	0
Jodrell Zoology	240	1	0
Lewis	2	18	0
Liston	14	9	0
Malden	22	3	8
Mayer de Rothschild	45	7	6
Mill	25	13	4

Expenditure Account—Session 1905–1906. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

By Application of Trust Fund Dividends, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Andrews : Scholars and Expenses ...	137	8	0
Astor : Professors ...	502	6	8
Atchison : Scholars and Expenses ...	114	0	0
Atkinson-Morley : Scholars, Examiners and Expenses ...	204	10	10
Barlow : Lecturer ...	24	6	4
Bayliss : Apparatus ...	75	0	0
Berridge : Professors and Expenses ...	472	16	0
Bruce : Expenses ...	0	10	0
Bucknill : Scholars, Examiners and Expenses ...	138	19	0
Campbell Clarke : Scholar and Expenses ...	42	3	0
Carpenter : Prize ...	0	19	0
Case : Exhibition ...	25	8	6
Cluff : Prize ...	0	0	0
Cook : Prize ...	5	7	8
Crabb Robinson : Beadle and Repairs to Flaxman Gallery ...	88	2	7
De Moleyns : Electrical Apparatus ...	14	5	8
Derby : Scholar and Expenses ...	42	17	0
Edwards : Professor ...	143	6	3
Ellen Watson : Expenses ...	0	17	0
Emanuel : Prize ...	5	0	0
Erichsen : Instruments and Expenses ...	14	4	8
Fellowes : Medals and Expenses ...	15	10	0
Fielden : Professor, Scholar and Expenses ...	202	0	0
Filliter : Scholars and Expenses ...	61	13	0
Goldsmid Professorship : Professors ...	93	2	4
Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart. : Professors and Expenses ...	441	7	0
Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart. : College Establishment ...	791	10	4
Goodall : Scholar ...	19	5	6
Grant : Books and Binding ...	62	14	8
Griffith, Assistants ...	80	0	0
Grote : Professor ...	211	11	4
Hawkes-Tucker : Prize ...	4	3	2
Heimann : Medals ...	1	18	6
Hollier : Professor, Scholars, and Expenses ...	243	5	0
Holloway : Exhibitioners and Expenses ...	86	13	0
Horton : Scholar ...	20	0	0
Hume : Scholars and Expenses ...	26	0	0
Jews' Commemoration : Scholars, and Expenses ...	31	10	0
Jodrell Physiology : Professor ...	251	9	0
Jodrell Zoology : Professor ...	265	0	4
Lewis : Prize ...	2	18	0
Liston : Medals and Expenses ...	17	2	0
Malden : Scholars and Medals ...	42	2	0
Mayer de Rothschild : Scholar and Expenses ...	62	6	0

Dr. *College Trust Funds—Income and*

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
To Trust Fund Dividends—*contd.*, viz. :—			
Morley	0	12	10
Morris Bursary	15	12	6
Morris, John	3	17	8
Nettleship	3	16	0
Newmarch	57	18	2
Peel	41	9	4
Peene	49	5	0
Pender Memorial	124	7	0
Postgate	1	18	2
Quain	1,590	18	7
Quain Law	362	17	4
Retired Masters	185	17	5
Retired Professors	224	4	8
Ricardo	42	6	0
Savage	4	6	10
Schäfer	5	17	0
School Science	17	17	2
Sharpey	96	17	7
Slade Prizes	70	5	4
Slade Professorship	220	2	8
Slade Scholarships	303	15	0
Tapson Exhibitions	37	12	8
Tapson Scholarships	32	6	3
Thompson-Yates	29	18	6
Tuffnell	164	12	0
Tuke	1	18	0
Warr	2	17	4
West	28	10	0
Women's History	6	9	10
Yates Archæology	273	13	8
Yates Geology	246	18	5
	£9,073	19	7
Balance for the year being Excess of Expenditure over Income ...	171	13	4
	£9,245	12	11

Expenditure Account—Session 1905–1906—cont. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Application of Trust Fund Dividends—*contd.*, viz. :—			
Morley : Medal	0	12	8
Morris Bursary : Bursar	16	0	0
Morris, John : Prize	3	17	6
Nettleship : Prize	3	16	0
Newmarch : Lecturer	57	18	2
Peel Memorial : Books, &c., for Working Men's Societies ...	43	16	11
Peene : Purchase and Binding of Books	48	5	7
Pender Memorial : Electrical Apparatus	124	7	0
Postgate Prize	0	0	0
Quain : Professors, Assistants, and Apparatus	1,519	15	0
Quain Law : Professor and Expenses	362	17	4
Retired Masters	205	0	0
Retired Professors	30	0	0
Ricardo : Scholar and Books	42	2	0
Savage : Prize	4	6	10
Schäfer : Prize	0	0	0
School Science : Prizes	12	17	0
Sharpey Scholarship : Scholar	96	17	7
Slade Prizes : Prizes and Expenses	68	10	0
Slade Professorship : Professor	220	2	8
Slade Scholarships : Scholars, Models, and Expenses ...	385	9	2
Tapson Exhibitions : Exhibitioners and Expenses	35	17	0
Tapson Scholarships : Scholars and Expenses	26	16	0
Thompson-Yates : Assistant Professor	44	17	9
Tuffnell : Scholars and Expenses	168	5	0
Tuke : Medals	0	3	6
West : Scholar and Expenses	31	9	0
Women's History : Books	6	4	11
Yates Archæology : Professor and Expenses	356	1	0
Yates Geology : Professor and Expenses	243	17	6
	£9,245	12	11
Balance on the year, being Excess of Income over Expenditure	0	0	0
	£9,245	12	11

Dr. *General Balance Sheet of the College, 31st August, 1906.** *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To College General Capital Account.		
Balance, 31*st August*, 1905	187,501 1 7	
Less: Loss on Sale of Investments	887 7 5	
	186,613 14 2	
Add: *Balance of College Establishment Account*, being the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year.	126 8 6	
		186,740 2 8
„ Trust Funds Account, as below		1,794 18 4
„ Hospital Dividends and Fees Accounts		489 6 10
„ Sundry Outstanding Accounts and Unexpended Balances.		
Apparatus and Keys deposits	100 0 0	
Chadwick Trust...	58 15 10	
College Composition Fees Suspense Account	473 12 1	
Drapers' Company's Grant	401 3 7	
Indian School Grant	41 12 0	
Library Deposits	56 13 1	
Lloyd Bequest	94 9 10	
Masters' Salaries Suspense Account... ...	222 0 11	
Medical Entrance Exhibitions	60 14 8	
Mercers' Company's Grant	500 0 0	
Practical Anatomy Dissection Fees... ...	42 4 2	
Special Parliamentary Grant for Apparatus	528 17 0	
University of London (German Fees) ...	117 5 3	
Refectory Department	68 6 1	
Sundry Accounts	104 2 2	
		2,869 16 8
		£191,894 4 6

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By College Freehold Land, Buildings, Furniture, Library, etc., being the *Land with the Buildings of the College* and the Buildings Extensions, at the approximate valuation of 31st August, 1897		186,000 0 0
By Gower Street Houses.		
Cost as at 31st August, 1895		4,500 0 0
		345 12 5
By Refreshment Department, plant, &c. ...		14 2 2
By Sundry Outstanding Accounts		500 0 0
By Rowton Houses, Limited, Deposit Account ...	473 19 2	
By Cash at Bankers	60 10 9	
„ „ in hand		534 9 11
		£191,894 4 6

*Exclusive of Equipment and Endowment Fund in course of collection.

Trust Funds.—Balance Sheet, 31st August, 1906.

To College Trust Funds Capital Account.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31*st August*, 1905				309,460	4	2
Add Benefactions received during the year	2,520	0	0			
,, Sundry Dividends invested (see below)	540	12	0			
,, amounts transferred from School and Branch School Fees Accounts, and invested	98	14	8			
				3,159	6	8
						312,619 10 10
To Hospital Trust Funds Capital Account.						
Balance, 31*st August*, 1905				148,891	2	6
Add Bequests &c., received during the year	3,119	8	1			
,, Profit on Sale of Jubilee Endowment Fund Investment	670	15	3			
				3,790	3	4
				152,681	5	10
Less paid Treasurer of the Hospital per Coutts & Co. :—						
Cash	8,062	5	6			
Add Loss on Sale of Consols (Lewis Bequest)	218	16	6			
				8,281	2	0
						144,400 3 10
To College Trust Funds Income Account.						
Balance, 31*st August*, 1905, being the sum of the Balances on Income Account at that date				2,507	3	8
Less Invested as above				540	12	0
				1,966	11	8
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year				171	13	4
Balance, 31st August, 1906, after deducting £8 12*s.* 1*d.* in respect of overdrawn account						1,794 18 4
						£458,814 13 0

By College Trust Funds as per List annexed, standing in the books at a balance of total cost of but, at valuations within the market prices of the day, of an approximate value of £316,625.	£	s.	d.
	312,619	10	10
By Hospital Investments, as per List annexed, standing in the books at a balance of total cost of but, at valuations within the market prices of the day, of an approximate value of £153,160.	144,400	3	10
By Balance owing by College General Account ...	1,794	18	4
	£458,814	13	0

LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

(In the University of Durham).

Founded 1871.

I.—Preliminary

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the College are:—

"To carry on, maintain, and conduct, in or near the Borough "of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the College, at present known as the "University of Durham College of Physical Science, Newcastle-"upon-Tyne, but under the name or style of Armstrong College, "and to found, establish, endow, maintain, and conduct other "Colleges, in or near the said Borough, and by means of such "College or Colleges, and by such other means as the Association "may think proper, to promote the education of persons of both "sexes, and the study and advancement of Science, Philosophy, "Literature, and the Fine and Mechanical Arts, or other kindred "branches of learning."

The College forms an important part of the University of the North of England. The degrees of Durham in Science and Letters and its diplomas in Engineering are open to Students of the College. The courses of instruction in all Natural Sciences, in Mathematics, in every department of Engineering, and in the department of Naval Architecture are very practical and complete, and the Chemical, Physical, and Engineering Laboratories are among the finest in the country. In addition to the Biological Laboratories at the College, a Marine Biological Laboratory has been opened at Cullercoats, and by the generosity of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee is available for College Students.

The Agricultural Department has been carefully organised. It is subsidised by the Counties of Northumberland and Durham as well as Cumberland and Westmorland, and it has the recognition and approval of H.M. Board of Agriculture. It has been entrusted with the scientific direction of the Northumberland County Agricultural Experimental Station, extending to 400 acres, at Cockle Park; carries on a Dairy Research Station for the Durham County Council at Offerton Hall, near Sunderland, and has been entrusted by H.M. Office of Woods with the Chopwell Woods, extending to about 900 acres, all of which add greatly to the educational advantages of the Agricultural Department. A thorough training is offered in every branch of agriculture.

(*b*) *Governing Bodies.*

The College is an incorporated Society, registered under the Companies Acts as a company limited by guarantee. Its members are called Governors, and consist of persons who subscribe annually not less than 2*l.* to the funds of the College or have contributed a donation of not less than 25*l.*, of representatives of persons who bequeath not less than 100*l.*, of nominees of public companies or corporations who subscribe not less than 10*l.* per annum or have made a donation of not less than 250*l.*, and of representatives of firms subscribing 10*l.* per annum or contributing a donation of not less than 100*l.* to the College funds. The Governors also comprise the peers of the realm connected with the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, the Members of Parliament for the divisions and boroughs of the said counties, and a number of representatives of learned societies and other public bodies.

Executive Council.—The executive of the College is vested in a Council, consisting of the Warden of the University of Durham, who is President of the College, and forty-six other members, of whom two at least must be members of the Senate of the University of Durham, and two others, members of the Chapter or of Convocation, elected out of and by the Governors. Of the others, ten are elected out of and by the Governors, and the remainder, including five nominated by the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the other members of the Council. Any county council or other local authority contributing to the funds of the College is entitled to representation on the Council in proportion to the amount of its contribution.

Departmental Committees.—In addition to the ordinary committees of the Council, there are certain Committees appointed for the management of particular departments. These Committees consist of members of Council and of other gentlemen specially qualified to take part in the supervision of certain sections of the College work. These Committees are entrusted with the duty of advising the Council on all questions connected with the management of their several departments. The Council acts generally upon their recommendations, but retains its right of veto.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The College buildings, which have been carried out at a cost of about £150,000, are capable of accommodating about 3,000 students, of whom 1,000 may be simultaneously at work without inconvenience. The buildings form a quadrilateral. The front, which was formally opened by H.M. The King, in July 1906, provides permanent accommodation for the administration offices and the departments of Mathematics, Languages and Literature, Zoology, Botany, Electrical Engineering and Naval Architecture, together with the students' common room, library, museum, refreshment rooms, the principal rooms

connected with the Day Training College, and a large examination hall.

The other three wings afford the permanent accommodation for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, and Civil Engineering, and the various branches of Fine Art; while temporary accommodation is afforded in them for the other departments. The Chemical, Physical, and Engineering laboratories are among the most complete of their kind in the country.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The subjects of instruction are as follows:—

Mathematics. Physics. Chemistry. Geology. Mineralogy and Crystallography. Zoology. Botany. Coal and Metal Mining. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome. Language, Literature, and History of England, France, Italy, Germany, and Spain. Philosophy, Logic, Political Economy, and Elementary Law. Agriculture and Forestry. Veterinary Anatomy and Farm Hygiene. Civil, Mechanical, Marine, and Electrical Engineering, Naval Architecture. Metallurgy and Assaying. Surveying. Fine Art, including Modelling, Design, &c. Building Construction. Ambulance Work. Sanitary Science and Plumbing. Carriage Building. Telegraphy. Typography. Theory and Practice of Education. All the subjects required in the Day Training College.

All the experimental subjects are taught practically.

The Staff comprises the Principal, 14 Professors (Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Botany, Mathematics, Physics, Mining, Classics, Literature, Agriculture and Forestry, Engineering, Naval Architecture, Electrical Engineering, Education), 1 Assistant Professor (Zoology), 42 Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 13 Special Technical Lecturers.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

The following are the subjects required for the College Matriculation Examination:—*

1. Arithmetic.
2. English Essay.
3. Geometry, the Subject Matter of Euclid, Books I., II., III.
4. Algebra, up to and including Quadratic Equations.

Also any *two* of the following:—

i. English Language.
ii. Latin, including Grammar and easy sentences.
iii. Greek, „ „ „ „
iv. French, „ „ „ „ „
v. German, „ „ „ „ „
vi. Geography.

* This examination will be abolished after January, 1908.

In order to enter on a course of study for a Degree in Science a student must have previously satisfied the Examiners in the following subjects:—

(1.) Additional Mathematics.
(2.) English.
(3.) English History.
(4.) Any *one* subject selected from the following:—
  (i.) Religious Knowledge.
  (ii.) Botany.
  (iii.) Zoology.
  (iv.) Physical and General Geography.
  (v.) Experimental Science.
(5) and (6.) Any *two* subjects selected from the following:—
  (i.) Latin.
  (ii.) Greek.
  (iii.) French.
  (iv.) German.

N.B.—Students may substitute *Extra Mathematics* for one of the optional subjects numbered (5) and (6), up to and including September, 1911.

In order to enter on a three years' course of study for a Degree in Letters a student must have previously satisfied the Examiners in the following subjects:—

(1.) Elementary Mathematics *or* Additional Mathematics.
(2.) English.
(3.) English History.
(4.) *Either* Latin *or* Greek.
(5.) *Either* French *or* German.
(6.) *One* of the following subjects:—
  (i.) Religious Knowledge.
  (ii.) Botany.
  (iii.) Zoology.
  (iv.) Physical and General Geography.
  (v.) Experimental Science.

N. B.—After June, 1908, students entering the College with the intention of graduating in the University will be required to have passed, previous to entrance, either the above Examination or one of the Examinations recognised by the University as an equivalent thereto.

Students in Science may qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Science by adopting either of the following courses:—

Pure Science.

By attending for three terms from date of matriculation courses of study in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and either Geology or Natural History to the satisfaction of the Professors in the several subjects; and by proving his knowledge of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Geology or Natural History, including practical exercises at an examination, to be styled the First Examination. A candidate who has satisfied the examiners in three only of these subjects must satisfy in the remaining subject at some subsequent examination before proceeding to the Final Examination.

After completing the First Examination he may qualify for admission to the Final Examination by attending for two academical years the courses of study in accordance with the requirements set forth below, provided he can produce certificates of attendance to the satisfaction of the Professors concerned, and shall at the Final Examination be required to prove his knowledge in three different subjects, one chief and two auxiliary subjects. In a chief subject a qualifying course must extend over two years, whereas in an auxiliary subject it may extend over one year only. The examination in auxiliary subjects may be taken at the end of the qualifying courses.

The following form chief subjects—one to be selected:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Animal and Human Physiology.

The following form auxiliary subjects—two to be selected:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Crystallography, Mineralogy, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Animal and Human Physiology, Education.

In the Final Examinations Honours may be awarded in the Chief subject only.

Agriculture.

Students in Science, who are also Students in Agriculture, may qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Science by complying with the following conditions:—

In the First Year.—Must attend the first year's course of instruction as in Section *A*, Natural History being compulsory, and pass the examination in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural History.

In the Second Year.—Must attend courses of instruction in Organic and Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, and Agriculture (Part i.), and pass an examination in each of these subjects.

In the Third Year.—Must attend courses of instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, Animal Physiology and Pathology, and Agriculture (Part ii.), and pass an examination in each of these subjects.

Engineering, Mining, Metallurgy, etc.

Students in Engineering, Naval Architecture, Mining, or Metallurgy, proceeding to the degree of B.Sc., follow a special course of study extending over three years, as follows:—

(1) *Mechanical Engineering.*

First Year.—Junior Mathematics, Junior Physics and Practical Physics (one day per week), Junior Chemistry and Practical Chemistry (one day per week), and Mechanical Drawing.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Junior Electrical Engineering, and Junior and Electrical Engineering Laboratory (three hours per week).

Third Year.—Senior and Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Senior Physics, and Senior Practical Physics (one day per week).

(2) *Naval Architecture.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Naval Architecture, Junior Ship Drawing and Calculations, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, and Mechanical Drawing.

Third Year.—Senior Naval Architecture, Senior Ship Drawing and Calculations, Senior and Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Senior Physics, and Senior Practical Physics (one day per week).

(3) *Civil Engineering.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, and Junior Geology.

Third Year.—Senior and Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Special Drawing and Calculations, Senior Physics, Senior Practical Physics (one day per week), Practical Geology, Surveying, and Practical Surveying.

(4) *Electrical Engineering.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Junior Electrical Engineering, and Junior Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

Third Year.—Senior Electrical Engineering, Senior Electrical Engineering Laboratory, Senior Engineering, two terms of Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Senior Physics, and Senior Practical Physics (one day per week).

(5) *Mining.**

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Geology, as required of Students in Science in the first year, Economic Mineralogy, Mineral Deposits, Applied Mechanics (Junior Engineering), Engineering (Laboratory), Mechanical Drawing, and Practical Chemistry (two days per week Laboratory work).

Third Year.—Mining, Surveying and Practical Surveying, Dressing of Minerals, General Metallurgy and Assaying (two days per week Laboratory work), Engineering (Senior Course), Electrical Engineering (Junior Course), including Laboratory work.

Students are strongly recommended to attend the Ambulance Class, and in their third year an optional class in Determinative Blowpipe Mineralogy.

(6) *Metallurgy.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Geology, as required of Students in Science in the First Year, Economic Mineralogy, Mineral Deposits, Chemistry (Advanced Inorganic), Practical Chemistry (two days per week Laboratory work), Metallurgy, Practical Metallurgy (one day per week Laboratory work).

Third Year.—General Metallurgy, Special Metallurgy, Practical Metallurgy (two days per week Laboratory work), Dressing of Minerals, a special course in Practical Chemistry (one day per week Laboratory work), Applied Mechanics (Junior Engineering).

Master of Science. Doctor of Science.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in a further Examination in some branch of one of the subjects of the B.Sc. Examination and may submit evidence of original work.

Mechanical Marine or Civil Engineer (M.E. or C.E.).

Associates in Science must have been engaged for three years at least in the practice of their profession, and must then pass an examination having reference, principally, to the work in which they have been engaged.

Bachelor of Letters.

First Examination.—A portion of the Bible or of Ancient History; English Language, History, Geography and Composition; one Ancient and one Modern Language; Mathematics.

* This Degree has been approved by the Home Secretary for the purposes of the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1903.

SECOND EXAMINATION.—English Language, Literature, History and Composition; two other Languages; a Language not previously offered, or the elements of a branch of Mental or Natural Science.

THIRD EXAMINATION.—English Language and Literature, two Languages, a third Language or any two of the following subjects:—

1. History of Modern Europe.
2. Psychology.
3. Ethics.
4. Education.
5. Political Science.

Doctor in Letters.

Candidates for this Examination must be Bachelors of Letters of five years' standing, and Graduates in some other faculty. They will also be required to submit a thesis, or other original contribution to learning.

Diploma in Agriculture (Two or Three Years' Course).

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Agriculture, Veterinary Anatomy, Practical Dairying, Forestry, Land Surveying, Entomology, Farm Book-keeping, Agricultural Engineering.

Diploma in Engineering (Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical) (Two or Three Years' Course).

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Surveying, Engineering, Mechanical Drawing and special practical work in the Laboratories.

Diploma in Naval Architecture (Two or Three Years' Course).

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Naval Architecture, Ship Drawing and Calculations, and special practical work in the Laboratories.

Diploma in Mining.

FIRST YEAR.—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology.

SECOND YEAR.—Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Economic Mineralogy, Mineral Deposits, Surveying, Practical Surveying, Dressing of Minerals, Mining.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The following students qualified for the several titles, degrees and Fellowships of the University of Durham, or have been awarded the certificates or diplomas named:—

University of Durham.

Session.	Science.					Letters.		
	First A.Sc. and First B.Sc.	Final A.Sc. and Inter. B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.Sc.	D.Sc.	First B. Litt.	Inter. B. Litt.	Final B. Litt.
1904–1905	59	28	33	4	5	26	16	17
1905–1906	61	58	25	7	—	19	17	10

University and College Diplomas.

Session.	Diploma in Agri-culture.	Diploma in Engin-eering.	Diploma in Naval Architec-ture.	Diploma in Mining.	Diploma in Theory and Practice of Teaching.
1904–1905	1	2	—	—	7
1905–1906	2	1	1	2	3

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

A system of Prize Demonstratorships has been established in the College; Prize Demonstrators being required to give half time to research and half time to teaching.

The following Fellowships and Scholarships are also available for the purposes of research:—

(*a*) The Royal (1851) Exhibition Scholarship and Probationary Bursaries.
(*b*) The Pemberton Fellowship.
(*c*) College Fellowships.
(*d*) The Daglish Fellowship.
(*e*) Johnston Chemical Scholarship.
(*f*) Mining Scholarship.

} Particulars of which are given under Heading VI.

(e) *Length of session.*

Day students are in attendance, generally, for 33 weeks. (The vacations are two weeks at Christmas, four at Easter, and about three months from June to September.)

The Session for the Art department consists of 40 weeks, and in other departments of the College special classes are held during the summer vacation.

The Session for evening students in degree and literary subjects is 33 weeks; for evening classes in technical subjects about 27 weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

By arrangement with the County Councils of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland, the College is prepared to provide courses of lectures (illustrated by specimens

or lantern views) upon Agriculture and Forestry at convenient centres in these Counties.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

The following figures refer to all students' as all the departments of the College come within the category Arts, Science, Applied Science, or Fine Art.

Day Students.		
Men	360	
Women	191	
Total	551	
Evening Students.		
Men	970	
Women	89	
Total	1,059	
Total of day and evening students		1,610

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

Of the day students 349 attended a Secondary School, 425 were drawn from within a radius of thirty miles, and fifteen from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

	(1905–1906.)
Day Students.	
(1.) Under 25 hours	—
(2.) Under 125 hours	74*
(3.) Under 500 hours	135*
(4.) Over 500 hours	342†
	551
Evening Students.	
(1.) Under 25 hours	21
(2.) Under 125 hours	933
(3.) Under 500 hours	105
	1,059

"Evening students" are considered to be those attending special classes held on Saturdays, or any courses other than those arranged for regular day students.

All students, with the exception of a very small number attending the Fine Art classes, are sixteen years old or more.

* 20 and 34 respectively of these students were also students of the College of Medicine.

† This number includes 147 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

No students are lodged in the buildings. Women students who do not live with their parents or guardians are required to reside in certain approved houses. Men students may reside at the Hostel for men, or in certain approved houses.

Normal students not living in Newcastle are required to reside in a Hostel or in certain approved houses.

College Hall of Residence.—Members of the Hostel for Men Students (16 and 18, Jesmond Road) pay 52*l.* 10*s.* per session for board and lodging.

Students not residing at their homes generally pay 17*s.* to 25*s.* per week for board and lodging, or a total of about 40*l.* for the session. This amount provides them with good accommodation, approved by the College, but students with more means at their disposal will probably expend 50*l.* to 60*l.* per session on their living.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

There are a Students' Representative Council, and also the following Clubs and Societies:—

Union Society.
The University of Durham Philosophical Society.
The Choral Society.
The Agricultural Students' Association.
Athletic Union.
The University of Durham Volunteer Company.

An University Settlement Association has been established in the College.

There are separate Common Rooms, which are large and well-furnished, for the men students and for the women students, in which the students are allowed to hold Re-unions.

The College Hall is placed at the disposal of the students for their debates.

V.—Fees.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Day Lectures:—			
For courses of about 90 lectures - - -	3	10	0
For short special courses—from 10*s.* 6*d.* to - -	2	2	0
Day Laboratories:—			
At the rate of - - - - - - -	5	0	0
For one day per week, inclusive of nearly all materials. (The rate of fees is reduced for more than one day per week.)			
Day Fine Art Classes:—			
Five days per week - - - - -	8	8	0
(Shorter periods in proportion			

The Composition Fees for the Degree course in Science are:—First, second and third years, each 20*l.* For the Degree course in Literature, the fees are 17*l.* per annum. The fees for the Diploma courses are of similar amounts.

Evening Lectures:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Composition fee, admitting to all lectures and laboratories	10	0	0
University (degree) courses	3	3	0
Modern Languages	1	5	0
English Literature, Classics, History, Biology, Engineering, &c.	1	1	0
Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, and all courses specially adapted for apprentices, workmen, or agriculturists 5*s.* or	0	10	6

Evening Laboratories:

At the rate of for one evening per week.	1	1	0

Fine Art:

Five evenings per week	1	1	0

Five courses of lectures are given during the session to which apprentices and workmen are admitted on depositing a nominal fee, which is returned if their attendance is satisfactory.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

One Exhibition of 20*l.* and one of 15*l.* are open to candidates for the Degree of B.Sc., and are awarded upon an examination in the following subjects:—Algebra, including the Binomial Theorem; Euclid, Books I.-IV., VI., XI, to Proposition 21; Trigonometry, including the Solution of Triangles; and *one* selected by the candidate from the following sciences:—Geology, Heat, Chemistry, Natural History.

One Exhibition of 15*l.* is awarded to the Student commencing residence who, having passed the University Matriculation Examination, or other examination recognised as equivalent thereto, is most distinguished in an examination in Latin and French, with an optional paper in English Literature, *or* Greek, *or* German. The successful candidate is required to pursue the course for the Degree of B. Litt.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation Exhibitions.—Ten Exhibitions, giving free admission to any ordinary day course of the College, are annually at the disposal of the City Council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and may be awarded to candidates of either sex who are resident in Newcastle. Each Exhibition is tenable for two years, provided the Exhibitioner's progress

during the first year is satisfactory, and renewable for a third year if the Exhibitioner is recommended by the Board of Professors.

Scholarships.

The Junior Pemberton.—Tenable for one year, and of the value of about 30*l.*, with remission of two-thirds of the class fees. Awarded on the results of the First Examinations for the Bachelorship in Science.

The Thomas Young Hall.—Tenable for three years, and of the annual value of 20*l.*, with remission of two-thirds of the class fees. Awarded in a similar manner to the Junior Pemberton.

The Nathaniel Clark.—Tenable for one year, and of the value of 15*l.* Awarded on the results of the First Examination for the Bachelorship in Pure Science. The scholar must attend the full course in Agriculture.

The Senior Pemberton.—Tenable for two years, and of the annual value of about 40*l.*, with the remission of all class fees. Awarded on the results of a Special Examination at the end of the second year. Candidates must have passed the First B.Sc. Examination and must not have kept more than three terms since completing that examination.

The Charles Mather.—Similar to the Senior Pemberton.

The Alder.—Tenable for one year, and of the value of 13*l.* 10s. Awarded to the best Student in Natural History.

The Royal (1851) *Exhibition Scholarship and Probationary Bursaries.*—Scholarship tenable for two years, and of the annual value of 150*l.* Candidates must be Students of three years' standing, and the scholar is required to take up some special subject of research.

Bursaries of the value of 70*l.*, and tenable for one year. Candidates for a Bursary must, except as to evidence of capacity for original research, fulfil all the conditions for appointment to a Science Research Scholarship.

Johnston Chemical Scholarship and Prize.—Of the value of 60*l.* for one year and a prize in books value 5*l.* Competition restricted to Bachelors of Science of any British University of not more than three years' standing. Awarded on the results of an examination in Chemistry, with Crystallography or Mineralogy, held annually about the commencement of each session. The successful candidate will be required to work in the College Chemical Laboratory and to devote himself to some subject of Chemical Enquiry approved by the Professor of Chemistry.

Mining Scholarship.—A Scholarship of 50*l.*, tenable for one year, may be awarded in June to the best student taking his B.Sc. in Mining or Metallurgy, to enable him to take a practical course in mines or works in this country or abroad, under conditions approved by the donors, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London.

Daglish Fellowship.—Under the will of the late Mr. John Daglish funds have been placed at the disposal of Armstrong College for founding a Travelling Fellowship to be called the "Daglish" Fellowship. The Fellowship, which is of the value of about 120*l.* per annum, is tenable for one year, and renewable for a second year under exceptional circumstances. The object of the Fellowship is to enable the holder to spend a period of twelve months in travelling chiefly in foreign mining districts so as to enable him to enlarge his technical experience. The Fellowship is to be awarded to a Mining Student, of not less than twenty years of age, who need not necessarily be a Student of this College.

Engineering Scholarship.—Carries free admission to the two years' course for the Diploma in Engineering. Candidates must be nominated by a firm or company contributing 10*l.* or more per annum to the Engineering Department.

The Surveyors' Institution Scholarships.—Three Scholarships, each of the value of 50*l.* per annum, have been offered to the College by the Surveyors' Institution. Open only to Students of the Surveyors' Institution under conditions approved by the Council of the Institution.

Lloyd's Register Scholarships in Naval Architecture.—Three Scholarships, each of the value of 50*l.* per annum, have been offered to the College by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. One Scholarship will be awarded in each year and will be tenable for three years.

The Shipwrights' Company Scholarship.—The Shipwrights' Company offered for 1907 a Scholarship to the most deserving Day Student of the year who is taking the full course of study in Naval Architecture, and it is anticipated that a similar Scholarship will be offered for the year 1908.

The Osbeck Exhibitions in Mining and Metallurgy.—One Exhibition of Ten Guineas is awarded to the candidate for the B.Sc. in Mining or the Diploma in Mining, who at the end of the last year of his course does best in the Surveying Examination, provided that he at the same time passes the examinations entitling him to the Degree or Diploma, as the case may be.

One Exhibition of Ten Guineas is awarded to the candidate who in the last year's examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Mining or Metallurgy does best in the examinations in Metallurgy, provided that he at the same time passes the other examinations entitling him to the Degree.

The Pemberton Fellowship.—Of the annual value of 120*l.* for three years. The Electors are the Warden and Senate of the University. Open to Graduates in Science of Durham University of not more than six years' standing from their first Degree.

College Fellowships.—Two Fellowships of 125*l.* each will be offered for competition in June of each year, tenable upon condition of the holders engaging in advanced study or research. Appointment to the Fellowships is made by the Council of the College on the recommendation of the Board of Professors. Open to any graduate of Durham University, in whatever Faculty, who studied in Armstrong College during the final two years of his or her curriculum for the degree of bachelor.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

The College has appointed:

(*a*) Governors on the Governing Bodies of various Schools in the North of England.

(*b*) Representatives on Local Education Committees.

The College has a large Day Training Department which is recognised by the Board of Education, and the Day Technical Classes, the classes in the Fine Art Department and some of the Evening Science Classes are also recognised by the Board.

VIII.—Finance.

The sum of 38,967*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* has been received towards the New Building Completion Fund. And further, the Armstrong Memorial Fund, which was instituted to commemorate the life and work of the first Lord Armstrong by the completion of the college buildings, and by the erection of a statue of the late Lord Armstrong, has reached 50,000*l.*

Balance Sheet, 31st July, 1906.

To Donations—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Original Donations, to 31st August, 1885	22,887	11	0			
General Donations, to 31st July, 1896	130	11	0			
Building Fund, to 31st July, 1903	17,671	3	0			
Stephenson Engineering Department Fund, to 31st July, 1894	3,361	9	11			
Electrical Laboratory Fund, to 31st July, 1895	338	12	0			
Lake Electrical Engineering Laboratory, to 31st July, 1901	600	0	0			
„ Sundry Bequests—						
Trustees of the late Professor J. F. W. Johnston for Chemical Laboratory	1,490	0	0			
Trustees of Henry Bowman Brady for Natural History Department	1,000	0	0			
Trustees of the late E. Kersey	1,000	0	0			
	3,490	0	0			
				48,479	6	11
„ General Endowment Account—						
"Anonymous"	1,000	0	0			
Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	2,000	0	0			
				3,000	0	0

By Land appropriated for College purposes and reserved for possible extensions, &c., including all roads, 25,016 sq. yds., at cost of 11s. 7⅜d. per sq. yd.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				14,566	12	2
„ New College—						
Buildings, &c.	45,975	9	4			
Plant, Furniture, Fittings, and Scientific Apparatus	7,537	7	4			
Johnston Laboratory, Furniture and Fittings	1,480	0	11			
Stephenson Engineering Department, Plant, Furniture and Fittings	3,830	10	1			
Electrical Laboratory: Apparatus	338	12	0			
The Brady Fund, Apparatus and Specimens	41	17	2			
Lake Electrical Engineering Laboratory, Apparatus and Fittings	848	7	0			
				60,052	3	10
„ New Buildings—	£	s.	d.			
Expenditure to 31st July, 1905	54,564	18	10			
For Year to date	4,405	17	10			
				58,970	16	8
„ Plant, &c.—						
Expenditure to 31st July, 1905	2,838	4	7			
For Year to date	2,559	9	2			
				5,397	13	9

To General Scholarship Endowments—								
Trustees of the late Thomas Young Hall			543	3	0			
Do. do. Mrs. Charles Mather			1,000	0	0			
Do. do. Professor J. F. W. Johnston			2,100	0	0			
Do. Freire Marreco Memorial Fund			189	17	0			
Do. of the late Joshua Alder			400	0	0			
						4,233	0	0
,, Art Department Scholarship Endowment—								
Trustees of the late John Christie						3,086	3	1
,, Agricultural Department Scholarship Endowment—								
Trustees of the late Nathaniel Clark						300	0	0
,, New Building Completion Fund Account (per contra)—								
Donations and Income from Investments			39,340	19	4			
Total amount received from Trustees of Armstrong Memorial Fund to date			40,885	0	0			
Bank Interest on ditto			287	0	3			
						80,512	19	7
,, Loans—								
Friends' Provident Institution as at 31st July, 1900			23,500	0	0			
Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd.			3,500	0	0			
						27,000	0	0
,, Sundry Creditors						2,633	7	4
,, Caution Money—								
Balance in hand						92	15	0

By Apparatus, Appliances, &c.—								
Expenditure for year to date						1,485	5	6
,, Sundry Expenditure to 31st July, 1905			92	5	11			
For year to date			222	3	0			
						314	8	11
						66,168	4	10
,, Balance of Completion Fund Unexpended—								
Investments at cost			13,083	8	2			
Cash, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.			1,261	6	7			
						14,344	14	9
						80,512	19	7
,, Investments sufficient to cover liability under Scholarship Endowments						3,900	0	0
,, Investments on account of General Endowment Fund						3,000	0	0
,, Grants, etc.—								
Balances due and not received						578	19	7
,, Stocks of Stores in hand						157	7	1
,, Cash in hand						365	15	7
,, Students' Athletic Union—Loan						15	0	0
,, Grant of Arms						76	10	0
,, Less Subscriptions received						71	17	0
						4	13	0
,, Naval Architecture Fund—								
Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cash on deposit						2,246	14	9
,, Chopwell Woods—								
Balance due from H.M. Office of Woods						4	9	10

Balance Sheet, 31st July, 1906—continued.

To Board of Agriculture—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance of Farm Grant in hand		6 12 9
,, Offerton Farm—		
Balance of Grant in hand		40 11 0
,, Durham and Northumberland Coal Trade Associations—		
Balance of Mining Grant in hand		424 16 10
,, Naval Architecture Fund (per contra)—		
Subscriptions to date and Interest		2,246 14 9
,, Gurney Memorial Fund—		
Subscriptions to date	118 11 0	
Less Bronze Bust and Expenses	63 9 0	
		55 2 0
,, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—		
Overdraft		1,370 7 5
		£173,481 16 8

By Revenue Account—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deficiency to 31st July, 1905	8,168 3 10	
Less Extra Grant from H.M. Treasury for 1904-5 received after closing of accounts	750 0 0	
	7,418 3 10	
Deficiency for year to date	658 17 5	
		8,077 1 3
(Note :—Against this deficiency the College owns 3,071 sq. yds. of land which is available for sale.)		
		£173,481 16 8

Revenue Account for the Year ending 31st July, 1906.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries and Fees of Staff and Examiners		16,360 5 6
„ Wages, general		1,681 0 8
„ Special Expenditure on Agricultural Work in Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland	130 16 11	
„ Northumberland County Council Farm—	£ s. d.	
Expenditure for year to date	202 1 8	
Less Balance in hand 31st July, 1905	8 14 5	
	193 7 3	
Balance in hand carried to Balance Sheet	6 12 9	
	200 0 0	330 16 11
„ Offerton Farm (Grant from Durham County Council) *per contra*—		
Expenditure for year to date	94 11 1	
Less Balance in hand, 31st July, 1905	37 3 10	
	57 7 3	
Balance in hand, carried to Balance Sheet	40 11 0	
		97 18 3
„ Chopwell Woods (Grant from H.M. Office of Woods) *per contra*—		
Expenditure for year to date, *less* Rents		54 9 10
„ Mining Department (Coal Trade Subscription)—		
Balance of Grant to 31st July, 1905, carried to Balance Sheet	324 16 10	

INCOME.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Donations and Subscriptions—		
General and Sustentation	828 15 8	
Agricultural Department	3 3 0	
„ „ (Forestry)	30 0 0	
Art Department (General and Prize Fund)	61 12 0	
Engineering Department	266 9 0	
		1,189 19 8
„ Fees—		
From Students, and charged in respect of Scholarships	7,659 18 3	
From Board of Education, on account of Normal Students	1,898 0 0	
For Engineering Laboratory Tests	151 17 7	
„ Expert Advice (Forestry)	3 3 0	
		9,712 18 10
„ Grants—		
H.M. Treasury		6,850 0 0
H.M. Board of Agriculture		1,250 0 0
H.M. Board of Education		746 15 11
The University of Durham		1,311 16 10
The County Council of Cumberland		202 7 2
„ „ Durham		699 10 0
„ „ Northumberland		600 0 0
„ „ Westmorland		102 2 1
The City Council of Newcastle		1,200 0 0
The Corporation of Gateshead		150 0 0
Durham and Northumberland Coal Trade Associations	500 0 0	
Durham and Northumberland Mining Experiments	100 0 0	
		600 0 0

Revenue Account for the Year ending 31st July, 1906—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Grant, *per contra*, carried to Balance Sheet		100 0 0
„ Engineering Department (Grant from Durham County Councils), *per contra*—		
Expenditure for year to date	362 4 8	
Less Balance in hand, 31st July, 1905	299 14 8	62 10 0
„ Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes	4,573 3 0	
Less Receipts	4 001 12 6	571 10 6
„ Postages		132 12 6
„ Printing and Stationery		335 14 4
„ Advertising		205 17 11
„ Coals, Gas, Water, and Electric Current		778 6 8
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance		347 18 7
„ Laboratory Stores, Apparatus Repairs, &c.		1,288 11 0
„ Apparatus (special grant)		1,000 0 0
„ General Repairs		247 7 11
„ Travelling Expenses		108 2 11
„ Audit Fee		31 10 0
„ Library		178 12 4
„ Do. Special Grant		400 0 0
„ Interest on Loans		940 0 0
„ Law Charges		56 15 11
„ Bank Charges		213 5 11
„ Sundry Payments		
„ Temporary Buildings written off		
		£25,523 7 8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Engineering Department—		
County Council of Durham		62 10 0
County Council of Northumberland		
„ Agricultural Department—Offerton Farm —County Council of Durham		97 18 3
„ Chopwell Woods—		
H.M. Office of Woods	50 0	
Balance due, carried to Balance Sheet	4 9 10	54 9 10
„ Sundries—		
Dividends on East Indian Railway Annuity		6 2 8
Rents		17 13 7
Materials, &c. sold to Students—Profit		10 5 5
Sundry Receipts		658 17 5
„ Balance, being deficit for year		
		£25,523 7 8

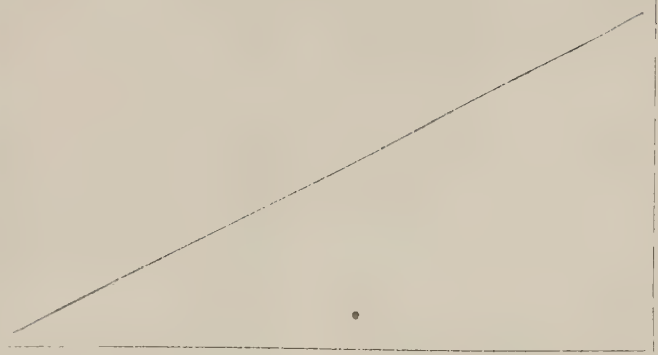
Day Training College Account for the Year ending 31st July, 1906.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand on 1st August, 1905 -		481 1 6	By Salaries of Teachers - - - -		1,316 9 8
„ Grants from the Board of Education to the College—			„ Fees paid to College Professors - -		1,457 12 5
			„ Books, Apparatus and Stationery -		20 0 0
(1) Annual Grant - - -	1,480 0 0		„ Printing, Postages, and other expenses of Administration - - - -		140 3 4
(2) Special Grant (Science and Drawing) - - - -	444 0 0		„ Payment to Third year Student trained abroad - - - - - - -		10 0 0
		1,924 0 0	„ Other Expenditure not included above, viz. :—		
„ Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel - - - - - - -		3,290 0 0	Fees to Teachers in Practising Schools - - - - -	90 0 0	
Fees (*a*) of 147 Students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students at from £5 to £10 - -		1,240 13 4	Special grant towards loss incurred by private Hostel - - -	100 0 0	
					190 0 0
„ Fees (*b*) of Students not so recognised		20 0 0	„ Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel - - - - - - -		3,265 0 0
			„ Grant (late Miss Pyle) withheld July, 1905 - - - - - - -		8 0 0
			„ Grant returned to Board of Education (late Miss Pyle) - - - -		3 0 0
			„ Balance in hand on 31st July, 1906 -		545 9 5
		£6,955 14 10			£6,955 14 10

Agricultural Department Account for the Year ending 31st July, 1906.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Grant—		
H.M. Board of Agriculture—		
General - - -	800 0 0	
Forestry - - -	250 0 0	
Farm - - - -	200 0 0	
		1,250 0 0
„ County Council Grants—		
Durham - - - - - -	500 0 0	
Northumberland - - - -	500 0 0	
Cumberland - - - - -	202 7 2	
Westmorland - - - - -	102 2 1	
		1.304 9 3
„ Fees—		
General- - - -	276 4 6	
Forestry - - -	13 0 6	
		289 5 0
„ Subscriptions—		
General - -	3 3 0	
Forestry - - -	30 0 0	
		33 3 0
„ Expert Fees and Expenses—		
Forestry - - -		4 14 9

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries and Fees of Staff—		
General - - -	1,351 10 8	
Forestry - - -	223 3 0	
		1 574 13 8
„ Wages of Clerk, Scholar, Assistant and Boy - - - - - - - -		111 5 6
„ Fees transferred to other Departments -		185 17 4
„ Stores Class Expenses and Apparatus Repairs—		
General - - -	42 9 8	
Forestry - - -	38 2 11	
		80 12 7
„ Examiners' Fees - - - - - -		8 8 0
„ Durham County Lectures—		
Travelling Expenses of Lecturers—		
General- - -		13 6 6
„ Extension Lectures—		
Forestry - - -		4 7 0
„ Experimental Stations - - - -		250 10 5
„ Horticulture—Travelling Expenses -		98 8 9
„ Travelling Expenses—		
General- - - -	9 3 6	
Forestry - -	11 17 0	
		21 0 6
„ Durham Dairy School - - - -		6 6 9



					£2,881	12	0

By Library and Prizes:									
General					£	*s.*	*d.*		
Forestry					17	7	5		
					14	16	9		
								32	4	2
„ Advertisements								26	17	6
„ Office and Out of Pocket Expenses— Printing, Postages and Stationery:									
General					100	0	0		
Forestry					10	0	0		
								110	0	0
„ Farm:									
Experiments					105	0	0		
Record Keeper					75	0	0		
Travelling Expenses					20	0	0		
								200	0	0
„ Balance carried down								157	13	4
								£2,881	12	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Balance brought down, being Surplus for year 1905-6	157	13	4
	£157	13	4
To Balance brought down, being nett surplus to 31st July, 1906	84	3	9

		£	*s.*	*d.*	
By Deficit to 31st July, 1905, brought forward		73	9	7	
„ Balance carried down		84	3	9	
		£157	13	4	

X.—Other Information.

It has been the principle of the College that no promising student should be excluded from participating in its educational advantages on account of inability to meet the College fees, and the fees have been partially or wholly remitted in special cases, with very satisfactory results.

The regular students of the College are drawn from all classes of society, but evening students consist very largely of apprentices or workmen from the various works in the district.

In addition to the various grades of work conducted in the College itself, considerable assistance has been given to the county councils of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland in the provision of technical education within their administrative counties.

On July 11th, 1906, the New Buildings of the College were formally opened by His Majesty King Edward VII., and addresses were presented to His Majesty by the Governors and Council, the Professors and the Students.

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1881.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The object of the College is primarily to supply higher literary and scientific education for the people of Nottingham over the age of 16 without any distinction of sex and religion. A few students under the age of 16 years are admitted at the discretion of the head of the department in which their work chiefly lies.

The College is incorporated under a Royal Charter, dated August 27th, 1903, and regulated by Statutes approved by the Privy Council.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The ultimate authority is the Court of Governors described in the above Charter. Their authority is to a great extent delegated to a Council, also therein described. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge each nominate two members of the Council.

II.—LAND AND BUILDINGS.

University College occupies a site of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the centre of the city, which was given by the Corporation. The Buildings originally cost 70,000*l.*, but many thousands have been spent on them since.

The following is a description of the various laboratories, class rooms and lecture theatres.

LABORATORIES.

Chemical.

		Students.
2 General laboratories -	accommodating	40 and 19
1 Laboratory for Applied Chemistry	„	30
1 Metallurgical laboratory - -	„	6
1 Special laboratory and photographic room	„	6
Private Research laboratory -	„	4
Balance room and library - -	„	12

These laboratories are fully equipped for instruction in Practical Chemistry in all its branches. Ample stores for chemicals and apparatus are attached, and every provision is made for carrying out original investigations in Pure or Applied Chemistry.

Physical.

Six laboratory rooms for general use, total area about 3,421 square feet, workshop and preparation room 560 square feet, dynamo, battery and accumulator rooms 508 square feet. Three research rooms 903 square feet, lecture theatre 1,200 square feet, lecture room 591 square feet.

There is provision for 150 elementary or 100 advanced students in the physical laboratories. The maximum attendance at one time so far has been 60.

Biological and Geological.

The laboratory is fitted with work benches, and every requisite for carrying on Biological and Geological work, and accommodates 30 students working at the same time. In connection with the laboratory there is a complete equipment in specimens, models and apparatus, as well as a library of text books and works of reference in all branches of Biological and Geological Science to which the students have access.

Engineering.

Mechanical laboratory accommodates	80 Students.
Research „ „	24 „
Testing room accommodates	20 „
Dynamo room „	15 „
Electric laboratory „	30 „

Large room for Heavy Machinery.

Workshops.

Plumbing shop accommodates	16 Students
Foundry and smith's shop accommodates	17 „
Wood-work shop accommodates	36 „
Iron-work „ „	43 „
Lace room „	30 „
Hosiery room „	20 „
Drawing office „	40 „

Lecture Theatres.

The large theatre seats	500
The Chemical theatre seats	150
The Physical theatre seats	110
The Engineering theatre seats	120

These theatres are all furnished with demonstration tables, gas and water, lanterns and lantern screens, and all apparatus, etc., for demonstrating lectures, also electric current for various experimental purposes.

Class Rooms.

Three large class rooms, each seating 100 students.
Six medium class rooms, each seating 40 students.
Eight small class rooms, each seating 20 students.
Nine private rooms for professors and lecturers.
Offices, students' rooms, preparation rooms, etc.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The following are the Departments of instruction :—

(1) *Department of Language and Literature, including the following Subjects.*

History, Literature and Political Economy, Classics and Philosophy, Modern Languages, Education, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and English History, Classics and Drawing.

(2) *Department of Chemistry and Metallurgy.*

(3) *Department of Natural Sciences.*

(4) *Department of Mathematics and Physics.*

(5) *Department of Engineering.*

The Staff consists of ten Professors, one of whom is Principal, and five of whom are Heads of Departments; there are in addition forty-nine Lecturers, Demonstrators, &c.

The whole of the College Staff give Lectures or Classes in the evening as well as the day.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

The College does not grant degrees, but trains for those of the University of London. The title of Associate of University College, Nottingham, is granted to students who have complied with one or other of the following conditions :—

1. Have been for three years regular students at the College, and have during that period reached the intermediate standard of the University of London Examinations.

2. Have satisfactorily attended for three years, and passed the Examinations required by any one of the following systematic Associate Courses, as they are hereinafter defined :— (1) Engineering, (2) Chemistry, Pure or Applied, (3) Day Training College (4) Other courses sanctioned by the Senate.

3. Have complied with the regulations, and passed the Examinations of the Three Years' course required by the Oxford and Cambridge Affiliation Scheme.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees obtained.*

The following Degrees have been gained by students :

	1905–6.	1906–7.
B.A. London.	3	3
B.Sc. „	10	13
	(3 with Hons.)	(5 with Hons.)

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

Provision is made for preparing graduates for the higher degrees of the University of London (M.A.; D.Lit.; D. Sc.); also for Post-graduate Research Work in Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Physics, Engineering and Psychology. Assistance is also given to graduates writing Theses in French, and Philosophy.

(e) *Length of session.*

The College Session consists of three Terms each of eleven weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

During the past session Mr. P. H. Wicksteed, M.A., has delivered a Course of Lectures and Classes on Dante in connection with the Cambridge University Extension Scheme, and Mr. Ernest Foxwell, M.A., two Courses of Lectures and Classes on Japan of To-day.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

In the last Session there were 499 Day Students and 1,955 Evening Students. As 134 attended both Day and Evening Classes, there were 2,320 individual students, of whom 584 were women.

The number under sixteen is extremely small, and is practically confined to Evening Students.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

We have no particulars as to the previous education of students. Practically all Day Students have attended a Secondary School and a large number of the Evening Students also.

The great bulk of the students are drawn from within thirty miles of Nottingham. Not more than thirty or forty come from beyond that limit. Occasionally a foreign student or foreigners living in the city join the classes, principally the evening ones.

(2) *Studies.*

	Men.	Women.
(1) Number who have received instruction for twenty-five hours or under - - - - - -	499	198
(2) More than twenty-five hours and less than 125 - - - - -	940	249
(3) More than 125 hours and less than 500 - - - - - - -	129	24
(4) Over 500 hours - - - - -	168	113
	1,736*	584*

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

The Council have hitherto made no provision for the residence of students, and cannot estimate the cost of living for those living at home or in apartments. Many of the students are very poor, and get their board and lodging at sums varying from 14*s.* a week and upwards.

* These numbers include respectively sixty-two men and eighty women students in training under the Regulations of the Board for the Training of Teachers.

The Council are opening a Hostel for men in September in connection with the Day Training College.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

Since the foundation of the College there has been a vigorous Students' Association. The Council of the College provide a field for cricket, football, and hockey. The tennis grounds, where there are eleven courts, are lent by the Court of Governors for an acknowledgment of £10 a year in consideration of the amount spent in laying out the grounds There are cricket, football, tennis, two hockey (men and women's), swimming and boating clubs, a college magazine and various societies.

V.—Fees.

The Fees are very varied. For the London Matriculation Course, 3*l.* per term. Inter-Science, Prelim. Scientific and Engineering, 6*l.* per term.

Chemical Course, full time, 7*l.* per term. These are the only composition fees. Class fees vary. In Languages, 10*s.* 6*d.* for one hour weekly (per term), 15*s.* two hours, 20*s.* three hours, etc.

In Laboratories they vary considerably. In Chemistry, 40*s.* for six hours per week, 5*s.* per hour afterwards.

Physics, 15*s.* for three hours weekly, 25*s.* six hours, and 3*s.* per hour afterwards. Natural Sciences same as Physics.

In the Evening Classes the Lectures average 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour per term. Laboratories, 10*s.* per Session (two hours weekly).

VI. Scholarships and Exhibitions.

During the past Session the sum of 786*l.* has been given in Scholarships besides 59*l.* in prizes; 75*l.* was also given out of the Day Training College Funds in Scholarships to Third Year students. The Scholarships, &c., are generally held for three years, occasionally for four. The following are the particulars:—

Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions of the value from 8*l.* to 15*l.* a year, and Scholarships of the value of 10*l.* to 30*l.* a year may be held conjointly. Scholarships are awarded on merit, but Exhibitions are confined to candidates needing pecuniary help to pursue their studies, and among such candidates a preference is given to Nottingham students. Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded in September on the results of the following:—

(1) London Matriculation.
(2) London Intermediate Arts and Science.
(3) College Sessional Examinations.
(4) College work done by Evening Students in the previous Session.
(5) Examinations held during the previous year and accepted by the University of London as alternative for Matriculation

Scholars and Exhibitioners must follow a course of study approved by the Principal or by one of the Heads of Departments. Scholarships and Exhibitions can be renewed annually, or can be forfeited at any time for misconduct or want of diligence.

The awards, renewals, and forfeitures are at the absolute discretion of the Council.

Post-Graduate and Research Scholarships.

Three Post-Graduate Scholarships have been awarded for the Session 1906–7, two of 45*l.* and one of 30*l.* Two more are offered in September and December of 50*l.* In all these Post-Graduate Scholarships free admission to Lectures and Laboratories is given in addition.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

The College prepares for the degrees of the London University and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.

It has no direct relations with the Local Education Authority and is quite independent of them.

There is a Day Training Department in connection with the Board of Education, Whitehall. Many of the Evening Classes follow the syllabuses of the Board of Education, South Kensington.

VIII.—Finance.

A.—*Abstract of capital account.*

	£
1876.—Anonymous donor, to found University College (this brings in 400*l.* per annum, guaranteed by the Corporation of Nottingham) - - - - -	10,000
1877.—Site for College Buildings, given by the Corporation of Nottingham, value -	10,000
1878 to 1881.—Cost of College Buildings and fittings, paid for by the Corporation of Nottingham - - - - -	50,000
1880.—Gift by the late Viscountess Ossington to found scholarship - - - -	300
1884.—Private subscriptions towards furnishing fund - - - - - -	757
„ Drapers' Company, towards furnishing Engineering workshops - - -	200
„ J. A. Jacoby, Esq., M.P., towards furnishing Engineering workshops -	800
1890.—Cooper's devisees, towards extension of Scientific laboratories and Engineering workshops - - - - -	5,000

	£
1891.—The Drapers' Company, towards extension of Scientific laboratories and Engineering workshops - - -	3,000
„ The Corporation of Nottingham, towards extension of Scientific laboratories and Engineering workshops -	9,367
1891.—The late Henry Heymann - - -	1,000
1892.—From Customs and Excise Act, 1890, for Buildings - - - - - -	3,200
1895.—Corporation of Nottingham - -	7,585
1897–8.—Corporation of Nottingham for new lavatories - - - - -	1,023
1901.—Corporation of Nottingham for Engineering schools - - - -	1,303
1903.—Corporation of Nottingham towards new Physical laboratory - - -	272
	£103,807

In addition to the above capital sums, subscriptions have been given by the Drapers' Company, the late Samuel Morley, Colonel Seely, and other gentlemen towards the starting and working of special classes, prizes, etc. These gifts have amounted to nearly £5,000 between 1881 and the present date.

B.—*Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending March 31st, 1907.*

	£	s.	d.
To Brought Forward	4,921	18	4
,, Grant from City Council	4,340	0	0
,, Interest on gift from anonymous donor	400	0	0
,, Government Grant	5,800	0	0
,, Scholarships and Superannuation, &c.	750	0	0
,, Class and Lecture Fees	2,579	17	9
,, Contributions and Fees for Examinations	238	2	9
,, Government Grant for Evening Classes	599	8	6
,, Notts County Council for P.T. and Mining Classes	77	6	8
,, Contributions to Prizes and Scholarships	36	5	0
,, Customs and Excise Contributions	3,290	5	6
,, Day Training College Account Transfer for Services of Professors and Lecturers	867	4	8
,, Day Training College Establishment Charges	100	0	0
,, Testing Fees	59	11	11
,, Cooper's Bequest Account	86	10	4
,, Share of Establishment Charges from Library and Museum	1,000	0	0
,, Sundry Receipts	82	12	2
,, Subscriptions	55	0	0
,, Sale of Material, Old Machinery, &c.	121	8	10
	£25,405	12	5

	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	12,598	16	6
,, Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	420	2	5
,, Furniture, Fittings, and Repairs	473	8	5
,, Chemicals, Books, Apparatus, &c.	2,418	9	1
,, Examination Expenses	165	0	3
,, Scholarships and Prizes	845	13	5
,, Carriage and Travelling Expenses	56	13	5
,, Auditors' Fees	10	10	0
,, Electric Light, Gas, Fuel, &c.	952	8	0
,, Painting, Decorating, Cleaning, &c.	332	19	0
,, Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	572	17	10
,, Popular Lectures	49	9	9
,, Postages	25	0	0
,, Cambridge Extension Lectures	193	10	0
,, Extension of Chemical Laboratory and new Woodwork Shop	345	2	1
,, Superannuation Fund	1,000	0	0
,, Fitting up Hostel	802	5	3
,, Sundries	74	13	2
	21,336	18	7
,, Balance in hand	4,068	13	10
	£25,405	12	5

Receipts and Expenditure, Day Training College, for Year ending March 31st, 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Government Grant, 3rd Instalment 1905-6	1,758	0	0			
„ „ 1st „ 1906-7	1,262	0	0			
„ „ 2nd „ „	1,262	0	0			
Science Grant	429	0	0			
Entrance Fees	690	0	0			
				5,401	0	0
				£5,401	0	0

	£	s.	d.
By Grants to King's Scholars	2,573	0	0
„ Salaries of Normal Master and Mistress	1,492	15	0
„ University College Account Transfer for Services of Professors, Lecturers, &c.	867	4	8
„ University College Account Transfer for Establishment Charges	100	0	0
„ Printing, Stationery, and other Expenses of Administration	11	8	3
„ Purchase of Books and Apparatus	73	4	9
„ Furniture and Repairs	6	0	0
„ Medical Examination of Students	28	1	6
„ Grants for Superintending Students in Practising Schools	110	0	0
„ Day Training Scholarships	75	0	0
„ Travelling Expenses, &c.	19	19	8
„ Hire of Hall	30	0	0
„ Sundries	14	6	2
	£5,401	0	0

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING.

I. Preliminary.

University College, Reading, is the outcome of a movement inaugurated in 1860, when Art Classes in connexion with the Science and Art Department were established in West Street, Reading. Ten years later, Science Classes were opened in Vastern Lane, now Blagrave Street; but it was not until 1882 that the Science and the Art Classes were brought under one roof in Valpy Street, in a building erected partly by public subscription. In 1885, University Extension lectures in connexion with the Oxford Delegacy were first delivered in Reading.

The College was established in Reading partly on the initiative of the Governing Body of Christ Church, Oxford, who gave a Studentship (Fellowship) to the first Principal. It was opened in September, 1892, and named "The University Extension College in Conjunction with the Schools of Science and Art, Reading." In the spring of 1893 the title of the institution was changed to "The University Extension College, Reading," the Schools of Science and Art becoming Departments of the College. The University Extension work proper gradually merged into the Literary Department, and a new Department of Agriculture was based on grants from County Councils and the Board of Agriculture.

In 1895 the British Dairy Farmers' Association agreed to move to Reading the Dairy Institute which they had founded at Aylesbury in 1888, and to place it under the control of a Joint Committee representative of the Association and of the University Extension College. Mr. Herbert Sutton erected a building for the reception of the Institute upon a portion of the Vicarage garden at cost of £5,000, and this was opened in the summer of 1896.

The College was incorporated in January, 1896, as a Company limited by guarantee and without power of taking profits.

In 1901 the College was visited by the Commissioners of the Treasury appointed to inspect and report upon the work in Letters and Science of University Colleges. As the outcome of their report, presented to Parliament in 1902, the College was placed upon the list of University Colleges in receipt of the Treasury grant. In August, 1902, the title of the College was therefore changed to University College, Reading.

In 1902 a Department of Horticulture was organised. By the kindness of Mr. Alfred Palmer, the College was enabled to use for Horticultural purposes, a garden, already well stocked and equipped, situated in London Road, Reading. Schemes of instruction for a Diploma and a Certificate in Horticulture were sanctioned by the Oxford and Reading Joint Committee. On June 24th, 1904, the Horticultural Gardens were formally opened by the Earl of Onslow, President of the Board of Agriculture.

In the autumn of 1903 the College purchased Lane End Farm, Shinfield, for the purposes of practical teaching and experimental work in Agriculture. The Farm consists of 141 acres, and is about 2½ miles from the College. New Farm Buildings and Cottages are being erected. The total cost of the Farm and its stocking has been £9,686.

Since 1901, proposals to rebuild the College upon an ampler site steadily acquired force and urgency owing to the growth of the institution. Considerable delay and difficulty, however, arose in connexion with the effort to find a suitable site. In January, 1904, Mr. Alfred Palmer addressed a letter to the Principal in which he offered to present to the College a site of about six acres, centrally situated in London Road, Reading. This generous offer was accepted by the Court of Governors. About £80,000 is required for buildings and other purposes, and of this sum more than £36,000 has been subscribed. Apart from the site the principal donations have been those of Lady Wantage, £10,000; the Right Hon. G. W. Palmer, £10,000; Messrs. Sutton & Sons, £6,000; Mr. J. Herbert Benyon, £3,000; the late Mr. G. Herbert Morrell, M.P., £1,000; and the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., £1,000.

By Easter, 1905, the range of houses on the new site in London Road, formerly known as Portland Place (now the Old Red Building), had been adapted for teaching and administrative purposes. The head-quarters of the College was accordingly moved thither, together with most of the teaching in literary subjects, mathematics, and geography, and the students' common rooms. At the same time the Department of Music was accommodated in the adjacent house (Green Bank), while the Library and Staff common rooms occupied the Acacias Building.

On June 7th, 1905, the foundation stone of the Hall of the new buildings was laid by the late Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, D.C.L., F.R.S. Upon this occasion the Principal of the College read a letter in which the Right Hon. George William Palmer announced his intention of aiding the teaching work of the College with an endowment of £50,000 to be called "the George Palmer Endowment Fund."

On October 27th, 1906, the New Buildings were formally opened by the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.

(a) *Objects of the College.*

To maintain a College for Day and Evening Students, male and female, and to carry on work at Reading or elsewhere, in furtherance of the aims of the College as an institution for the promotion of General, Civic, and Technical Education and Research.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

Under the Articles of Incorporation the College is governed by a Court of Governors, a Council, and an Academic Board. The Council is the chief executive authority, but certain matters are reserved for the Court, and purely academic business is in the hands of the Principal and the Board.

I.—The Court of Governors of the College consists of:—(*a*) The Subscribers to the Memorandum and Articles of Association. (*b*) Ex-Officio Governors, viz., the Visitor of the College, the Principal of the College, and the Mayor of Reading for the time being. (*c*) Life Governors—Every Donor of not less than £50. (*d*) Annual Governors—Every Annual Subscriber of not less than £3. (*e*) Representative Governors—Elected by County Councils, Town Councils and the Corporate Bodies, who elect one Governor for each £50 subscribed annually. (*f*) University Governor—Elected by the University of Oxford. (*g*) Education Committee Governor—Elected by the Reading Education Committee. (*h*) Academic Governors—Every member of the Academic Board.

II.—The Council is the managing body of the College. The ordinary administration of the College is in their hands and they are responsible to the Governors for the ordinary discharge of their functions. The Council consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Principal, the Treasurer, the University Governor, the Reading Education Committee Governor, certain Representative Governors, ten Governors elected by the Court of Governors, and three Governors co-opted by the Council.

III.—The Academic Board consists of the Principal, the University Governor, such of the senior residents and Heads of Departments as may be approved by the Council, and certain members of the Council elected by and from the Council, whose number shall not exceed more than two-fifths of the whole number of the Academic Board.

Their duties are generally to regulate the education and discipline of the College.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The main College Buildings are situated on a site of six acres in the London Road.

The scheme of the new College embraces buildings both old and new. Literary studies are carried on in five houses now converted into a single block. The Department of Music occupies temporarily a house, which hereafter will be demolished to make room for the main gateway and approach. The staff common rooms occupy the ground floor of the Acacias Building, while on the upper floor is the College library with its subsidiary reading and research rooms. In their rear stands that major portion of the range of new buildings with which, for the present, the College has to be content.

The great hall with accommodation for 1,600 people forms the western wing of the College Buildings. Hereafter, when the main front of the College is erected, a range of buildings will connect the hall with the Cloister Buildings, which occupy the eastern and southern portions of the site. For the present, temporary corridors connect the different portions of the College. The Cloister Buildings consist of a series of detached blocks

linked together by an open-air cloister 365 feet long. Here are the Fine Art Studios and Craft workshops; the laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology; the headquarters of the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments; and rooms for teaching Building Construction, Machine Drawing, and various elementary subjects. By the southern boundary of the site will shortly be erected the British Dairy Institute, which works in association with the Agricultural Department.

The London Road site and buildings are the freehold property of the College.

The College also owns the greater part of the land and buildings in Valpy Street, recently vacated, which the Corporation have decided to acquire from the College for the extension of the Municipal Buildings.

Since the establishment of the College in 1892, a sum of over £80,000 has been expended on College Buildings, and their equipment, in addition to the freehold site and two houses in London Road, the gift of Mr. Alfred Palmer.

III. Staff and Educational Work.*

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The teaching work of the College is organised in seven departments:—

(i.) Letters and Science.
(ii.) Agriculture.
(iii.) Horticulture.
(iv.) Fine Art.
(v.) Music.
(vi) Commerce.
(vii.) Evening Classes.

Day Students work under the supervision of tutors.

The principal teaching in Letters and Science is given in connexion with the examinations of London University, but a considerable number of students enter for the Associateship Course and take an examination conducted by the University of Oxford.

The Staff consists of (*a*) the Principal, who is also Lecturer in History.

(*b*). In Letters and Science	17 Lecturers. 3 Assistant Lecturers. 9 Demonstrators and Laboratory Assistants.
(*c*) In Agriculture -	1 Director (also Lecturer in Agriculture). 7 Lecturers. 1 Assistant.

*In July, 1907, certain changes in internal organisation were effected by which (1) there were established a Faculty of Letters and a Faculty of Science, and four Departments, those of Agriculture and Horticulture, Fine Art, Music, and Commerce and Technical subjects; (2) The title of Professor was conferred on twelve members of the Staff.

(*d*) In Horticulture -	1 Director (also Lecturer in Botany).
	2 Instructors.
	1 Assistant Instructor.
(*e*) In Fine Art - -	1 Hon. Director.
	1 Master.
	4 Teachers.
(*f*) In Music - -	1 Director.
	1 Director in Musical Studies (also Lecturer in Harmony).
	16 Teachers.
(*g*) In Commerce and Technical subjects	1 Lecturer.
	5 Teachers.
(*h*) For Pupil Teacher-Classes- - -	4 Teachers.
(*i*) Sub-Librarians -	2.

(b) *Diplomas, etc., granted by the College.*

(*i.*) The Examinations for the Diplomas in Letters and Science are conducted by Examiners appointed by the University of Oxford.

All students entering on the Associateship Course are required to pass an Entrance Examination unless they have been specially exempted therefrom.

The Diploma in Letters or Science is awarded to a student of the College who has

(*a*) passed the Entrance Examination of the College, or been exempted therefrom;

(*b*) attended Full Courses of Instruction during at least two Sessions in at least four of the subjects under Group A and Group B, namely, three of A and one of B, or one of A and three of B, selected with the approval of the Academic Board;

Group A.	*Group B.*
Philosophy.	Mathematics (Applied and Pure).
English Language and Literature.	Physics.
French Language and Literature.	Chemistry.
German Language and Literature.	Botany.
History.	Zoology.
Geography.	Education.
	General Science.*

(*c*) satisfied the Examiners appointed by the University of Oxford in the Examinations held at the end of each year in the selected subjects.

The Diploma (with Distinction) is awarded to a Matriculated Student of the College, who in addition to satisfying the above regulations, has

(*a*) satisfied the Examiners that he or she has attained, in reference to one selected subject, a high standard of merit in two successive examinations.

* "General Science," consists in the first year of a course in Mathematics and Physics; in the second year, *either* a course in Chemistry and Nature Study, with a revision class in Mathematics (during the first two terms), *or* an advanced course in Mathematics including Experimental Mathematics.

(*b*) satisfied the Examiners in one sessional examination in *one* of the prescribed books,* *or* has submitted to the Examiners an Essay of sufficient merit embodying the results of some special practical work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, provided that the subject to which the essay relates be one of the subjects offered by the Candidate in the Associateship Examination, *or* in the case of a student taking Mathematics, has satisfied the Examiners in a special problem paper in Mathematics.

(*ii.*) The diploma courses in Agriculture occupy two (or three) years, and students take the examinations organised by a Joint Committee representing the College, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, and the University of Oxford. An agricultural certificate is awarded on a six months' course (with examination); and there are numerous shorter courses in dairying and poultry keeping. The work of the Department is carried on under the inspection of the Board of Agriculture.

The College Farm of 141 acres is situated at Shinfield, 2½ miles from the College, and the College Poultry Farm is at Theale, five miles from Reading by rail.

(*iii.*) The Department provides two and three year courses of training in practical Horticulture (Diploma Course) for men and women students.

The Diploma Course consists in practical work in the College Garden and on the fruit station and in lectures and laboratory work in the Botanical, Chemical, and Entomological laboratories.

The College Garden is six acres in extent and contains orchard, vegetable, and flower gardens. It is well provided with horticultural buildings, pits, frames, and glass houses, including vineries and peach houses.

The fruit and vegetable station, 12 acres in extent, has been added recently to the Department. Men students, having completed two years of study, may spend their third year on the fruit station studying modern methods of fruit and vegetable cultivation.

(*iv.*) The Groups of Studies undertaken by the Department of Fine Art are:—

I. Drawing and Painting.
II. Architectural Drawing.
III. Wood Carving and Furniture.
IV. Design.
V. Methods of Teaching.

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*The prescribed books for the Session 1905–1906 are (1) "The Republic of Plato" in an English translation; (2) "Shakespeare and his times"; (3) Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader: I—X, XX—XXIII; and an elementary knowledge of Old English.

There is a three years' course for a diploma in Fine Art and shorter courses in connexion with Metal Work, Wood-carving, and Embroidery.

(*v.*) The Department of Music has been established for the purpose of providing instruction in the art and science of Music, at moderate cost to the student, with such advantages of comprehensive curriculum and association of different branches of musical study as can only be found in an organised Music School.

Instruction (both Day and Evening) is given in the following subjects:—Singing, Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Harmony, Counterpoint, and Composition. Instruction in other subjects is provided when necessary.

(*vi.*) The Certificate in Commerce is awarded to a student of the College who has

(*a*) passed the College Entrance Examination or been exempted therefrom;

(*b*) attended the required course of instruction during at least one Session and passed the examination prescribed in connexion with the following subjects:—

English Subjects, French, Drawing, Geography, Mathematics, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Office Work.

In order to gain the Certificate it is necessary to pass in every subject. Any candidate may also offer Chemistry, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and if such candidate satisfies the Examiner in respect of any of these subjects the fact will be recorded on the Certificate.

Students may, with the permission of the organising Tutor, follow additional courses of instruction in certain subjects, *e.g.*, Physics, Electricity, German, Building Construction, Surveying, Machine Construction.

Special arrangements for teaching Spanish will be made if necessary.

The object of the course of instruction in connexion with the Certificate in Commerce is to provide practical and systematic preparation during a College year of 36 weeks for students who intend to adopt a business career.

(*vii.*) The Evening Classes are intended primarily for those who during the day time are occupied in earning their living.

The scheme of Evening Classes includes instruction in about forty different subjects, comprising:—Languages, Literature, Science, Drawing, Music, Crafts, and Commercial and Technical Subjects. They have been selected so as to meet as far as possible the express needs and wishes of students. In addition to matters of general education, it will be found that teaching is provided in the special subjects, a knowledge of which is now indispensable in professional, business, or other callings.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The following Degrees and Distinctions have been obtained by students :—

Year.	Intermediate Arts.		Intermediate Science and Preliminary Science.	B.A.		B.Sc.	
	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.	Hons.
1904–5	2	2	4	1	—	1	2
1905–6	7	1	6	2	4	2	—

One student gained an Open Scholarship in Psychology and Logic awarded by the University of London.

The following is a summary of other principal examination results :

Six passes in the Matriculation Examination of London University.

Four certificates in Agriculture (six months' course). } Oxford and Reading Joint Committee.
Three certificates in Horticulture. }
Five certificates in the terminal course in Aviculture. }

Two certificates in Commerce (College Course).

Four national diplomas in Dairying, National Agricultural Examination Board.

Four diplomas with silver medals for proficiency in the science and practice of Dairy Farming and Dairying. } British Dairy Farmers' Association.
One teacher's certificate in Dairying. }
Seven certificates in Butter-making and Cheese-making. }
Four certificates in Butter-making. }
One certificate in Cheese-making. }

Sixteen certificates in the five weeks' course in Aviculture.

Nine certificates, Royal Horticultural Society (one student being placed 2nd, in the First Class and being awarded a scholarship of £25 per annum for two years, other students being placed 5th and 8th in the First Class respectively).

One pass in the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects (diploma of A.R.I.B.A.)

Four prizes awarded by the Board of Education, South Kensington. (King's Prize for Painting from Still Life, bronze medal for Building Construction, national book prize for Architectural Design, national book prize for Design).

Five certificates in the advanced stages of commercial subjects, Society of Arts, one student being awarded the Society's silver medal and first prize of £3 for Précis-writing).

Two bronze medals (second and fourth respectively) with the Needlemakers' Company's second prize of £2 for Plain Needlework. } City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.
Two passes in Carpentry and Joinery, Honours grade. }
One pass in Boilermakers' Work, Honours grade. }
Two passes in Builders' Quantities, Honours grade, one student being awarded the Skinners' Company's Prize of £3, and a silver medal in the same subject. }

One diploma of Associate in Pianoforte and the Art of Teaching, Trinity College, London.

In the Certificate Examination, 1905 (Board of Education), for third year students in training, 6 students passed, of whom 3 were placed in the First Class in Part I. and 4 in the First Class in Part II. In the Certificate Examination, 1905, for second year students in training, 42 students passed, of whom 21 were placed in the First Class in Part I. and 33 in the First Class in Part II.

In the final College Examination for second year students in training, July 1906, 45 students passed, of whom 27 were placed in the First Class.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

During the year under review post-graduate study was not specially organised. A portion of the special Treasury Grant of 1906–7 has been appropriated to research work, in which several students of post-graduate rank are taking part.

(e) *Length of session.*

The College Session consists of three terms each of ten weeks duration.

In Commerce the Session is extended to 36 weeks and in Horticulture to 40 weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

University Extension Lectures for the general public are organised.

A movement, regarded with sympathetic interest by the College, resulted in the formation at the end of 1904 of an Association for the advancement of the higher education of the working classes in Reading. This Association was the outcome of a conference at which the Principal of the College and other members of the Academic Board were present. The Principal is *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee of the Association. The Association is entirely independent of the College, but it officially recognises as one of its aims "the encouraging and supporting, so far as it is able, the work of evening classes held at the University College." Some of its meetings have been held within the College, and several members of the staff have accepted the invitation of the Association to lecture to its members.

IV.—Students.

(1.) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

All Day Students, with the exception of a small number attending for practical instruction in Music, are 16 years old or more.

A small proportion of Evening Students are under 16 years of age.

Day Students, 1905–6.

Men - - -	221*
Women - -	428*
	649*

Evening Students.

Men - - -	422
Women - -	369
	791

Total number of Day and Evening Students - 1,440

* These numbers include respectively 35 men and 63 women, *i.e.*, 98 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students*

The majority of students taking degree courses have received their education at Secondary Schools, except the Students in Training who, as a rule have attended a Primary School, and subsequently a Pupil Teacher Centre.

Students taking Agricultural and Horticultural Courses have in most cases attended either a good Secondary School or one of the Public Schools. In a few cases these Courses are taken by University Graduates.

All the Evening Students are drawn from within a radius of 30 miles, and about 500 Day Students are drawn from this area, whilst about 134 are drawn from places outside the 30 mile radius.

(2.) *Studies.*

Day Students.

(i.)	Under	25	hours	177†
(ii.)	„	125	„	125†
(iii.)	„	500	„	79†
(iv.)	Over	500	„	268†
				649

Evening Students.

Under	25	hours	331†
„	125	„	307†
„	500	„	153†
			791

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

The cost of Board and Lodging is from £1 1*s.* 0*d.* to £1 10*s.* 0*d.* per week, and this sum is paid by students, both men and women, whether they reside in the College Hostels or in Licensed Lodgings.

At the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1908, the new Hall of Residence for men students will be opened.

The Hall is the gift of Lady Wantage, one of the Vice-Presidents of the College, and is to be called Wantage Hall. It is situated on the southern outskirts of Reading, on high ground, timbered with elm and chestnut, overlooking the Thames valley. The site is a few minutes' walk from the College and from the Athletic ground and is on the road between the College and the College Farm.

The building is of a collegiate character and quadrangular in form. On the south side is a gateway tower with an oriel window. On the north side of the quadrangle are the Common Rooms, and above them the Dining Hall (50 feet by 30 feet) with oak floor and panelling, and oak open roof. The students' quarters are arranged in sets on the east and west sides. Every student has his own private study bedroom, and each set of five

† Approximately.

rooms has the use of a large lavatory chamber containing private lockers, private lavatories, hot and cold baths, shower baths, etc. Accommodation is provided for seventy-seven students. Rooms are also provided for the member of Staff entrusted with the management of the Hall, and for other members of Staff who will reside there.

The St. George's Hostel and St. Andrew's Hostel contain accommodation for about 100 women students, and are provided with studies, common rooms, and dining rooms. Each student has a cubicle bedroom, and there are some separate study bedrooms. There are bathrooms, and the sanitary arrangements are in thorough order. The dietary of the hostels is under medical inspection. The hostels have been duly inspected by the Captain of the Fire Brigade of the County Borough of Reading. They have good gardens and provide accommodation for bicycles.

St. George's Hostel is situated in Shinfield Road. St. Andrew's Hostel is situated in London Road.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

There are Societies and Clubs in connexion with the College for the encouragement of Fine Art, Literature and History, Natural Science, Agriculture, Modern Languages, Athletics, Debate, and Music. A Troop of the Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry is composed of College Students. A Magazine, conducted by a committee of students, is published terminally. An Old Students' Association was formed in 1901, and a gathering is held annually at Whitsuntide.

A Students' Handbook is published annually.

(V.) Fees.

Registration fee, payable by each student at the commencement of each Session, one shilling.

Letters and Science—	One Term.	One Session. (Three Terms.)	One Session. (Reduced).*
Associateship Course	£9	£18	£13 10s.
London University :—			
Matriculation	7	14	10 10
Intermediate Arts „ Science Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) B.A. B.Sc.	9	18	13 10
First Examination Conjoint Board	9	18	13 10
First Examination Conjoint Board (Chemistry and Physics only)	5	10	7 10
Course for Pharmaceutical Students	9	18	13 10
Associateship Course in Commerce	7	14	10 10
Education Course (Primary Division)	£10 Entrance Fee—£5 per annum for 2nd and 3rd years.		

* If, prior to admission to the College, a student (or his or her parent or guardian) has resided for twelve months within the administrative County Borough of Reading, he (or she) will be entitled to a reduction in sessional Fees.

Fine Art.

	One Term.	One Session (Three Terms).	One Session (Reduced).
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
The (Diploma of Associateship) Full Course - -	7 0	14 0	10 10
Four Days a week - -	5 0	10 0	—
Three ,, - -	4 0	8 0	—
Two ,, - -	2 10	5 0	—
One ,, - -	1 10	3 0	—

Commerce.

	One Term.	One Session (Three Terms).	One Session (Reduced).
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Associateship Course -	7 0	14 0	10 10

Music.

Fees vary according to the Teacher and Subject selected.

Agriculture.

	One Term.	One Session (Three Terms).	One Session (Reduced).
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Diploma in Agriculture -	*9 0	*18 0	*13 10
Diploma in Dairying -	*8 0	*16 0	*12 0
Certificate in Dairying -	Three Terms	£ s. 20 0	£ s. 17 0
Certificate in Agriculture	Two Terms	£ s. *12 0	£ s. *9 0

Poultry Keeping.

Short Courses (Five Weeks)	*Fee* £ 5 0 0
Terminal Courses (Ten Weeks)	,, 10 0 0

Practical Work Only.

Certificate in Aviculture Course (One Year)	*Fee* £32 10 0
Seven Weeks' Course	,, 7 0 0
Six Months' Course	,, 20 0 0†
Twelve Months' Course	,, 25 0 0†

* These Fees do not include the Charges for practical instruction at the British Dairy Institute, or for Aviculture.

† Students desirous of attending the Lectures given in connexion with either the Short Course or the Terminal Course, must pay an additional fee of £2 10*s.* for the former and £5 for the latter.

Horticulture.

Tuition for the Full Session of 40 weeks, including Practical Work at the Gardens:

To students from the County Borough of Reading and from the Counties of Berks, Bucks, Dorset and Oxford	£18	0	0
To other students	24	0	0
Terminal Fee *for a Course of Ten Weeks'* Instruction	10	10	0
Short Courses (Five Weeks' Instruction)	7	7	0
For the Course of Instruction given on Saturday Afternoons to Fully Certificated Teachers in Primary Schools. 24 Saturdays. (Autumn and Spring Terms)	4	4	0
For Course of Ten Lectures and Demonstrations in Bee-keeping given in the Spring or early Summer	1	1	0

VI.—Scholarships and Exhibitions.

There are no Fellowships.

The Scholarships and Prizes at the College are thus classified:

(*i.*) Student Appointments, including Sub-Librarians, Demonstrators and Student Teachers.

(*ii.*) Scholarships and Exhibitions, releasing the holder from payment of College fees wholly, or in part; *or* contributing towards the cost of his or her maintenance while at the College; *or* contributing towards the cost of an approved course of study elsewhere than at the College.

(*iii.*) Prizes, in the form of books or instruments.

All awards (except in the case of County Council Scholarships) are made by the Tutorial Committee of the Academic Board. In making their awards the Committee may take other circumstances into consideration besides examination results.

No Student Appointment, Scholarship or Exhibition may be held by the same student for more than three years; and no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Prize may be awarded more than once to the same student, nor will more than one Scholarship, Exhibition, or Prize be awarded in any one Session to the same student in the same subject.

VII.—Relations with Other Bodies.

By Decree of Convocation dated 21st February, 1899, the College was affiliated to the University of Oxford.

The College works in friendly co-operation with the Education Committees of the County Borough of Reading, and of the Counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxford, Dorset and Hants, and with the British Dairy Farmers' Association.

The Principal of the College is a member of the Education Committees of Reading, Berks and Hants.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal Horticultural Society have representation on the Oxford and Reading Joint Committee.

The College is recognised by the Board of Education as a Day Training College, and by the Board of Agriculture as one of its Collegiate Centres.

VIII.—FINANCE.

Dr. A.—*Balance Sheet, September 30th, 1906.* *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The George Palmer Endowment Fund—invested as per contra				50,057	0	0
Mackinder Essay Prize Fund, as per last Balance Sheet				150	0	0
Ditto—Unexpended Interest				2	11	6
Donations from Life Governors—held in trust, as per last Balance Sheet	100	0	0			
Ditto—received during the year... ...	100	0	0			
				200	0	0
Grant from the Hants County Council as per last Balance Sheet				1,000	0	0
Treasury Grant (Library), as per last Balance Sheet				500	0	0
Donations made to the College from 1892 to 1904 (other than Donations to the New Building Fund), as per last Balance Sheet				21,112	12	7
Donations in respect of New Buildings Fund (including interest), as per last Balance Sheet	29,609	5	2			
Donations received during the year ...	5,266	11	4			
Interest on ditto	123	13	7			
				34,999	10	1
Mortgage on the Security of the College Land and Buildings in Valpy Street and St. Lawrence's Churchyard				7,500	0	0
Lloyds' Bank, Limited—Overdraft				17,807	0	7
Sundry Reserve Accounts				1,483	12	10
Revenue Account—Balance at credit thereof	251	11	3			
Lane End Farm—Balance	240	3	6			
				491	14	9

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under the Deed of Gift bearing date the 20th July, 1905, Mr. George William Palmer transferred to the College the following securities to form the Trust Fund, viz. :—						
	Amount of Stock					
Corporation of London 3 per cent. Debenture Stock	12,000	0	0			
Reading Corporation 3½ per cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock	11,000	0	0			
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Rent Charge Stock	6,000	0	0			
Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	10,000	0	0			
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	3,500	0	0			
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,000	0	0			
	£44,500	0	0			
Market value on July 7th, 1905, as per last account...				50,057	0	0
£150 Four per cent. Debenture Stock, Reading Gas Company (Mackinder Prize Essay Fund)				150	0	0
The Hospitium Building and Land held under two Leases from the Council of the County Borough of Reading at a nominal rent of £1 a year. The larger portion of this property is leased to the College for 999 years from 1896				*Not Valued.*		
Freehold and Leasehold Property at Valpy Street, including additions and alterations at cost, as per last Balance Sheet... ...	22,414	12	10			
One Moiety of Umpire's Fee for Award ...	47	10	0			

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The London Road Site together with the two houses—the Acacias and Green Bank—the gift of Mr. Alfred Palmer		*Not Valued.*
Cost of Portland Place Property and Alteration, as per last Balance Sheet	6,440 0 9	
Additions during the year	651 2 5	
		7,091 3 2
Expenditure on account of College Hall and Cloister Buildings, as per last Balance Sheet	2,643 18 8	
Further Payments during the year ...	26,506 12 4	
		29,150 11 0
College Farm, Shinfield, as per last Balance Sheet	6,238 8 4	
Payments on account of New Buildings during the year	1,703 12 0	
		7,942 0 4
College Farm—Live and Dead Stock, as per Valuation		1,270 6 6
Cost of Buildings at College Poultry Farm, Theale	190 13 6	
Additions during the year	102 2 7	
		292 16 1
Cost of Furniture, Apparatus and Books, as per last Balance Sheet	4,451 14 4	
Additions during the year (*less* Sale of Old Furniture)	491 18 8	
		4,942 13 0
N.B.—Considerable Gifts of Scientific Apparatus and Books		*Not Valued.*
Expenditure incurred in the Establishment and foundations of the College, as per last Balance Sheet...	7,118 16 5	
Add Accumulated Deficits on Revenue Account from 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1905	4,825 13 0	
		11,944 9 5
		£135,304 2 4
£135,304 2 4		

B.—*Income and Expenditure (Revenue) for the Year ended 30th September, 1906.*

INCOME.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees Paid by Students—		
Registration	71 15 0	
Letters and Science (including Maintenance)	4,326 10 11	
Agriculture (including Maintenance) ...	1,352 11 9	
Horticulture (including Maintenance) ...	1,024 14 3	
Fine and Applied Art (including Maintenance)	335 8 6	
Music (including Maintenance)	960 19 8	
Examination Fees	263 5 6	
Total Fees		8,335 5 7
Board of Education—		
For Science Instruction		738 4 6
For Art Instruction		494 0 0
For Art Student Teachers		30 0 0
Students in Training (including Maintenance)		3,115 0 0
		12,712 10 1
Less Cost of Students' Maintenance ...		4,266 15 0
Total Net Tuition Fees and Capitation Grants		8,445 15 1
The George Palmer Endowment Fund—		
Interest and Dividends on Investments		1,581 15 0
Board of Agriculture	1,000 0 0	
Less transferred to Farm Account ...	200 0 0	
		800 0 0
Treasury Grant—		
General		3,400 0 0
For Books and Scientific Apparatus, &c.		825 0 0
Transfer from Capital Account (for Library)		30 0 0

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stipends, Fixed	10,051 9 0	
„ Variable, Music	776 19 8	
„ „ Poultry Farm	234 14 3	
Total Stipends		11,063 2 11
Cost of Examinations		334 12 10
Prizes and Scholarships		456 13 0
Reading Education Committee for use of Practising Schools		24 0 0
Reading Y.M.C.A. for use of Gymnasium and Instructor		33 10 0
Students travelling to and from College Poultry Farm, Theale		13 19 5
General Administration—		
Interest on Mortgage of Valpy Street Property		225 0 0
Rents—Corporation of Reading		1 0 0
„ Churchwardens of St. Lawrence ...		0 5 0
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance		743 4 5
Wages of College Servants		422 12 5
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising ...		677 4 9
Fuel and Light		260 19 8
Repairs		56 17 2
Travelling, including expenses in connection with external work in Contributing Counties		120 1 6
Postages, Telegrams, and Telephones ...		171 3 8
Auditor's Fee		21 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses		158 9 8
Travelling Expenses of Teachers' under Berks Education Committee		121 10 7
British Dairy Institute—		

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Berks Education Committee—				One Moiety of deficit				120	0	0
Repayment of Travelling Expenses as per contra				Fees of Scholars				94	5	0
	121	10	7	Goods purchased for re-sale to Students ...				255	3	0
British Dairy Institute—				Laboratory and Studio Expenses—						
For Scientific Instruction	100	0	0	General				532	2	8
For Rent	120	0	0	* Cost of Books and Apparatus purchased from Treasury Grant				376	7	6
Goods sold to Students	278	17	10	Reading Education Committee for Pupil Teacher Grant *as per contra*				567	0	0
New Fund (Fifth and last instalment of Guarantee Fund which has now expired)	905	0	0	Department of Horticulture—						
The Acacias—				Garden and Fruit Station				1,280	7	6
Rent of Stabling	27	6	8	Sums specially reserved by Resolution of Council—						
Pupil Teacher Grant	567	0	0	Department of Music for Scholarships ...	250	0	0			
Horticultural Department—				Students' Handbook and Old Students' Roll	50	0	0			
Sale of Produce	406	7	7	Research Work	100	0	0			
Co-operating County Councils—				Scholarships (Letters and Science) ...	300	0	0			
Reading	1,100	0	0	Staff Pension Fund	200	0	0			
Berks	450	0	0	Treasury Grant for Books, Scientific Apparatus, &c.	583	12	10			
Bucks	100	0	0					1,483	12	10
Dorset	75	0	0							
Oxford	200	0	0	Balance carried to Balance Sheet				251	11	3
Donations for Prizes	48	7	0							
Governors' Subscriptions	283	17	0							
TOTAL	19,865	16	9	TOTAL				19,865	16	9

* This expenditure is from the special Treasury Grant which must not be applied to general purposes.

HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

SOUTHAMPTON.

FOUNDED 1850.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

The Hartley Institution (now the Hartley University College), Southampton, regulated by a scheme of the Board of Education of 23rd September, 1902, made under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894, and the Board of Education Act, 1899, and the Board of Education (Powers) Orders in Council, 1900 to 1902, was founded in 1850 by will of Henry Robinson Hartley, and was opened by Lord Palmerston in 1862.

The chief educational work undertaken by the Institution during the first nine years of its existence consisted in preparing students for the Army and Civil Service. In 1871 this part of the work of the College was abandoned. Class-rooms were built for the teaching of Science and Fine Art, and the energies of the teaching staff were devoted, almost exclusively, to the preparation of students for the examinations conducted by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

In 1896 the Institution was re-organised and a Principal and a number of Lecturers competent to undertake teaching of a University character were appointed.

During the following five years (1896–1901) the amount of advanced work done in the Institution steadily increased, and as the outcome of the report made by the Commissioners appointed by the Treasury in 1901 the College was placed upon the list of University Colleges and awarded a Treasury grant of 1,000*l.* a year, subsequently increased to 3,400*l.* a year. The development and progress of the College since that date has been highly satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that the College will in time become a very important educational centre.

(a) *Objects of the College.*

The trusts and objects of the College are the provision of a liberal education and such instruction as may enable residents in the County Borough of Southampton, and in the Administrative Counties of Southampton, the Isle of Wight, Dorset and Wilts, and the County Boroughs of Portsmouth and Bournemouth and others, to qualify for Degrees at any Universities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the giving of such legal, medical, technical, or other instruction as may be of service in professional, commercial, or industrial life; the spread of higher education by providing instruction in the form of lectures, combined with class teaching and examinations at

such places and in such subjects as shall be determined from time to time by Statutes of the College, and generally the promotion and increase of knowledge.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The Court of Governors is the Governing Body of the College, and has power to make from time to time Statutes for the convening and regulation of the proceedings of the Court of Governors, of the Council, of the Senate, and of their respective Committees, and for regulating all matters connected with the government and administration of the College, and to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Foundation Ordinance or in the Statutes of the College.

The Council is the Executive Body and manages the financial and ordinary business of the College and controls the Principal and the Senate.

The Principal is the Chief Executive Officer, responsible to the Council for the whole internal organisation and management of the College.

The Senate, with the approval of the Council, frames regulations on education and discipline.

(*a*) The Court of Governors consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the Council of the College, Life Governors (donors of £100 and upwards), Annual Governors (donors of £5 per annum), the Governor of the Isle of Wight, the Lords Lieutenant, Members of Parliament, Chairmen of County Councils, and Mayors of County Boroughs in the Counties of Southampton (including the Isle of Wight), Wilts, and Dorset*; the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford ; the Warden and the Head Master of Winchester College ; the Principal of the College; the President of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce ; the Principal Medical Officer of Netley Hospital and 129 representative members.

(*b*) The Council consists of the President ; the two Vice-Presidents ; the Treasurer, and the Principal—*ex-officio*. Three members appointed by the President of the Board of Education ; one by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford ; one by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge ; one by the Senate of the University of London ; one by the Masters of Winchester College ; one by the Court of Governors from past students of the College who have graduated at some University in the United Kingdom ; ten by the County Borough Council of Southampton ; two each by the County Councils of the "four Counties"; one by each of the Councils of the County Boroughs in the "four Counties"; fifteen by the Court of Governors from amongst its own members, and two members of the Senate.

(*c*) The Senate consists of the Principal, the Professors, and such members of the Teaching Staff as the Council may from time to time determine.

* Hereinafter referred to as the "four counties,"

II.—Land and Buildings.

The buildings occupied for the purposes of the College consist of :—

(1) The main building in High Street.

(2) Two blocks of buildings in Back of the Walls and Lower Canal Walk.

These buildings and sites are freehold.

The main building consists of the Library, which is used as a Reading Room, Museum, Biological Laboratory, large Lecture Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory, Eleven Lecture and Class Rooms, two Common Rooms, Council Room, Principal's Room, College Office, Cellars, &c.

The two blocks of buildings at the rear of the main building consist of Physical Lecture Theatre, Drawing Office, Electrical Laboratory, Woodwork Shop, Plumbers' Workshop, Smiths' Workshop, and Engineering Laboratory.

With a view to building extension the Court of Governors have recently acquired two business premises adjoining the College on the South side at a cost of £5,100.

(3) Two Halls of Residence (Leasehold) with accommodation for 60 Women Students.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

Day Classes in Arts and Science.
" " for Medical and Dental Students.
" " in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Day Training Department.
Evening Classes.

The day Teaching Staff consists of a Principal, nine Professors, fifteen Lecturers and Demonstrators, an Instructress in Art and six occasional teachers.

The Staff of the Evening Classes includes the permanent Day Staff with seventeen additional teachers.

Evening Classes are held in Pure Science Subjects, Applied Science Subjects, Trade Subjects, Commercial Subjects, Matriculation Subjects, Intermediate and Final Arts Subjects, M.A. Subjects, Intermediate Science Subjects, Certificate Classes for Acting Teachers, Art Subjects, &c.

All day students are required by Statutes of the College to be over 16 years of age. Evening students must be over 15 years of age.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

Certificates are awarded for Three Year Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, for Two Year Day Training Courses (in three divisions), and for Two Year Courses in Advanced Education and Swedish Drill.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

Year.	Intermediate University of London.				Inter-mediate.		Final. University of London				B.Sc. Engineering.	M.A.	Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.	Sch'ships at Med'l Sch'ls.	Sch'ships at Oxf'd & Camb.
	Arts.		Science and Preliminary Scientific.		Economics.	Engineering.	B.A.		B.Sc.						
	Pass	Hons	Pass	Hons.			Pass	Hons	Pass	Hons					
1905-1906	1*		14*	2	2	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	1
1906-1907	9*	1	14*	–	–	1	2	2	3	1	–	1	-	1	2

The following degrees have been gained by former students during the last five years : D.Sc. 1 ; B.Sc. 3 ; B.A. 1.

Five students of the College have gained Scholarships at the London Medical Schools.

(e) *Length of session.*

The Session is 36 weeks, divided into three terms of about twelve weeks each.

(f) *Extension work.*

University Extension Lectures are given from time to time by the Professors and Lecturers of the College.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

The total number of Day and Evening students who attended the College in the various departments during Session 1906–7 was 682.

* These numbers include, for the year 1905–6, five and, for the year 1906–7, nine students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Day Classes in Arts, Science, and Engineering.

Men	122	
Women	104	
	—	226*

Saturday Morning and Evening Classes.

Men	378	
Women	78	
	—	456
Total number of individual students		682

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

Proportion of Day Students (other than Day Training Students) who have previously attended Secondary Schools	90 %
Proportion of Day Training Students who have previously attended Secondary Schools	25 %
Proportion of Evening Students who have attended Secondary Schools	50 %
Proportion of Day Students resident within a radius of 30 miles	75 %
Proportion of Day Training Students resident within a radius of 30 miles	50 %
Proportion of Evening Students resident within a radius of 30 miles	100 %

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE I.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-Graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-Graduate.
Matriculation	14	—	—	—
Arts	—	15 (7)	5 (1)	3
Science	—	34 (18)	20 (4)	—

(The number of Students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such Students).

TABLE II.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.
Engineering	8	5	5
Day Training	59	59	—

Day Students who have received more than 25 hours, but not more than 125 hours' instruction	15
Number of Evening Students	456

* This number includes 148 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

Women Students reside in the College Hostels or with their parents or guardians.

Men Students reside in registered lodgings or with members of the College Staff or with certain schoolmasters in the neighbourhood.

The charge for Residence at the Women's Hostel is £35 per Session of three terms.

Students in registered lodgings pay from 15*s.* and upwards per week for board and residence.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

The Students' Union is composed of all students who pay the composition fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* (or such other fee as the Central Committee may arrange from time to time). Through the Students' Representative Councils, it exercises control over the Common Rooms, publishes the Students' Handbook, and makes grants to the College Union.

The College Union consists of students and other members of the College who pay the composition fee, or comply with such conditions as the Central Committee may from time to time decide. The Executive body is the Central Committee, which receives grants from the Students' Union, the fees of other members of the College, and outside subscriptions. It finances and controls the Magazine, the Literary and Debating Society, the Choral Society, the Male Voice Party, and the Football, Cricket, Tennis, Boating, and Gymnastic Clubs.

Members of the College who pay the Composition Fee become full members of every club and society controlled by the College Union, and are entitled to receive one copy of each issue (during the academic year for which the fee has been paid) of the "Hartley University College Magazine." Students who pay the Composition Fee are also entitled to full use of the Common Room.

V.—Fees.

Fees payable by students taking definite courses may be compounded as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Composition Fee for any Course of Lecture Classes (Sub-Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, Final B.A. and M.A. Courses)	12	12	0	per Session.
	5	5	0	per Term.
Composition Fee for Courses in Science subjects, including Lecture Classes and Laboratory Work (Intermediate Science and Final B.Sc. Course)	£	*s.*	*d.*	
	15	15	0	per Session.
	6	6	0	per Term.
Composition Fee for Courses for Medical and Dental Students	£	*s.*	*d.*	
	15	15	0	per Session.
	6	6	0	per Term.

	£	s.	d.	
Composition Fee for Courses in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, including Laboratory and Workshop Fees - -	15	15	0	per Session.
	6	6	0	per Term.

	Terminal. £	s.	d.	Sessional. £	s.	d.
Fees for Single Elementary Classes:						
For each Course of Lectures in any one Subject—Two or three hours per week - - - - -	1	11	6	4	4	0
More than three hours per week -	2	2	0	5	5	0

Laboratory Fees.

These fees apply to the Physical, Chemical, and Biological Laboratories, to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory, and to the Mechanical and Engineering Workshop.

For work during the ordinary Laboratory hours specified under each subject the fee is at the rate of £1 1*s.* 0*d.* per term for three hours per week, and £5 5*s.* 0*d.* per term for full time.

NOTE.—Students in the Chemical and Physical Laboratories are required to provide themselves with the usual glass apparatus. This apparatus may be bought, as required, in the Chemical Laboratory at cost price.

Evening Classes Fees.

These fees vary from 5*s.* to 30*s.* per Session.

VI.—FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The following Scholarships and Exhibitions are tenable annually at the College:—

1. Local Scholarships and Exhibitions offered by the County Borough Council of Southampton:
   Two Scholarships of the value of 24*l.* for the first year, 32*l.* for the second year and 34*l.* for the third year.
   Two Scholarships of the value of 24*l.* for the first year and 32*l.* for the second year.
   Four Exhibitions of the value of twelve or fifteen guineas for three years.
2. Hampshire County Council Scholarships:
   Two Senior Scholarships of the value of 30*l.* each per annum with free instruction.
3. Isle of Wight County Council Scholarships:
   Two Senior Scholarships of the value of 25*l.* per annum each with free instruction.
4. Dorset County Council Scholarships:
   Two Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each per annum.
5. Wilts County Council Scholarships:
   Two Scholarships of the value of 50*l.* each per annum.
6. "Thomas Godolphin Rooper" Scholarship:
   One Scholarship of the value of 24*l.* per annum with free instruction.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(a) *Universities, Colleges, Schools, etc.*

Hartley University College is recognised as an Affiliated Institution by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Students of the College proceeding to these Universities are, therefore entitled to claim the privileges of affiliated students provided that they have attended the College for not less than three sessions, and have passed certain examinations.

Affiliated students of the Universities are excused one year's residence, and are admitted to their final examinations and allowed to take their degrees after two years, whereas in ordinary cases three years' residence is required. They are also excused responsions at Oxford and the previous examination at Cambridge.

The College is recognised by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of England as a place of instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Practical Chemistry, and Biology. Medical Students who have passed a recognised preliminary examination, and have entered the College for the study of any of the above subjects, may be registered by the General Medical Council as commencing their Medical Studies.

Students of the College in their second year are eligible for admission as students of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for which they may qualify by passing a special Entrance Examination of the College.

Students intending to qualify for the Marine Engineering Certificate of the Board of Trade will be excused two years' service in Engineering Workshops on producing a Certificate of having attended the full Engineering Course of the College.

Students taking the Third Year Course in Electrical Engineering at the College are eligible for admission as students of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; for this, there is no qualifying Examination, but the election is made by the Council of the Institution upon suitable recommendation.

(b) *Local Education Authorities.*

The College receives grants and fees from:—

(1) Southampton County Borough Council.
(2) Hampshire County Council.
(3) Dorset County Council.
(4) Isle of Wight County Council.
(5) Bournemouth County Borough Council.

The Principal of the College is an *ex-officio* member of the Education Committee of the Southampton County Borough Council and of the Education Committee of the Hampshire County Council.

(c) *Government Departments.*

The following departments of the College are recognised by the Board of Education.

(1) Day Training Department for Men and Women.
(2) Day Technical Classes.
(3) Evening Classes in Science, Art, and Literary subjects.

The College is a local centre for Civil Service Examinations.

The President of the Board of Education appoints three Representative Members of the Court of Governors and three Representative Members of the Council in accordance with the Foundation Ordinance, Clauses 26, 34, and Sub-sections 8 and 1 respectively.

VIII.—Finance.

Investments.

The Investments at present held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on behalf of the College are as follows:—

1. £10,053 19*s.* 0*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock.
2. £2,591 18*s.* 10*d.* „ „ „
3. £1,400 0*s.* 0*d.* „ „ „
4. £103 12*s.* 6*d.* 2¾ per cent. Consols.
5. £144 6*s.* 4*d.* India 3 per cent. Stock and £28 12*s.* 2*d.* Bombay and Baroda Central India Railway Capital Stock.

In addition £689 Brighton Corporation Redeemable Stock bearing interest at £3 10*s.* 0*d.* per cent. per annum is invested in the name of the Court of Governors of Hartley University College, and the dividends arising therefrom are used for the purposes of a Scholarship in memory of the late T. G. Rooper, Esq., M.A., H.M.I.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Session ended September 15th, 1906.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To Donations	50	0	0
,, Students' Fees for Instruction	2,157	0	6
,, Dividends and Interest on Investments	386	10	0
,, Students' Fees for Hostel Residence	1,388	2	0
,, Board of Education Grants—Science and Art Classes	455	3	0
,, Board of Education Grants—Day Training Department	5,013	0	0
,, Treasury Grants, including £1,275 on account of 1906–7	5,500	0	0
,, Southampton County Borough Council, Proceeds of Half-penny Rate	1,091	0	0
,, Southampton County Borough Council, Rates Refunded	323	6	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Local Taxation (Excise)	634	3	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Grant for Scholarships	160	0	0
,, Hampshire County Council Capitation Grants	197	0	0
,, Dorset County Council Capitation Grants	30	0	0
,, Rent	333	17	9
,, Local Fees, London University Examinations	80	5	0
,, Sundries	102	17	0
	£17,902	4	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	7,383	10	6
,, Apparatus Materials	1,625	16	4
,, Furniture and Repairs	648	11	6
,, Books, Newspapers and Magazines	262	3	0
,, Fuel and Light	454	3	10
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	763	1	9
,, Printing, Advertising and Stationery, &c.	413	2	6
,, Scholarships, Prizes and Examinations	285	16	4
,, Instalment and Interest on Loan of £2,500	135	18	7
,, Practising School Payments and Medical Officer's Fees	106	0	0
,, Payments to Students in Training	3,177	0	0
,, Payments for Provisions at Hostels	996	4	5
,, Sundries	293	12	9
,, Balance of Income over Expenditure, including £1,275 for 1906–7	1,357	3	5
	£17,902	4	11

Southampton Day Training College.

Statement of Receipts and Payments showing the Amounts actually received and actually Paid in respect of the College during the year ending 31st July, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Grants from the Board of Education to the College—			
(*a*) Annual Grant £1,410 0 0			
(*b*) Special Grant (Science and Drawing) 423 0 0			
	1,833	0	0
Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	3,180	0	0
Fees paid by or for Students (other than through a Hostel) Ordinary Fees (at £5 to £10 per annum for each Student) 141 Recognised and 3 Private Students)	1,350	0	0
Fees received from Students for Residence at Halls of Residence	1,388	2	0
Sundries...	19	10	0
Transfer from other Accounts—			
Balance of Provisions Account, 1904-5	388	15	7
	£8,139	7	7

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn on 1st August, 1905	255	13	10
Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	3,777	0	0
Rent and Rates of Halls of Residence	312	13	6
Wages of Lady Superintendents, Servants, &c., Halls of Residence	287	4	8
Fuel and Light...	159	3	9
Furniture and Repairs	296	0	5
Provisions supplied	996	4	5
Transfers to other Accounts—			
To General Account of Hartley University College for payment of Professors and Teachers' Salaries, &c.			
(1) Students' Fees 1,330 0 0			
(2) Special Grant, Science & Drawing 423 0 0			
(3) Portion of Annual Grant ... 705 0 0			
	2,458	0	0
Balance at Bank	197	7	0
	£8,139	7	7

REPORT FROM
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

OPENED 1872.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a.) *Objects.*

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter dated September 10th, 1889. The objects for which the College was established are set out as follows in the Charter:—

"The object for which the College is established, and is intended to be carried on, is, and shall be, to afford at a moderate expense the means of instruction in such branches of learning and science, excepting Theology, as are or may be for the time being usually studied at the Universities of the United Kingdom, or any of them, and as the Governors or other of the persons who shall for the time being have authority in that behalf, shall from time to time, in manner required by the Charter and statutes, direct; to provide, when expedient and practicable, such technical or other instruction as may be of immediate service in professional or commercial life; and further to promote higher education generally by lectures, combined with class teaching, and examining at such places and in such subjects (except Theology) as shall be determined from time to time, in pursuance of statutes made in that behalf."

(b.) *Constitution.*

By its Charter of Incorporation the government of the College is vested in (1) the Court of Governors, (2) the Council, (3) the Senate.

The Court of Governors is the Supreme Governing Body, with power to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Charter, or by the statutes of the College, and controls both the Senate and the Council.

The Council manage the financial and other ordinary business of the College, and may raise questions for the decision of the Court and determine the course of Education at the College.

The Senate (subject to the control of the Council) arrange and carry into effect the course of education prescribed by the Council and superintend the teaching of the students and the examinations undertaken by the College, as well as the discipline to be maintained by the College over its students

The Senate are responsible to the Council, and the Council to the Court of Governors, for the due discharge of their respective functions.

The Court of Governors is constituted as follows:—(1.) The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the two Treasurers and the Principal; (2.) 60 Life Governors: Some of these were appointed by the Charter, clause 15, as "being actually Life Governors of the existing institution above mentioned," viz., the University College of Wales, and the remainder are qualified under Charter, clause 16; (3.) Three Governors for ten years as donors of £50 under Charter, clause 16; (4.) 48 *Ex-officio* Governors: These include the Representatives in the House of Commons of the constituencies in Wales and Monmouth; (5.) 125 Representative Governors; (6.) 65 Co-optative Governors, 5 of whom must be women.

The Council is constituted as follows:—(1.) *Ex-officio*: President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and the Principal; (2.) Elected members, holding office for three years, 13 from October, 1905, 14 from October, 1906, and 13 from October, 1907 (Charter, clause 35); (3.) 13 Representative members (Charter, clause 35.).

The Senate consists of the Principal (who is Chairman, with a second or casting vote) and the Professors and Lecturers who are responsible for separate departments.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The completed buildings were designed to provide accommodation for 500 students, and comprise entrance hall, central hall, examination hall, museum, general library, Welsh library, Principal's private room, Registrar's private room, Registrar's offices, bookbinding room, men students' common room, men students' reading room, two women students' common rooms, gymnasium, lavatories, cloak rooms, joiners' workshop, and caretaker's premises. In the Arts Section there are seventeen lecture rooms, professors' and lecturers' private rooms (18), and in the Science Section there are lecture rooms and laboratories for Agricultural Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Botany, Biology, and Geology, and a Geological Museum.

The Chemical Laboratory having proved too small for the increasing number of students, temporary accommodation has been provided outside the College. A Chemical Laboratory has now been erected at a cost of £23,000 in memory of the late Mr. Edward Davies by his widow and children.

There is also a well-equipped dairy school in the basement of the building.

The College stands upon a freehold site and has a frontage of 160 yards to the sea. In order to provide for further extension, the Council purchased the freehold of the Buarth Mawr in 1905. This property adjoins the railway station and is over 11 acres in

extent. The Edward Davies Chemical Laboratory has been erected on a portion of this land. In the year 1897 and subsequently, Lord Rendel, the President of the College, purchased two pieces of land about 20 acres in extent at Grogythan, on the outskirts of the town. This land the President lets to the College free of rent, and part of it is used for College purposes, the rest being let to sub-tenants.

In 1906 Mr. David Davies, M.P., of Llandinam, Treasurer of the College, purchased a large field, 12 acres in extent, in close proximity to the town, and adjoining the College property at Buarth Mawr. Mr. Davies purchased this field in order to provide an athletic ground for the College, and it is now rented from him by the College Athletic Board.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a.) *Faculties, etc.*

There are seventeen Professorships in the following subjects:—Greek, Latin, Oriental Languages, German, French Language and Literature and Romance Philology, English Language and Literature, History, Welsh and Comparative Philology, Logic and Philosophy, Constitutional and Comparative Law, English Law, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology and Geology, Botany, Education.

(b.) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

The College is one of the Constituent Colleges of the University of Wales, and the Students work for the Degrees of that University. Diplomas are also granted to Students following Courses in Dairying and Agriculture, when they have complied with the conditions laid down by the College Regulations as to residence at the College, and the passing of examinations.

(c.) *Nature and number of degrees and other diplomas obtained. Session 1906–7.*

(*a*)—University of Wales.

Degree of B.A., Pass	19
Honours 1st class ...	3
„ 2nd class ...	22
„ 3rd class ...	21
Degree of B.Sc., Pass	11
Honours 1st class ...	2
„ 2nd class ...	2
„ 3rd class ...	4
Degree of M.A.	7
Certificate in Education	5

(*b*)—University of London.

Degree of B.A., Pass	4
Honours	7
Degree of B.Sc., Pass	2
Honours	2

(*c*)—Diplomas.

N.D.A. (1st part)...	2
National Diploma Dairying	3

(d.) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

The College has a department for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools. All students of this department must either have taken a University Degree or have fulfilled all the conditions necessary to graduation. With this exception there is at present no recognised postgraduate course at the College. Some provision is made for research in those departments where it is possible to carry on research locally, viz., in History and Welsh on the Arts side, and in Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany, Agriculture in its various branches, and Anthropology on the Science side. In all these subjects research has been carried out for some years. The Council makes grants annually to students who have been recommended to complete their degree courses by carrying on research work. A scholarship of £40 is also awarded annually to a graduate of the College to enable him to carry on research at the College.

(e.) *Length of Session.*

The Session lasts for 33 weeks, divided into three Terms of about 11 weeks each.

(f.) *Extension work.*

Extension work is done in the following departments:—

(1.) *Agriculture.*

Courses of four Extension Lectures on Agricultural subjects are delivered at Centres in the counties affiliated to the College, and Classes in Agriculture extending over a fortnight are also held at these Centres if required.

(2.) *Dairying, Butter-making and Cheese-making.*

The College possesses a Travelling Dairy. An Instructress gives Courses of Lectures extending over a fortnight at Centres fixed by the County Councils of the various counties affiliated to the College.

(3.) *Poultry Breeding.*

Courses of Lectures illustrated by Lantern Views are given in this subject at centres in the affiliated Counties. The courses last over a fortnight.

(4.) *Horticulture and Bee-keeping.*

Courses of ten Lectures and practical demonstrations are given in this subject at Centres in the affiliated Counties.

(5.) *Cookery, Sick Nursing and Laundry Work.*

Similar Courses are given in these three subjects including not only Lectures, but also practical demonstrations. Each of these courses is quite distinct and complete in itself.

(6.) *Law.*

Extension Lectures for articled clerks are given by the Professor of Law at Swansea.

The following Courses of Lectures were delivered there during 1906–7; Courses for Intermediate and Final students respectively from July to September, from October to December, and from January to March, occupying on the whole thirty weeks. During the Summer Term at Aberystwyth, Special Courses, amounting to sixty lectures, were given to articled clerks drawn from all parts of Wales.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

The number of students at the opening of the last academical year 1906–1907 was 427. These students were divided as follows: men, 205*; women, 222*; total 427*.

In addition to the above regular students, 30 men, being farmers' sons and others engaged in agriculture, attended a seven weeks' course on Agriculture, Chemistry, and kindred subjects during Michaelmas Term of the Session 1906-1907, and 9 attended an extended short course of sixteen weeks during Michaelmas and Lent Terms. Seventeen men also attended a six weeks' course in English Law during the Easter Term.

Schoolmasters' Classes in Horticulture, Kindergarten Methods and Brushwork and Drawing are carried on in the Summer vacation.

Of the 427 students, 384† took complete University courses.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

A large majority of the students come to the College direct from the County Intermediate Schools of Wales, and many of the English students also come from Secondary Schools. The students in the College during the year 1906–7 were drawn from the following sources:—

North Wales	73
South Wales	252
England	100
Ireland	1
Holland	1

* These numbers include respectively 68 men and 59 women, *i.e.*, 127 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

† This number includes 127 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(2) *Studies.*

Average number of hours in which students were in attendance upon lectures and laboratories in the course of the Session 1906–1907 :—

University Examinations prepared for.	Average No. of Hours at Lectures.	Average No. of Hours in Laboratories.
Matriculation of University of Wales and University of London	726	—
University of Wales.—Intermediate Arts	693	—
" " " " Science	462	528
" " " Arts, Ordinary, Special or Honours	660	—
" " " Science, Final or Honours	330	330
University of London.—Intermediate Arts	693	—
" " " " Science	462	528
" " " B.A.	660	—
" " " B.Sc.	330	330
" " " M.A. and Oxford and Cambridge Scholarship students	231	—
Other Students	132	—

There is no entrance examination, though the Council has the power to prescribe one.

All students are over 16 years of age.

Table I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post Graduate work.

Faculty.	In first year of a Degree Course.	In second year of a Degree Course.	In third or later year of a Degree Course.	Post Graduate.
Arts	125 (*a*)	88 (*b*)	83 (*c*)	3
Science	25 (*d*)	20 (*e*)	32 (*f*)	1
Law	—	—	3	—
Education	—	—	—	8

Note.—(*a*) includes 50, (*b*) 28, (*c*) 23, (*d*) 8, (*e*) 13, (*f*) 5, students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education.

Table II.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after Degrees.

Faculty.	In first year of a Course.	In second year of a Course	In third or later year of a Course.
Agriculture, N.D.A. - -	3	3	—
Agriculture, N.D.D. - -	6	—	—

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

A Hostel for men students was opened in October, 1901, and is under the superintendence of a Warden. Fees, 13 to 14 guineas per term.

Most of the men students, however, reside in registered lodging-houses. No lodging-house is registered until it has been inspected by the borough surveyor and certified satisfactory in respect of its sanitary arrangements. Lodging-house keepers are required to notify (*a*) cases where students remain out after regulation hours, (*b*) cases of contagious disease. The charge for rooms ranges from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. a week; board from 9*s*. upwards. With economy a student can maintain himself at a cost of 12*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*. per week.

All women students (unless they reside with their parents or guardians) are required to reside at the Hall of Residence for women students, known as the Alexandra Hall, which is under the superintendence of a Warden.

There are, during the present session, 200 women in residence at the Alexandra Hall.

The charges at the Hall of Residence are as follows:—

	Per Term.
	£ *s*. *d*.
Study bedroom with fire - - - - - - - - - -	14 14 0
Smaller ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	13 13 0
Study bedroom for two, as above, per student - - - -	13 13 0
Smaller ditto - - - - - ditto - - - -	12 12 0
Single bedroom, with use of common study - - -	12 12 0
Bedroom for two, with use of common study, per student -	11 11 0
Cubicle - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10 10 0
A few larger study bedrooms are provided at - - - -	17 17 0

Normal Students may select any of the above rooms on payment of the specified fee less the King's Scholarship of £25 per Session.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

Every effort is made to foster the corporate life both of the College and the Hostels. The students elect a Students' Representative Council, which exercises control over most of the College Societies. By the payment of an amalgamation fee of 15*s.* for men and 8*s.* for women, students are able to join all the various clubs.

V.—Fees.

The fee for the whole Session, paid in advance, is 10*l.*; if paid by single terms, for the first term of attendance in each Session, 4*l.*, for the second term, 3*l.* 10*s.*, and for the third term, 3*l.*

Registration Fee, 1*l.*, or if paid terminally, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Additional laboratory fees are charged, ranging from 15*s.* to 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per Session.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The following Scholarships and Exhibitions, open to both male and female candidates, above the age of 16, who have not been admitted as students of the College, are offered for competition.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions.

One of two David Davies Scholarships of 40*l.*

The Visitors' Scholarship of 30*l.*; from the contributions of visitors in the summer vacation (limited to candidates under 20 years of age).

The Keeling Scholarship of 25*l.* (for Natural Science).

The Commercial Travellers of North Wales Scholarship of 20*l.*

One Scholarship of 20*l.*, confined to students intending to proceed to the Degree of B.Sc. in the group of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The Brereton Scholarship of 15*l.*

Five Exhibitions of 10*l.* (two of these are limited to candidates under 20 years of age).

Closed Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Principal's Scholarship of 40*l.*

One Scholarship of 20*l.*

Five Exhibitions of 10*l.*

The above closed Scholarships and Exhibitions are confined to candidates (1) being natives of Wales or Monmouthshire who have been wholly or partially educated in Wales or Monmouthshire, or (2) who have been educated in Wales or Monmouthshire during the two years last preceding the examination, or (3) who give evidence of a competent knowledge of the Welsh language.

The Ellis Eyton Exhibition of 10*l.*; confined to natives of North Wales.

One of two Mrs. Elizabeth Davies (Brynteifi) Scholarships of 20*l.*; offered this year to *men* candidates who are natives of Cardiganshire or Carmarthenshire.

One of two R. H. Richards Scholarships of 20*l.*; confined to boys born and brought up in the County of Cardigan.

One Humphreys-Owen Scholarship of 20*l.*; confined to natives of Montgomeryshire.

One Lilian M. Bowman Exhibition of 6*l.*; confined to the daughters of ministers of the Gospel resident in England or of missionaries resident abroad.

The Mrs. Clarke Scholarship.

The Mrs. Clarke Scholarship of 30*l.*; confined to boys who are natives of Edeyrn or Pwllheli and tenable for four years is offered for competition when vacant.

The "Perrott" Exhibition.

An Exhibition of 10*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, is awarded to a woman student who has for not less than two years before entry been a pupil in the Aberystwyth County School, or the Brecon Girls' County School. Candidates must have matriculated before entry and must give evidence of special proficiency in French or German.

The "Mrs. Frances Williams" Art Exhibition.

An Exhibition of £10 is awarded annually to a student of the College who submits the best original work in any art or craft executed during the year and is prepared to continue the study of Art and attend Art Classes approved by the Senate.

Research Scholarships.

(1) *Keeling Research Scholarship.*

One Keeling Research Scholarship of £40, tenable for one year, is awarded to a Graduate who undertakes to pursue original research during the year.

(2) *The Sir Alfred Jones Scholarship.*

One Sir Alfred Jones Scholarship of £30, tenable for one year, is awarded to the student proceeding to the degree of B.Sc. in the University of Wales, who in the opinion of the Senate is best qualified on the result of the Session's work.

(3) *"1851 Exhibition" Science Scholarship.*

A Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, and tenable for two years, will be awarded in 1908 to a duly qualified student of the College.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a.*) The College has direct relations with the University of Wales, as it is one of the three constituent Colleges of the University. It is also affiliated to the University of Cambridge, and certain Courses are recognised by the University of Edinburgh.

(*b.*) The College receives Grants from the following eight County Councils in the form either of payments for Extension Lectures, or Grants of Scholarships for attendance at the Agricultural Courses held there:—

The Counties are: Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Merioneth, and Montgomery.

The College is represented by co-optation on the Local Education Committees of the Counties of Cardigan, Brecon, Merioneth, and Montgomery, and it is represented through the Principal on the Central Welsh Board.

The College and Counties Training Farm is managed by a Committee consisting of representatives appointed by the College Council and by the County Councils of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Radnor and Brecon, Merioneth and Montgomery.

These Counties, together with the County of Pembroke, also elect representatives on the Agricultural Committee of the College, and on its Court of Governors.

(*c.*) The Day Training Department at the College receives Grants from the Board of Education, and the Secondary Training Department is recognised under the Minute for the Registration of Teachers.

The Agricultural Department receives a Grant of £800 a year from the Board of Agriculture.

The Joint College and Counties Training Farm, an Institution carried on by the College in conjunction with the Counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Merioneth, receives a Grant of £800 a year from the Board of Agriculture.

(*d.*) In addition to the above, a Board of Legal Education has recently been formed for Wales, and the College is represented upon this Board, and all the work at present carried out under its scheme is done by the Legal Staff of the College.

In connection with this the College (through the hands of the Swansea Law Society) receives a Grant of £250 from the Incorporated Law Society.

VIII.—Finance.

(*a.*) *Investments.*

The Investments at present held by the College are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
£1,000 North British Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock No. 2	997	12	6
£2,500 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock (1875) of Great Western Railway Co.	2,800	0	0
£625 4 per cent. Preference Stock of London and North-Western Railway Company	620	2	6
£295 ditto ditto ditto ...	300	0	0
£492 ditto ditto ditto ...	500	0	0
24 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company 7 per cent. Shares of 50 dollars each	329	2	0
21 ditto ditto ditto ditto ..	287	19	3
50 ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	693	2	6
£400 5 per cent. Preference Stock of Great Western Railway...	502	13	6
£2,500 Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Preference Stock	2,419	13	4
£393 3s. 6d. 2¾ per cent. Consols	405	0	11
	£9,855	6	6
Placed on Mortgage on the Hall of Residence at 4 per cent. to meet the payments on account of the "David Davies, Llandinam," Scholarship	2,000	0	0
Placed on Loan on the Hall of Residence at 4 per cent. to meet the payment on account of the "Perrott" Exhibition	250	0	0
	£12,105	6	6

In addition to the above investments, the sum obtained by the realisation under the provisions of the "National Debt Redemption Act of 1889" of the 3 per cent. Consols formerly held, amounting, as shown in the accounts, to 1,528*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, is retained in hand awaiting re-investment, also the sum of 900*l.* which has been received for the "Mrs. Clarke Scholarship," 188*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the legacy of the late Dr. Robert Gee, 267*l.* the legacy of the late Mrs. Frances Williams, and 1,000*l.*, the legacy of the late Mr. D. C. Keeling.

The President (Lord Rendel) has generously promised to contribute, during his Lordship's lifetime, the sum of 750*l.* per annum for the purpose of augmenting the salaries of the College Staff. The first payment was made in respect of Session 1900–1901.

(b) *Account in connection with the General Arts and Science, the Day Training and the Agricultural Departments for the Session* 1906–1907.

Dr. *Cr.*

To Receipts—								By Balance from last Account						2,357	9	10
„ Subscriptions:—								„ Payments on Account of—								
„ Lord Rendel				750	0	0		„ Salaries of College Staff			8,592	9	4			
„ Ditto (held over from last Session)				99	6	8		Do. do. (Lord Rendel)			682	0	0			
„ Ditto (Rent of Grogythan Lands, less taxes)				22	0	0		„ Office Expenses, Salaries, &c.			770	11	6			
							871 6 8	„ Scholarships and Exhibitions			1,394	13	4			
„ General				87	0	0		„ Museum and Laboratory			538	12	8			
„ For Musical Department, 1905–1906	£1	11	0					„ Plant for Dairy Schools			40	1	10			
1906–1907	14	7	11					„ Experimental Garden and Field Experiments			25	8	4			
				15	18	11		„ Veterinary Demonstration			12	15	0			
„ „ Law Department				98	4	0		„ Library			245	11	0			
„ „ Scholarships	238	0	0					„ Repairs, Fixtures, etc.			211	7	6			
„ „ Ditto (held over from last Session)	140	0	0					„ Insurance, Rates and Taxes			293	14	9			
				378	0	0		„ Caretaking Expenses			323	0	10			
							579 2 11	„ Coal and Gas			222	1	8			
„ Dividends on Scholarship Funds				171	18	1		„ Interest and Commission	£550	6	4					
„ Dividends on Investments				307	17	11		Do. Alexandra Hall	74	8	0					
„ Students' Fees				4,885	18	10						624	14	4		
„ Music Fees				23	5	0						270	17	2		
„ Extension Lectures				479	9	3		„ Printing and Stationery				159	6	5		
„ Miscellaneous Receipts				72	3	10		„ Advertising				85	3	6		
„ Advanced Dairy School				187	9	2		„ Postages and Telegrams				195	6	0		
„ Travelling Dairy Schools				60	0	0		„ Travelling Expenses				28	10	0		
„ Fees for Analyses				68	16	0		„ Medical Attendance on Normal Students				65	3	5		
„ Treasury Grant	4,000	0	0					„ Examination Expenses				17	5	0		
„ Board of Agriculture Grant	800	0	0					„ Expenses of Music Department				448	6	4		
„ Board of Education — Grants on Account of King's Scholars	1,270	0	0					„ Expenses of Law Department							15,246	19 11
				6,070	0	0		By Grants to King's Scholars							1,470	0 0
				381	6	0		By Expenses of Practising work of Normal Students at Swansea							133	17 9
„ Science and Art Department Grant							12,707 18 1	By Honoraria to Head Teachers of Practising Schools							35	14 0
							1,470 0 0	By Subscriptions to Music Department held over to next Session				15	18	11		
„ Board of Education: King's Scholarships							3,938 19 5	By Balance of Lord Rendel's Subscription held over to next Session				167	6	8		
„ Balance to next Account								By Ditto Sir Alfred Jones ditto ditto				140	0	0		
															323	5 7
							£19,567 7 1								£19,567	7 1

Dr. *Income and Expenditure Account for the Session, 1906–7.* *Cr.*

To Expenditure :—	£	s.	d.	By Receipts, viz. :—	£	s.	d.
Debit Balance of Day Training Department Account, Session 1905-1906	574	4	3	„ Subscriptions—			
„ Overdraft at Bank on account of Agricultural Department Account at 31st March, 1906, repaid by General College Account	270	6	10	„ Lord Rendel	750	0	0
„ Payments on Account of :—				„ Rent of Grogythan Lands (Lord Rendel)	22	0	0
„ Salaries of College Staff	4,818	2	6	„ General	87	0	0
„ Ditto (Lord Rendel)	682	0	0	„ Music Department—Subscriptions, 1906–7	1	11	0
„ Scholarships and Exhibitions	1,299	13	4	„ Law Department	98	4	0
„ Museum and Laboratories	384	17	8	„ For Scholarships	208	0	0
„ Library	183	0	0	„ Dividends on Scholarship Funds	171	18	1
„ Examinations	65	3	5	„ Ditto on Investments	307	17	11
„ Repairs, Fixtures, &c.	155	6	0	„ Students' Fees	3,378	12	10
„ Insurance, Rates and Taxes	276	2	1	„ Do. Music Department	23	5	0
„ Caretaking Expenses	242	2	11	„ Miscellaneous Receipts	3	16	10
„ Coal and Gas	165	1	8	„ Treasury Grant for the year ending 30th June, 1907	4,000	0	0
„ Interest and Commission	437	13	7	„ Extension Lectures	44	19	3
„ General Expenses	679	2	4	„ Deficiency for the year	1,670	14	0
„ Music Department Expenses	17	5	0				
„ Law Department Expenses	448	6	4				
To Amounts received during the year for Special Purposes not yet appropriated :—							
Lord Rendel's Subscription 68 0 0							
Music Department 1 11 0							
	69	11	0				
	£10,767	18	11		£10,767	18	11

Restoration Fund Account, 1906–7.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance, viz.:—			By Balance of last Account		13,290 14 1
„ Loan in perpetuity from Mr. T. Davies, of Bootle, to provide endowment for the "Davies" lectureship of £50 per annum	2,000 0 0		„ Payments on Account of:—		
„ Overdraft at the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited	11,316 13 9		Architect's Fees	16 5 0	
		13,316 13 9	Sundry Payments in connection with the Edward Davies Memorial Building	9 14 8	
					25 19 8
		£13,316 13 9			£13,316 13 9

Balance Sheet, 30*th June*, 1907.

Liabilities	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Overdraft at Bank		14,228 7 2	By Land, College Buildings, Fixtures, Fittings and Furniture as at 30th June, 1906	61,970 12 6	
„ Loan from T. Davies, Esq., in Perpetuity		2,000 0 0	„ Expended during the year as per Restoration Account ..	25 19 8	
„ Subscriptions not yet appropriated:—					61,996 12 2
Music Department	15 18 11		„ Investments as per Schedule in Report	9,855 6 6	
Lord Rendel	167 6 8		„ Amounts on deposit at National Provincial Bank of England awaiting investment	3,883 16 11	
Sir Alfred Jones	120 0 0		„ Ditto ditto ditto	2,250 0 0	
Anonymous	20 0 0				15,989 3 5
		323 5 7	„ College Library		1,073 11 10
		34 7 3	„ Cash in hand of Registrar		10 0 0
„ Dyeing Department Grants in hand			„ Angus Testimonial Fund		3 2 3
„ Excess of Assets over Liabilities, as at 30th June, 1906 ..	64,191 2 8		„ Due from Geographical Department		33 19 0
Less Deficiency for the year as per Income and Expenditure Account	1,670 14 0				
		62,520 8 8			
		£79,106 8 8			£79,106 8 8

Agricultural Department.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st March, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Transfer of Debit Balance at 31st March, 1906, to General College Account		237 11 10	By Balance at 31st March, 1906		237 11 10
,, Board of Agriculture Grant	800 0 0		,, Salaries	1,124 17 0	
,, Grants from County Councils—			,, ,, of Demonstrators	85 2 4	
For Extension Lectures (Agriculture)	187 10 0		,, ,, of Clerk	80 0 0	
Ditto (Poultry Keeping)	50 0 0		,, Management and Office Expenses	100 0 0	
Ditto (Horticulture)	197 0 0		,, Travelling Expenses	195 6 0	
For Advanced Dairy School	187 9 2		,, Laboratory	30 0 0	
,, Travelling Dairy Schools	60 0 0		,, Plant	40 1 10	
,, Miscellaneous Receipts	0 7 0		,, Printing and Stationery	50 15 0	
,, Students' Fees	242 1 0		,, Incidental Expenses	102 2 1	
		1,724 7 2	,, Postages	12 15 6	
			,, Advertising	30 16 11	
,, Balance at 31st March, 1907		215 1 7	,, Expenses of Experimental Garden	25 8 4	
			,, Veterinary Demonstrations	12 15 0	
			,, Bank Charges	32 17 9	
			,, Scholarships	15 0 0	
			,, Library	1 11 0	
					1,939 8 9
		£2,177 0 7			£2,177 0 7

Analytical Department.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st March, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Transfer of Debit Balance at 31st March, 1906, to General College Account	32 15 0	By Balance at 31st March, 1906	32 15 0
,, Fees for Analyses	68 16 0	,, Salary of Analyst	30 0 0
,, Balance	31 4 0	,, ,, Assistant	70 0 0
	£132 15 0		£132 15 0

Agricultural Department

Dr. *Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1907.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	Assets.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance (Overdraft at Bank)	246	5	7	By Deficiency for the year :—			
A sum of £38 12s. 3d., now in the hands of Mr. T. Parry, is to be submitted to arbitration.				Analytical Department	31	4	0
				Agricultural Department	215	1	7
	£246	5	7		£246	5	7

Dyeing Department Account.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1907.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at 30th June, 1906	34	7	3	By Balance at 30th June, 1907	34	7	3
	£34	7	3		£34	7	3

Day Training Department.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Transfer of Debit Balance, Session 1905–06 to General College Account		574 4 3
,, Grants from the Board of Education :—		
(i.) Annual Grant ... £1,270 0 0		
(ii.) Grants for Drawing and Science ... 381 0 0		
	1,651 0 0	
,, Grants from the Board of Education for transmission to recognised Day Students not resident in a Hostel	1,470 0 0	
,, Subscription from Corporation of Aberystwyth for Scholarships	30 0 0	
,, Fees of 122 Students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students...	1,278 18 4	
,, Sundry Receipts	68 0 0	
		4,497 18 4
		5,072 2 7
,, Balance		509 1 1
		£5,581 3 8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance		574 4 3
,, Salaries of Teachers	858 6 8	
,, Fees paid to College Professors	1,606 0 10	
,, Printing, Postage, and other expenses of Administration	137 0 3	
,, Honoraria to Head Teachers of Practising Schools	35 14 0	
,, Wages of Servants, Caretaking Expenses	80 17 11	
,, Fuel and Light	57 0 0	
,, Replacement of Furniture, Repairs ...	56 1 6	
,, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	92 0 8	
,, Payment to recognised Day Students, not resident in a Hostel, of Grants from Board of Education	1,470 0 0	
Interest	79 15 0	
,, Expenses of Practising Work at Swansea	133 17 9	
,, Other Current Expenditure not included in the above :—		
Fees returned to Students ... 13 13 4		
Medical Attendance 28 10 0		
Laboratories and Museum ... 123 15 0		
Library 61 0 0		
Scholarships 80 0 0		
Incidental Expenses 93 6 6		
	400 4 10	
		5,006 19 5
		£5,581 3 8

Men's Hostel.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Fees of Students	123 14 3		By Balance from last Account		344 14 5
,, Receipts during Vacation	126 0 9		,, Provisions	232 6 3	
,, Government Grant payable in respect of Normal Students at Hostel	320 0 0		,, Wages of Servants	46 11 0	
		569 15 0	,, Washing	23 9 6	
,, Balance		292 14 10	,, Furniture and Repairs	13 8 2	
			,, Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance ...	68 4 8	
			,, Printing and Stationery	0 12 2	
			,, Coal and Light	41 16 1	
			,, Salary of Matron	40 0 0	
			,, Sundries	4 2 7	
			,, Postages	0 6 0	
			,, Bank Charges	46 19 0	
					517 15 5
		£862 9 10			£862 9 10

Building and Furnishing Account.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance to next Account	667 10 1	By Balance from last Account	667 10 1
	£667 10 1		£667 10 1

ALEXANDRA HALL.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Fees of Students	5,871 14 8		
Less Board and Expenses—Swansea ...	58 0 0		
		5,813 14 8	
,, Ditto Government Grant payable in respect of Normal Students residing at the Hall... ...		1,500 0 0	
			7,313 14 8
,, Receipts during Vacations			638 5 0
			£7,951 19 8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Provisions	3,205 6 1	
,, Wages of Servants	685 5 9	
,, Washing...	266 7 11	
,, Furniture and Repairs	399 5 7	
,, Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	207 0 1	
,, Printing and Stationery	17 11 2	
,, Fuel and Light	627 18 6	
,, Salaries of Warden, Sub-Warden, and Matron ..	355 0 0	
,, Sundries	63 19 3	
,, Postage	5 3 1	
,, Proportion of Office Expenses	60 0 0	
		5,892 17 5
,, Interest on Loans		1,013 5 6
,, Balance to be carried over to the Hall Building and Furnishing Account		1,045 16 9
		£7,951 19 8

Alexandra Hall Building and Furnishing Account.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1907.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, viz.:			By Balance of last Account...	25,245 9 0
Overdraft at National Provincial Bank of England, Limited	18,880 9 0		„ Payments on account of Building	280 0 0
Loan from the late Mr. Edward Davies, of Llandinam, being the Capital sum of the "David Davies" Scholarship Fund, the interest on which is to be paid to the Scholarship Fund of the College ...	2,000 0 0			
Loan from Miss Carpenter	1,300 0 0			
Loan from Mr. J. D. Perrott, being the Capital sum of the "Perrott Exhibition"	250 0 0			
Loan from the Trustees of the late Mr. Edward Davies, Llandinam, being the Capital sum of the Montgomeryshire County Schools Bursaries Fund ...	2,545 0 0			
Loan from Athletic Grounds Committee	450 0 0			
„ „ Old Students' Association ...	100 0 0			
		25,525 9 0		
		£25,525 9 0		£25,525 9 0

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

I.—Preliminary.

(a.) *Origin and Objects of the College*

In 1880 a Departmental Committee was appointed by Her Majesty's Government to inquire into the condition of Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to recommend measures which they might think advisable for improving and supplementing the provision then available for such education in the Principality. The University College of North Wales is a direct result of the Report of that Committee.

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated June 4th, 1885. The objects of the College are thus defined in the Charter:—"The object of the College shall be "to provide instruction in all the branches of a liberal educa- "tion except Theology, and especially such instruction as "may enable residents in the six counties of North Wales "and elsewhere to qualify for degrees in Arts, Science, and other "subjects, except Theology, at the University of Wales (whenever "such University shall have been constituted) or at any of the "Universities in the United Kingdom for the time being em- "powered to grant degrees, and also to give such technical or "other instruction as may be of immediate service in professional "or commercial life*; and further, to promote higher education "generally by providing for persons who are not matriculated "students instruction in the form of lectures, combined with "class teaching and examining, at such places and in such "subjects as shall be determined from time to time by Statutes "of the College."

(b.) *Governing Bodies, etc.*

The Governing Bodies of the College are three, viz., the Council, the Senate, and the Court of Governors.

A.—The Council consists of 31 members, appointed as follows, and all holding office with the exception of the *ex-officio* members and the representatives of the Senate and the Town Council (who are elected annually) for five years:—The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and the Principal, *ex-officio;* three members appointed by the Lord President of the Council, one by the Senate, one appointed by the Court of Governors out of the past students of the College who have graduated,

* The subjects in which technical courses are given at the College are Agriculture and Electrical Engineering.

one appointed by the Town Council of Bangor, one by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, one by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, one by the Senate of the University of London, and 17 representatives of the Court of Governors, who retire by rotation. The Council manage the financial and ordinary business of the College, and discharge such other functions and have such other powers as the Statutes of the College from time to time prescribe.

B.—The Senate consists of the Principal, Professors, and Permanent Lecturers for the time being. The Senate, "with the approval of the Council," regulate the education and discipline of the College and are required to report annually to the Council.

C.—The Court of Governors is the supreme governing body of the College, and has power to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Charter and Statutes. With it lies the power of making Statutes and also of amending them, and, under special circumstances, of amending the Charter itself with the approval of the Privy Council, by special Statutes.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The main building was taken on a lease of 60 years from Lord Penrhyn at the opening of the College, at an annual rent of £200. As made fit for College purposes, it contains an Arts side, and Chemical and Physical Departments, which are entirely separated from the Arts end. The Arts wing includes the following rooms:—Lecture rooms—English, Greek, Mathematics, Latin, Philosophy, Hebrew, Modern Languages—seven private rooms for the Professors, Registrar's office, Clerks' office, four rooms devoted to library purposes, Professors' common room, men's common room, students' smoking room, dining room (kitchen, &c., attached), women's common room, and private room for the Lady Superintendent of women students. There is no provision for lodging students or members of the staff. About half an acre of ground attached to the College is laid out as a garden.

In addition to the main building there is a Biological Department, in which provision is made for the sections of Botany, Zoology, and Agriculture, and a large temporary structure devoted more especially to the needs of the Day Training Department, but also containing a hall for College purposes, capable of accommodating 600 persons.

The Physical, Chemical, and Biological Laboratories occupy an extensive area to the west of the main buildings of the College.

At the extreme east end of the south front of the first of these blocks is a wide door opening into a vestibule, from which a passage leads north, and terminates in a wider space or hall. From this hall a long corridor runs parallel to the south front, dividing the floor space into two nearly equal parts. Of these the southern is set apart for Physics, the northern for Chemistry.

The Biological Department has been greatly extended, so that it now consists of two separate Departments, a Botanical and a Zoological.

The establishment of a Day Training Department made it necessary for the College in 1895 to provide at once further building accommodation in some form or other, and the erection of the temporary structure (of wood and slate) referred to above has made it possible to provide the minimum accommodation for the students now in residence. But this provision, besides being a makeshift, is each session proving more and more inadequate, and the College authorities have now in view the erection of permanent buildings suited to the needs and character of the institution. In January, 1900, the Court of Governors of the College came to the unanimous conclusion that these buildings should be erected upon a new site, the present one being inconveniently situated and inadequate in extent. The City Council of Bangor was accordingly approached, and in March, 1902, the Corporation formally offered the College as a free gift a valuable site of rather more than ten acres in the heart of the City, at a cost to the City of £15,000. This offer was, on April 30th, accepted by the Court of Governors. The College authorities are now engaged in the task of raising the necessary funds for the new buildings, and a large and representative Permanent Buildings Committee has been appointed for the purpose. It is estimated that a total sum of £175,000 will be ultimately required, and subscriptions amounting to over £50,000 (exclusive of a Treasury Grant of £20,000) have already been promised.

In the autumn of 1906, competitive designs for the proposed buildings were asked for from several architects of distinction, and the Assessor (Sir Aston Webb, R.A.) having placed that sent in by Mr. H. T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., first, that gentleman has been appointed architect by the Council. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by His Majesty the King on July 9th, 1907, the portion now being proceeded with including the Arts and Administrative buildings, the Library and the Museum.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a.) *Faculties, etc.*

The Faculties and Departments are as follows :—

1. Arts.
2. Science.
3. Applied Science Departments.
   a. Agriculture.
   b. Electrical Engineering.
4. Day Training Department and its two Sub-Departments.
   Secondary Training Department.
   Kindergarten Training Department.

The subjects of instruction are as follows:—Greek, Greek History, Latin, Roman History, French (Mediæval and Modern), German, History, English Language (including Anglo-Saxon), English Literature, Welsh (Mediæval and Modern), Hebrew, Arabic, Logic, Psychology and Ethics, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry (Inorganic, Organic and Agricultural),Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Hygiene, Land Surveying, and Architectural Drawing, Book-keeping, Education, Music, Needlework, and Domestic Economy, Geography.

The College has no entrance examination, but the Principal may refuse admission to any class in the case of an applicant who is, in the opinion of the Senate, not sufficiently prepared to be able to keep up with the work of the class.

There are sixteen Professors and seventeen Assistant Lecturers or Instructors.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

The classes at the College in Science and Arts are arranged with reference to the Degree Courses of the University of Wales, of which it is one of the three Constituent Colleges. The full regulations for the Degrees will be found in the University Calendar, but it may be stated here that the Degrees are open to men and women and that pursuance of a qualifying course of study extending over three years in one of the Constituent Colleges is required for the initial Degrees (B.A. and B.Sc.) in addition to the passing of the prescribed examinations.

The College awards a diploma in Agriculture (two years' course) and one in Agricultural Chemistry (a third year course).

(c.) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained during Session 1905–6 by present Students and Distinctions obtained during the same period by former Students.*

(1.) *Successes of present Students.*

University of Wales.

Degree of M.A.	1
Degree of B.A., Honours	29
Pass	10
Degree of B.Sc., Honours	3
Pass	8
Certificate in Education (post-graduate)	3

University of London.

Degree of B.Sc., Honours	1
Pass	1

University of Cambridge.

Teachers' Certificate	1

National Froebel Union.

Higher Certificate	2

(2.) *Successes of former Students.*

University Examinations.

University of Wales.

Degree of M.A.	2
Degree of B.D.	2

University of London.

Degree of B.Sc., Honours	2
Pass	1
Degree of B.D. Honours.	1

Other Distinctions.

Professorship of Physics, Meerut College, India.
Professorship of Hebrew, Baptist College, Bangor.
Assistant Lectureship in Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy, London.
Assistant Lectureship, Training College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

The College has always laid stress on original investigations alike in the appointment of Professors and Lecturers, and in the direction of the work of senior students, and research has been carried on continuously by both. Amongst the advanced students who have been thus engaged are five who have held the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship and three who have gained the Research Fellowship recently founded in the University of Wales. This policy has been confirmed by the recent endowment in the College of four Post-graduate Studentships of about £50 a year for two years :—

(*a.*) Two established by Lady Osborne Morgan in memory of her husband, one of the original founders of the College.
(*b.*) Two (confined to science) established under the Will of the late astronomer, Dr. Isaac Roberts, F.R.S.

(e.) *Length of session.*

The length of the session is thirty-three weeks divided into three terms of as nearly as possible eleven weeks each. No evening classes are at present held at the College.

(f) *Extension work.*

The regular extension work of the College is confined to that carried out by the Department of Agriculture, although many courses of lectures, as well as single lectures on general subjects, are given by the Professors and other members of the staff of the College in various centres in North Wales.

In Session 1905–6 sixty courses of Extension Lectures with an aggregate average attendance of 2,467 were held in connection with the Agricultural Department.

IV.—Students.

(1.) *General.*

(a.) *Number and sex of students during Session 1905–6.*

Male	198
Female	132
Total	330*

By the statutes of the College no student under the age of sixteen may enter the College unless the Council, owing to special circumstances and at the recommendation of the Principal, give him permission.

The following table gives the number of students during each term of the Sessions 1904–5 and 1905–6:—

	1905–6.			1904–5.		
Term.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Autumn	185	124	309	198	130	328
Spring	175	123	298	179	126	305
Summer	168	126	294	166	124	290

The following table gives an analysis of the number taking one, two, and three or more classes respectively in each of the three terms of Session 1905–6:—

Classes.	Autumn.	Spring.	Summer.	Average
1	15	25	22	20·6
2	32	25	24	27·0
3 or more	262	248	248	252·6
	309	298	294	

(b.) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

The following table shows the number of students contributed by various counties and districts:—

1. Wales:—

(*i*) *North Wales.*

Anglesey	42
Carnarvon	126
Denbigh	37

* This number includes 118 students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the training of teachers.

Flint	15	
Merioneth	23	
Montgomery	2	
Total for North Wales		—245
(*ii*) *South Wales.*		
Cardigan	5	
Carmarthen	7	
Glamorgan	12	
Total for South Wales		— 24
Total for Wales		—269
2. ENGLAND		57
3. SCOTLAND		1
4. IRELAND...		1
5. FRANCE		2
		330

Schools, etc., from which the Students came.

I. WALES:—	
(1)*County Schools:—North Wales	140
South Wales	11
(2) Other Schools in Wales	20
(3) Theological Colleges	—
Preparatory Schools connected therewith	6
(4) University Colleges	5
(5) Training Colleges	4
II. ENGLAND:—	
(1) Secondary Schools	32
(2) Colleges	2
III. Pupil Teachers' Centres	37
Pupil Teachers who have not attended Centres ...	23
IV. Private study and private tuition	50
	330

Statement of the Ages of Students.

Under 16	—
Of the age of 16	2
17	5
18	41
19	59
20	67
21	47
22	39
23	21
24	12
25	14
25—30	14
Over 30	9
	330

* Of the number who entered College from Welsh County Schools, 78 had proceeded to those Schools by means of Scholarships from Elementary Schools.

(2.) *Studies.*

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-Graduate work.

Faculty or Department.	In first year of a Degree Course.	In second year of a Degree Course.	In third or later year of a Degree Course.	Post-Graduate.
Arts - - - -	63 (41)	44 (20)	49 (13)	3
Science - - -	22 (5)	12 (5)	23 (4)	2
Education - - -	—	—	—	4

Note.—The number of students in training under the regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty or Department.	In first year of a Course.	In second year of a Course.	In third or later year of a Course.
Education — Elementary School Teachers - - - - -	10 (10)	20 (20)	—
Kindergarten - - - - -	5	4	
Electrical Engineering - - -	4	4	
Agriculture - - - - -	7	7	—
,, Short Course - -	16	—	—
Special Courses in Arts - - -	11	4	—
Special Courses in Science - -	6	—	-

(3.) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a.) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

(*1*) *In Lodgings.*

The rates charged by the lodging-house keepers registered by the College vary from 4s. to 7s. 6d. per week for the use of rooms. The cost of living for the session for a student living in lodgings may be roughly estimated at £25.

(*2*) *In the Hall of Residence for Women Students.*

The charge for board and lodging is from £31 to £42 for the session. The Hall is under the care of the Lady Superintendent of Women Students. A new building specially

designed for the purpose and capable of accommodating fifty students has been erected on a desirable site in Upper Bangor and was formally opened in October, 1897, by Miss Helen Gladstone.

The Hall stands in about an acre of private grounds and commands a wide prospect of sea and mountain.

(b.) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

The following student's clubs and societies exist in connection with the College: Boating Club, Football Club, Literary and Debating Society, Choral Society, Scientific Society, Cricket Club, Magazine Committee, Tennis Club, Agricultural Discussion Society, Dramatic Committee, Women's Common Room Club, Men's Common Room Club, Women's Hockey Club, Men's Hockey Club, Cymric Society, Chess Club, Athletic Sports Committee. There is also a College Volunteer Company (No 3. Company, 1st Carnarvonshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers), and an Old Students' Association which holds a Reunion annually at Easter.

A Students' Representative Council has also been constituted, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and two secretaries who are elected by the whole body of students, of representatives elected by students in the various faculties, and of the secretaries of the affiliated clubs and societies, who are *ex-officio* members. The Council acts generally on behalf of the students in College affairs and controls the finances of the affiliated clubs and societies (*i.e.*, all those named above with the exception of the Scientific Society). An amalgamated subscription payable to the treasurer of the Council admits students to the membership of all these. The College authorities strongly recommend all students to pay the subscription, and it is satisfactory to note that nearly all those taking full courses do so and take an active part in connection with one or more of the societies, while the revenue thus received, together with an annual grant in aid from the College Council, is sufficient to enable the societies to carry on their work efficiently.

V.—Fees.

Registration.

	£	s.	d.
Registration Fee (payable on entrance and at the beginning of each subsequent Session) - - - -	1	1	0
Special Registration Fee for students taking a Single Class for one Term only - - - - - -	0	5	0
Do. for Two Classes for one Term only - - -	0	10	6

N.B.—Students of the College neglecting to register during the hours advertised for Registration are charged an extra registration fee of 5s.

Fees for Single Classes.

For each Lecture Course, or combination of such courses, in one department.

I. Terminal.

	£	s.	d.
1 hour per week	0	10	6
2 or 3 hours per week	1	1	0
4 hours per week	1	11	6
Above 4 hours per week	2	2	0

II. Sessional.

2 or 3 hours per week	3	3	0
4 hours per week	4	4	0
Above 4 hours per week	5	5	0

Composition Fees.

All Fees payable for Ordinary Classes may be compounded for as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Composition Fee for the Session (payable at the beginning of the Session)	10	0	0
Composition Fee for the first term in which the student takes classes in any Session	4	4	0
Composition Fee for any subsequent term in that Session	3	3	0

NOTE.—The Composition Fees do not cover the Registration, Laboratory, or Elementary Class Fees; nor the Fees for classes (except the University course in Education) taken by students other than King's Scholars in the Day Training Department.

Laboratory Fees.

	£	s.	d.	
6 hours per week	1	1	0	per Term.
12 „	2	2	0	„
18 „	3	3	0	„
24 „	4	4	0	„

All the Laboratory Courses taken by a student in the Session in connection with the Intermediate Science Course or the course for the Diploma in Agriculture may be compounded for by payment of £4 4s. 0d.

NOTE.—Charges are made at fixed rates for material used in the Biological Laboratories.

Apparatus Fees.

In addition to the Laboratory Fees in the Chemical Depart-

ment, the following Fees are charged for the use of the apparatus and chemicals ordinarily supplied by the students themselves:—

	£	s.	d.	
Students of Intermediate or equivalent grade	0	10	0	per Session or part of a Session.
Students of Final Inorganic Chemistry	1	0	0	" "
Students of Final Organic Chemistry	1	10	0	" "
Students taking Final Inorganic and Organic Chemistry together	2	0	0	" "

Apparatus Fees on the same scale are charged for special courses not included in the foregoing table.

These charges do not include platinum, platinum salts or gold salts, which students must provide for themselves.

Farm Fees.

A fee of £2 2s. for the term, or £5 for the Session, is charged for the practical instruction given at the College Farm to students pursuing ordinary College courses in Agriculture. This fee may be remitted in deserving cases on the recommendation of the Senate.

In the case of such special Farm Pupils as attend no classes at the College, and are mainly engaged in work upon the farm, an inclusive fee of £20 for the Session is charged.

Fee for Special Course in Agriculture.

A special fee of £5 15s. 6d. per term (*i.e.*, registration 10s. 6d.; classes £3 3s.; farm instruction £2 2s.) is charged for the Special Course held in the Autumn and Spring Terms.

The Fees of an ordinary Arts Student thus amount to	£11	1	0	per Session.
Do. of an Intermediate Science Student	15	15	0	"

VI.—Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes.

The following Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions are offered for competition:—

I.—*General Scholarships and Exhibitions.*

One Scholarship of £40.
One Scholarship of £30.
Two Exhibitions of £20.
One Exhibition of £15.
The Osborne Morgan Exhibition of £10.
The Robert Gee Exhibition of £10.
The David Williams Exhibition of £10.
Four other Exhibitions of £10.

All the above are tenable for *three years.*

II.—*Special Scholarships and Exhibitions.*

(*a.*) John Hughes Scholarships, confined to boys born in Anglesey or Carnarvonshire.

One Scholarship of £30.
One Scholarship of £10.

These Scholarships are tenable for *three years.*

(*b.*) Piercy Scholarship, confined to Candidates from Flintshire or Denbighshire.

One Scholarship of £30.

This Scholarship is tenable for *three years.* It was awarded in September, 1905, and will be next offered for competition in 1908.

(*c.*) Richard Hughes Scholarship, confined to Candidates brought up in Anglesey.

This Scholarship is of the total value of about £50, but the student to whom it is awarded receives it in three yearly instalments, of which the first and the second are £15 each, the residue forming the third instalment.

(*d.*) Tate Exhibitions.

One Exhibition of £20.
One Exhibition of £15.

These Exhibitions are tenable for *two years.*

(*e.*) Henry Platt Agricultural Scholarship.

One Scholarship of £30.

This Scholarship is tenable for *two years.*

(*f.*) Exhibition offered by the Agricultural Committee of the Council to Candidates intending to take the College Two Years' Course in Agriculture.

One Exhibition of £20.

This Exhibition is tenable for *one year,* but is renewable for a second year on the recommendation of the Senate.

(*g.*) Exhibition offered to Candidates from Carnarvonshire intending to take the two Years' or other course in Agriculture.

One Exhibition of £20.

This Exhibition is tenable for *one year,* but is renewable for a second year on the recommendation of the Senate.

(*h.*) Exhibition offered to Candidates from Anglesey intending to take the two Years' or other course in Agriculture.

One Exhibition of £20.

This Exhibition is tenable for *one year,* but is renewable for a second year on the recommendation of the Senate.

(*i.*) The Surveyors' Institution Scholarship, 1906.

The Council of the Surveyors' Institution offer a Scholarship of £50, tenable for three years in the University College of North Wales. It is proposed to offer one such Scholarship for competition annually.

The following Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes are offered to Students during or after residence at the College:—

(i.) In-College Scholarships and Exhibitions offered by the Council.
(ii.) John Hughes Scholarships.
(iii.) Tate Exhibitions, £30 per annum.
(iv.) Osborne Morgan Studentships of at least £40 per annum.
(v.) Isaac Roberts Scholarships of not less than £50 per annum.
(vi.) Dean Edwards Memorial Prize, about £30.
(vii.) R. A. Jones Mathematical Prize, about £18.
(viii.) Powis Essay Prize, about £7.
(xi.) North Wales Scholarship Association Essay Prize, about £4.
(x.) Gladstone Memorial Prize, £5.
(xi.) William Griffith Prize, for Agriculture, of about £3.
(xii.) Exhibitions for King's Scholars.
(xiii.) Modern Language Exhibitions, two of £10.

Fellowships of the University of Wales.

The University of Wales offers one Fellowship of the value of £125 per annum for two years, annually, the election being made by the University Court. Fellowships are confined to graduates of the University and are tenable "on condition of the active pursuit of original investigation in a Constituent College or in some other approved seat of learning or research."

VII. Relations with other Bodies.

(*a.*) The College is a Constituent College of the University of Wales.

(*b.*) The College has established, first in connection with the county councils, and since 1902, in connection with the County Education Committees of four County Councils in North Wales, a system of extension work in Agriculture. The scheme for each County is administered by a Joint Committee appointed by the College and the Education authority.

(*c.*) The College is in direct connection with—

1. The Board of Education as regards the Day Training Department.

2. The Board of Agriculture as far as regards the Agricultural Department (including the Forestry section).

VIII. FINANCE.

(d) *Balance Sheet and Property Account, June 30th, 1906.*

	Up to June 30th, 1905.	During year ending June 30th, 1906.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Donations for General Fund (as per Statement of Subscriptions)	29,429 3 5		29,429 3 5
„ Subscriptions for Permanent Building Fund as per Statement of Subscriptions (including interest)	15,231 0 1	4,593 7 6	19,824 7 7
„ Donations for Scholarship Fund:			
(1) Penrhyn Quarrymen	£ s. d. 1,012 12 5		
Dinorwic Quarrymen	246 2 0		
	1,258 14 5		1,258 14 5
(2) Legacies:			
Mr. David Williams, Liverpool	250 0 0		
Right Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan	200 0 0		638 6 8
Dr. Robert Gee	188 6 8		
(3) Piercy Trustees, for Piercy Scholarship	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
„ Donation for Welsh Chair Endowment Fund	10 0 0		10 0 0
„ Profits on Sales of Consols and Railway Stock	2,917 18 3		2,917 18 3
„ Bequest under the Will of Dr. Evan Thomas, Manchester	147,596 5 3		42,596 5 3
„ Dean Edwards Memorial Fund	906 15 9		906 15 9
„ Powis Memorial Fund	206 9 0		206 9 0
„ R. A. Jones Memorial Fund	552 9 0	19 7 0	571 16 0

	Up to June 30th, 1905.	During year ending June 30th, 1906.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—			
Buildings, Alterations and Improvements	£ s. d. 6,900 13 2		
Less Repayment to Capital for New Buildings	172 0 0		
	6,728 13 2		6,728 13 2
Furniture, Fittings and Apparatus	5,321 13 10	65 2 2	5,386 16 0
Fisheries Department	35 0 0		35 0 0
Expenditure charged on Manchester Bequest for Buildings, Furniture, and Books for Library	6,711 11 5	539 8 8	7,251 0 1
Purchase of Terminable Annuity	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
General Expenses:—			
Preliminary and General Expenses of Organization	1,479 18 0		
Expenses of Local Committees	104 6 3		
Library Account	100 14 8		
Expenses of Charter	292 0 7		
„ „ Lease	36 8 0		
Expenses of University Conference	76 1 3		
Suspense Account	33 16 0		2,123 4 9
Site and Permanent Buildings:—			
Preliminary Expenses, plans, &c.	180 14 5	36 12 10	
Additional Land, walling, &c.	4,697 11 10	255 5 10	
Organization Expenses, Building Fund	1,741 17 8	522 17 0	7,434 19 7
Total Expenditure			£ 29,959 13 7
BY BALANCES AT CREDIT OF CAPITAL ACCOUNTS:—			
1. Building and Endowment Fund: Invested as follows: Manchester Chief Rents	£ s. d. 12,675 5 11		
London Trust Co. (Ltd.), Debenture Stock	3,482 7 9		16,157 13 8
2. General Scholarship Fund: Invested: London Trust Co. (Ltd.), Debenture Stock	1,674 10 11		
Llandudno Chief Rents	2,392 11 3		4,067 2 2
3. Welsh Chair Endowment Fund—Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	10 0 0		10 0 0
4. Dean Edwards Memorial Fund: Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	895 15 9		
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Stock	11 0 0		906 15 9

† £5,000 of this sum was transferred to the Permanent Buildings Fund.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To North Wales Scholarship Association Prize Fund	134 5 6	4 4 0	138 9 6
,, Wm. Griffith Prize Fund	50 0 0		50 0 0
,, Osborne Morgan Fund—Donation	2,500 0 0		2,500 0 0
,, George Rae Lectureship Fund—Donation	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0
,, John Hughes Scholarship Fund—Legacy	5,108 15 1		5,108 15 1
,, Richard Hughes Scholarship Fund—Legacy		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
,, Cadwaladr Davies Loan Fund—Legacy and Interest		101 0 0	101 0 0
,, Electrical Engineering Fund:	£ s. d.		
Drapers' Company's Grants	1,100 0 0		
Less Expenditure on Department	879 12 0		
			220 8 0
,, Marine Station Fund—Donation	5 0 0		5 0 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NOTE.—(1) Deficits: Income Account	1,591 17 2		
Scholarship Account	3,030 3 6		
		4,622 0 8	
Balances at Banks		701 16 7	
		5,323 17 3	
Advanced from General Purposes Fund as per other side	4,308 1 3		
Balances of Capital Fund uninvested (see items marked * on other side)	1,015 16 0		
		5,323 17 3	
			£ 110,483 8 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5. Powis Memorial Fund—Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	206 9 0		206 9 0
6. R. A. Jones Memorial Fund:			
Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	523 8 6		
Midland Ry. 2½ per cent. Preference Stock	48 7 6		
			571 16 0
7. North Wales Scholarship Association Prize Fund:			
Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	121 13 6		
Midland Ry. 2½ per cent. Preference Stock	16 16 0		
			138 9 6
8. William Griffith Prize Fund:			
Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	50 0 0		
			50 0 0
9. Osborne Morgan Fund—Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	1,271 4 4		
Mortgage	1,228 15 8		
			2,500 0 0
10. George Rae Lectureship Fund—Invested: Llandudno Chief Rents	1,500 0 0		
			1,500 0 0
11. John Hughes Scholarship Fund: Invested:			
London, Brighton and S. Coast Ry. 5 per cent. Stock (2,000*l.*)	3,159 8 4		
South Eastern Railway 4½ per cent. Stock (1,000*l.*)	1,401 11 8		
L. and Y. Railway 3 per cent. Preference Stock (401*l.*)	367 18 2		
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preference Stock	179 16 11		
			5,108 15 1
12. Richard Hughes Scholarship Fund—Invested: Mortgages	1,500 0 0		
			1,500 0 0
13. Cadwaladr Davies Loan Fund—*Uninvested	101 0 0		
			101 0 0
14. Electrical Engineering Fund—*Uninvested	220 8 0		
			220 8 0
15. Marine Station Fund—*Uninvested	5 0 0		
			5 0 0
16. General Purposes Fund—Invested as follows:			
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Preference Stock	482 6 3		
Birmingham Canal Navigation Consolidated Stock (500*l.*)	631 10 6		
Queensland Government 3½ per cent. Stock (2,500*l.*)	2,275 4 10		
South Australian Government 3½ per cent. Stock (2,500*l.*)	2,432 13 1		
Victorian Government 3½ per cent. Stock (2,500*l.*)	2,429 10 5		
Mersey Dock Bond (5,000*l.*) at 3½ per cent.	4,762 11 0		
Mortgages	17,769 0 10		
Advanced for deficit (see other side)	4,308 1 3		
			35,090 18 2
17. Permanent Buildings Fund—Invested: Mortgages	6,200 0 0		
Loans to Corporation of Bangor	5,500 0 0		
*Uninvested	689 8 0		
			12,389 8 0
			£ 110,483 8 11

Statement of the Subscriptions promised and paid to all Funds up to June 30th, 1906.

FUND.	Amount promised to June 30th, 1905.	Amount promised during the year ending June 30th, 1906.	Total promised.	Total amount paid to June 30th, 1906.	Amount Outstanding.	Analysis of Amount Outstanding.	
						Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—CAPITAL FUNDS:	35,759 18 10		35,759 18 10	29,429 3 5	6,330 15 5		6,330 15 5
(1) General	36,445 6 7	4,504 10 5	40,949 17 0	19,824 7 7	21,125 9 5	21,125 9 5	
(2) Permanent Buildings Fund							
(3) Scholarship:	1,785 6 9		1,785 6 9	1,258 14 5	526 12 4		526 12 4
(*a*) Contributed by Penrhyn and Dinorwic Quarrymen							
(*b*) Legacies:							
Mr. David Williams, Liverpool	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0			
Sir George Osborne Morgan	200 0 0		200 0 0	200 0 0			
Dr. Robert Gee, Liverpool	188 6 8		188 6 8	188 6 8			
(*c*) Donation: Piercy Trustees	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0			
(4) Welsh Chair Endowment	760 0 0		760 0 0	10 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	
(5) Powis Memorial	192 1 0		192 1 0	192 1 0			
(6) R. A. Jones Memorial	516 19 6		516 19 6	516 19 6			
(7) North Wales Scholarship Association Prize	104 17 6		104 17 6	104 17 6			
(8) Osborne Morgan Fund	2,500 0 0		2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0			
(9) George Rae Fund	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0			
(10) John Hughes Fund	5,108 15 1		5,108 15 1	5,108 15 1			
(11) Wm. Griffith Fund	50 0 0		50 0 0	50 0 0			
(12) Richard Hughes Fund		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0			
(13) Cadwaladr Davies Loan Fund		100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0			
II.—TEMPORARY AND SPECIAL FUNDS:	3,426 4 4		3,426 4 4	3,414 13 4	11 11 0		11 11 0
(1) Scholarships	1,239 0 0		1,239 0 0	1,234 16 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	
(2) Jubilee Scholarship	468 5 3	26 10 3	492 15 6	492 15 6			
(3) Modern Language Exhibition	960 1 3		960 1 3	949 16 3	10 5 0		10 5 0
(4) Library	363 19 0	10 0 0	373 19 0	365 16 0	8 3 0	8 3 0	
(5) Welsh Lectureship	5,727 8 0	58 13 0	5,786 1 0	5,488 11 0	297 10 0		297 10 0
(6) Agricultural Education	2,000 0 0		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0			
(7) Donations for Special Scholarships (Sir Henry Tate)	1,484 17 0	200 0 0	1,684 17 0	1,684 17 0			
(8) Electrical Engineering Department	146 6 7		146 6 7	146 6 7			
(9) Modern Languages Assistant Lectureship	4,088 16 0		4,088 16 0	4,088 16 0			
(10) Farm	71 0 0		71 0 0	71 0 0			
(11) Fisheries Department	450 0 0		450 0 0	450 0 0			
(12) Special Scholarships (Sir A. L. Jones)							
III.—OTHER FUNDS:	1,074 17 2	18 8 0	1,093 5 2	1,093 5 2			
(1) Annual Subscriptions (for Scholarships)	47,596 5 3		47,596 5 3	47,596 5 3			
*(2) Bequest under the Will of the late Dr. Evan Thomas							
	£ 155,456 11 9	6,418 1 8	161,874 13 5	132,810 3 3	29,064 10 2	21,887 16 5	7,176 13 9

* £5,000 of this sum has been transferred to the Permanent Buildings Fund.

Permanent Buildings Fund.—Account to June 30th, 1906.

	To June 30, 1905	1905-6.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To *Preliminary Expenses*:			
Architects' Report on Sites	83 2 0		
Printing, &c.	9 7 3		
			92 9 3
„ *Site*:			
Purchase of additional land in Bishop's Park	4,522 10 0		
Legal Costs	38 19 6	15 15 0	
Walls and Railings	136 2 4	178 13 5	
Planting Trees and Shrubs		61 15 7	
Rates and Taxes		4 16 10	
		261 0 10	
Less, Rent of Land		5 15 0	
	4,697 11 10	255 5 10	4,952 17 8
„ *Plans*:			
(*a*) Preliminary Sketch Plans:			
Draughtsman—Salary and Allowances	80 19 0	2 0 0	
Drawing Materials and Copies of Plans	4 10 0	13 15 0	
Advertisements	2 11 0		
	88 0 0	15 15 0	
(*b*) Competition for Plans:			103 15 0
Advertisements		12 17 3	
Postage and Sundry Expenses		8 0 7	
			20 17 10
„ Bank Charges	0 5 2		0 5 2

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Subscriptions received:		
(1) To June 30th, 1905	15,110 14 7	
(2) During year ending June 30th, 1906	4,297 17 4	
		19,408 11 11
„ Interest:		
(*a*) On Investments:		
To 1904–5	95 12 6	
1905–6	250 6 3	
(*b*) Bank Interest:		
To 1904–5	24 13 0	
1905–6	45 3 11	
		415 15 8

Permanent Buildings Fund.—Account to June 30th, 1906.—continued.

	To June 30, 1905	1905-6.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Expenses of Organization:			
Salary of Organizing Secretary and Clerk	1,001 14 7	370 5 9	
Printing and Stationery	294 0 0	54 12 10	
Office—Furniture and Fittings	77 3 0	0 4 9	
Rent, Lighting and Cleaning	118 7 7	48 12 5	
Telephone Subscriptions	20 8 0	6 16 0	
Expenses of Meetings	53 6 10	0 3 0	
Expenses of Organization and Local Committees	51 11 5	8 9 6	
Postages and Sundries	123 9 0	30 19 3	
Proportion of Audit Fee		2 2 0	
Bank Charges	1 17 3	0 11 6	
	1,741 17 8	522 17 0	2,264 14 8
1906. June 30. To *Balances*:			
Invested		11,700 0 0	
At Banks		689 8 0	
			12,389 8 0
			£19,824 7 7

£19,824 7 7

(*b*) Statement of Accounts for the Year ending June 30th, 1906.

Income Account for the Year ending June 30th, 1906.

1905	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 1. To Balance at debit of Account		1,034 13 1	By Government Grant		4,000 0 0
To Salaries and Wages:			„ Interest and Dividends		1,697 8 0
Salaries	6,959 19 0				
Surplus Fees paid to Professors	189 17 2		„ *College Fees:*		
Wages of Porters, &c.	424 18 7		Class Fees	2,718 1 0	
		7,574 14 9	Registration Fees	171 3 6	
„ Grant to Scholarship Account		200 0 0	Apparatus Fees	48 10 0	
„ Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings, Grounds and Furniture		117 10 5	Laboratory Fees	418 8 6	
„ Maintenance of (1) Laboratories	234 3 11		Farm Fees	33 12 0	
(2) Museums	46 18 6			3,389 15 0	
		281 2 5	*Less* Fees due to		
„ Electrical Engineering Department, Apparatus		41 2 9	(1) Day Training Dept. 1,210 16 2		
„ Fisheries Department Expenses		23 16 8	(2) Kindergarten Account 72 0 0		
„ Rent, Rates and Taxes		340 2 1	(3) Agricultural Dept. 178 12 0		
„ Heating, Lighting and Materials for Cleaning		289 19 8		1,461 8 2	
„ Insurance		41 3 10			1,928 6 10
„ Grants to College Societies		63 2 0	„ Local Fees for London University Matriculation Examination		36 0 0
„ Library—Annual Grant		150 0 0	„ Day Training Department—Contribution for 1905–6		1,189 19 0
„ Expenses of London University Matriculation Examination		18 4 0	„ Agricultural Department—Contribution for 1905–6		50 0 0
„ *Printing, &c.:*			„ Trust Funds — Contribution for Administration and Management Expenses		29 8 0
Printing and Stationery	182 7 7				
Calendar	97 4 4				
Advertising	78 2 7				
		357 14 6			

VII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To General Expenses:		
Postages and Sundries -	80 15 8	
Use of Rooms - - -	1 1 0	
Travelling Expenses - -	12 13 11	
Telephone Subscriptions -	14 16 0	
Bank Commission and Cheque Books - - - - -	6 18 5	
		116 5 0
„ Expenses of Graduation Ceremony		37 14 8
„ Expenses of Celebration of Twenty-first Anniversary of Opening of College - - - - - - -		27 15 2
„ Legal Expenses - - - -		9 2 0
		£10,724 3 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Lodging Houses:		
Registration Fees - -	10 2 0	
Less Expenses of Inspection	7 10 6	
		2 11 6
„ Miscellaneous Receipts - -		2 9 9
„ Electrical Engineering Fund, for cost of Department for 1905–6 -		171 2 9
„ Fisheries Department—Grant from Carnarvonshire County Council -		25 0 0
		9,132 5 10
1906.		
June 30th. By Balance—Deficit to date -	- -	1,591 17 2
		£10,724 3 0

Day Training Department.—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending June 30th, 1906.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Expenses of Administration:		
	Advertising	7 8 6	
	Printing and Stationery	16 16 0	
	Postages and Sundries	19 15 3	
	Travelling Expenses	18 14 1	
			62 13 10
	„ Salaries		1,032 10 0
	„ School Practice Expenses		9 16 3
	„ Grant to Library		35 0 0
	„ Furniture, Fittings and Apparatus		37 13 3
	„ Woodwork Classes,—Rent of Workshop		8 0 0
	„ Grants to King's Scholars		2,622 0 0
	„ Exhibitions		30 0 0
	„ Fees for Medical Examination		22 0 0
	„ Special Examination of Two Year Students—Examiners' Fees and Expenses		62 17 6
	„ Annual contribution to Kindergarten Account		50 0 0
	„ Contributions to General Account:		
	(*a*) For Rent, Rates and Taxes, for Fuel and Light, and for Fees due to Professors	1,139 19 0	
	(*b*) For General Expenses	50 0 0	
			1,189 19 0
	„ Bank Charges		6 9 6
			5,168 19 4
1906. June 20.	„ Balances:		
	Due by Kindergarten Account	266 2 11	
	Balance at Bank	418 7 3	
			684 10 2
			£5,853 9 6

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1905. July 1.	By Balance due by Kindergarten Account	366 2 11	
	„ Due by General Account	60 6 7	
	„ Balance at Bank	67 15 1	
			494 4 7
	„ Grants from Board of Education:		
	(*a*) For the Committee	1,183 0 0	
	(*b*) For the King's Scholars	2,650 0 0	
			3,833 0 0
	„ Grants from the Board of Education for Science and Drawing		354 0 0
	„ Fees of Students:		
	King's Scholars	1,170 0 0	
	Secondary Training Course Fees	40 0 0	
	Fees of other Students	72 16 2	
		1,282 16 2	
	„ *Less* Laboratory Fees due to General Account	81 7 6	
	„ Fees due to Kindergarten Account	72 0 0	
		153 7 6	
			1,129 8 8
	„ Special Examination of Two Year Students, Students' Fees		34 10 0
	„ Bank interest		8 6 3
			£5,853 9 6

Preparatory School and Kindergarten.—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending June 30th, 1906.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

To Expenditure:	£ s. d.	£ s. d. To June 30, 1905.	£ s. d. 1905–6	£ s. d.
Goodwill of Schools	150 0 0			
Less written off	120 0 0			
		30 0 0		30 0 0
,, Furniture, Fittings and Apparatus		137 11 11		137 11 11
,, Alterations at Fairlawn		14 0 0		14 0 0
,, Cost of Lease		3 10 0		3 10 0
				£185 1 11

By Advance from Day Training Department Account	£ s. d.
	185 1 11
	£185 1 11

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1905.		£ s. d.
July 1.	To Balance, deficit to date	118 16 6
	,, Salaries	279 6 9
	,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	63 16 3
	,, Heating, Lighting and Cleaning	20 6 2
	,, Repairs and Renewals	1 16 5
	,, Printing, Stationery and Materials	21 14 0
	,, Advertising	4 14 0
	,, Sundries and Incidental Expenses	7 4 9
	,, Bank Charges	1 2 6
	,, Legal Charges	3 3 0
	,, Goodwill Account, amount written off	30 0 0
		£552 0 4

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By School Fees and Receipts from Pupils		366 8 10
	,, Fees of Students		72 0 0
	,, Day Training Department, Annual Contribution		50 0 0
			488 8 10
1906 June 30.	,, Balance—deficit: Advance by Day Training Department	81 1 0	
	Less Balance at Bank	17 9 6	
			63 11 6
			£552 0 4

Agricultural Department.—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending March 31st, 1906.

1905.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 1st.	To Balance due to Bank		391 14 11
	„ Salaries		1,072 10 0
	„ Advertising		5 2 10
	„ Printing and Stationery		34 6 9
	„ Organization and Travelling Expenses		39 13 2
	„ Grants for Class and Laboratory Expenses and Library		18 0 0
	„ Exhibitions and Prizes		393 8 4
	„ Extension Lectures		101 4 11
	„ Field Experiments		126 1 4
	„ Dairying:		
	Maintenance of fixed and travelling Dairy Schools	111 13 11	
	Dairy School Exhibitions	73 16 6	
	Dairy School Examinations	5 14 4	
			191 4 9
	„ Apparatus and Specimens		8 4 8
	„ Loan Collections		0 10 9
	„ General Account—Annual Contribution		50 0 0
	„ Postage and Sundries		35 8 11
	„ Bank Charges		0 8 4
			£2,467 19 8
1906.			
March 31st.	To Balance at Bank		409 8 4
			£2,877 8 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Government Grant		800 0 0
„ Subscriptions and Donations		58 13 0
„ Class Fees (In-College)		126 7 6
„ Grants from County Councils:		
Anglesey	150 0 0	
Carnarvonshire (two years)	660 0 0	
Denbighshire (two years)	800 0 0	
Flintshire	250 0 0	
Montgomeryshire	—	
		1,860 0 0
„ Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Dairy Institute Co. (Ltd.), Balance of County Council Grants repaid		30 13 5
„ Bank Interest		1 6 3
„ Miscellaneous receipts		0 7 10
		£2,877 8 0

Forestry Department

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Salary	250	0	0	1905. April 1st. By Balance at Bank		58	1	1
„ Travelling Expenses	9	8	4	„ Government Grant		250	0	0
„ Books Apparatus, and Materials	8	11	7	„ Subscriptions		63	3	0
	267	19	11	„ Repayment of Expenses		1	8	0
1906. March 31. To Balance at Bank	104	12	2					
	£372	12	1			£372	12	1

Statement of the Financial Position of the Department on March 31st, 1906.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance due to County Councils:							By Balances due by County Councils:						
Carnarvonshire				30	3	4	Anglesey				158	1	8
Flintshire				30	13	6	Denbighshire				2	13	1
				£60	16	10	Montgomeryshire				70	0	0
„ Balance in favour of the Department:							„ Balance at Bank;						
General Agricultural Account	579	6	3				General Agricultural Department	409	8	4			
Forestry Department	104	12	2				Forestry Department	104	12	2			
				683	18	5					514	0	6
				£744	15	3					£744	15	3

College Farm.—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending November 12th, 1905.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Preliminary and Organization Expenses to date	66 15 5	By Donations and Subscriptions to date	4,091 18 0
„ Bank Interest on overdraft to date	259 9 6	„ Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Dairy Institute Fund (Surplus handed over to form fund for improvement of breed of Welsh Black Cattle)	177 16 0
	326 4 11		
1905. Nov. 12th. To Balance	3,943 9 1		
	£4,269 14 0		£4,269 14 0

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1904. Nov. 12th. To Valuation of Stock, &c.		4,582 10 10	By Income from—		
To Expenditure on—			I. Sale of Live Stock :—		
I. Implements :—			Cattle	673 19 11	
Implements and Machinery	27 5 6		Horses	20 0 0	
		27 5 6	Sheep	1,224 6 3	
II. Live Stock :—					1,918 6 2
Horses	—		II. Sale of Produce :—		
Cattle	130 11 8		Dairy Produce	501 10 4½	
Sheep	427 15 1		Potatoes	97 15 10	
		558 6 9	Hay	22 7 6	
III. Feeding Stuffs, &c. :—			Grain	50 7 11½	
Feeding Stuffs	378 3 9		Mangels and Swedes	0 14 6	
Seeds (Corn, Grass, Potatoes, &c.)	93 7 1		Vetches	1 17 2	
Manures	98 17 6				674 13 4
		570 8 4	Sale of Manure		28 4 6
Repairs and Renewals		75 1 3	Sale of Implements		8 10 0
Wages		741 13 6	Government Grant		200 0 0
Rent, Rates and Taxes		572 15 7	Grant from Carnarvonshire County Committee towards cost of experiments		20 0 0
Coal and Fuel		21 1 4	Farm Fees		51 10 0
Insurance		18 10 5	Miscellaneous Receipts (Prizes, &c.)		75 5 7½
Valuer's Fees		4 4 0			2,976 9 7½
Bank Charges		2 5 7			
Discount		1 0 3	1905. Nov. 12th. Valuation of Stock, &c.		4,458 0 9
Fencing		4 16 0			

Y

College Farm.—Statement of Accounts—continued.

WORKING ACCOUNT.—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundries :—		
Gas	32 17 6	
Veterinary Attendance and Medicine for Stock	18 3 1	
Service Fees	20 16 0	
Entry Fees and Subscriptions to Agricultural Societies	17 14 0	
Sulphate of Copper	5 4 0	
Railway Carriage	20 16 10	
Travelling Expenses	20 15 6½	
Other Items	40 18 9½	
		177 5 9
		7,357 5 1
To Balance		77 5 3½
		£7,434 10 4½

	£ s. d.
	£7,434 10 4½

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital Account—Balance		3,943 9 1
,, North and South Wales Bank,—Overdraft		679 10 2
,, Surplus on Working Account for the year	77 5 3½	
Add : Surplus on Working Account to Nov. 12th, 1904	54 2 5	
		131 7 8½
		£4,754 6 11½

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Valuation on November 12th :—		
Horses	560 0 0	
Cattle	973 0 0	
Sheep	1,429 12 0	
Corn, Hay and Straw	856 1 6	
Green Crops	223 4 5	
Implements, Harness and Tools	401 2 10	
Furniture and Sundries	15 0 0	
		4,458 0 9
By Milk money in hand		2 2 2
,, National Provincial Bank,—Balance		3 5 11
,, Debts due to Farm at date		275 18 1½
,, Suspense Account,—Fixtures at Lledwigan		15 0 0
		£4,754 6 11½

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

(A constituent College of the University of Wales.)

Founded 1883.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire was founded in 1883 in pursuance of a recommendation of the Departmental Committee, appointed in 1880, to report on the condition of Intermediate and Higher Education in the Principality. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1884. The second clause of the Charter of Incorporation defines the object with which it was established as follows:—

"The object of the College shall be to provide such instruction in all the branches of a liberal education as may qualify residents in the six counties of South Wales, and in the County of Monmouth, and elsewhere, to take degrees in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, at the University of Wales (whenever such University shall have been constituted) or at any of the Universities of the United Kingdom; to give such technical instruction as may be of immediate service in professional and commercial life; and, further, to promote higher education generally by providing, for persons who are not matriculated students, instruction in the form of lectures, combined with class-teaching and examining, at such places and in such subjects as shall be determined from time to time, in pursuance of statutes of the College to be made in that behalf."

(b) *Governing Bodies, etc.*

The governing bodies of the College are three in number, namely:—

(*a*) The Court of Governors.
(*b*) The Council.
(*c*) The Senate.

(*a*) The Court of Governors is the governing body of the College with power to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Charter.

It is constituted as follows:—

The President.

Vice-Presidents.

Treasurer.

Members of the Council, and

(1) Sixty Governors who hold office for three years.
(2) Governors in virtue of contributions of £500 or over, and Governors appointed by Corporations, Associations, and Partnership Firms and the Executors or Administrators of Estates in virtue of a contribution of £500 and over.
(3) Ex-officio Governors, including Mayors, High Constables, Representatives of Corporations and Local Boards, Principals and Head Masters of Educational Establishments and Members of Parliament.
(4) Governors appointed by Corporations and Local Boards.
(5) Representatives of Universities.
(6) The Principal and two Professors.
(7) Governors appointed by County Councils and Corporations.
(8) Representatives of Head Teachers of Public Elementary Schools in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

(*b*) The Charter provides that subject and according to the Statutes of the College the Council shall

(1) Manage the financial and ordinary business of the College, and appoint Auditors for the examination of the Accounts.
(2) Keep the record of and see to the due maintenance of the lists of the Members of the Council and the registers of Students
(3) Direct the affixing of the College Seal.
(4) Appoint, pay, and remove the Registrar and other officers and servants of the College.
(5) Appoint from time to time the fees to be paid by Students.
(6) Expel offending Students.

(7) Discharge such other functions and have such other powers as Statutes of the College from time to time prescribe.

(8) Present an annual report to the Governors.

(9) Sanction, modify, or reject courses of study submitted by the Senate.

(10) Receive reports from the Senate on the attendance of the Students.

The Council is constituted as follows :—

The President.

Vice-Presidents.

The Treasurer.

The Principal.

One Professor annually elected by the Senate.

Three persons nominated by the Lord President of the Council.

Thirty-three persons who hold office for three years.

Persons appointed by County Councils or County Boroughs making pecuniary contribution to the College.

Article 50 of the Charter provides that subject to Statutes of the College, the Senate shall, with the approval of the Council, regulate the education and discipline of the College.

(*c*) The Principal and the Professors for the time being form the Senate.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The buildings occupied for the purposes of the College are :—

(1) The main buildings in Newport Road, Cardiff.

(2) The College School Buildings in Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

(3) The premises of the Cookery School, 3, 4, 5, and 6, St. Andrew's Place, Cardiff, and 10, Park Grove, Cardiff.

(4) Five houses in the Parade, Cardiff

(5) Three houses in Brighton Terrace, Newport Road, Cardiff.

The main buildings consist of :—

(*a*) The old premises of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Infirmary.

(*b*) A new storey added for the Medical School.

(*c*) Biological Department, Laboratory for Electrical Measurements, and a Lecture Theatre and Professor's private Laboratory, Store Rooms, &c., in the Department of Chemistry, built by the Council in 1887.

(*d*) A Chemical Laboratory, built in the main of wood.

(*e*) Seven Lecture Rooms of temporary character (built of wood).

(*f*) Two Drawing Rooms in the Engineering Department of temporary character (built of wood).

(*g*) Workshops, partly of stone, partly of wood.

(*h*) Mining Laboratory.

(*i*) Engineering Laboratories.

The number of rooms available for lectures, laboratories, common rooms, etc., in the above buildings is shown by the following table:—

Reference to above Buildings.	Lecture Rooms.	Laboratories.	Museums and Library.	Common Rooms.	Store or Preparation Rooms Science Departments.	*Other Rooms.
(1)	14	14	3	4	7	23
(2)	3	—	—	—	—	4
(3)†	5	8 (Practical Rooms)	—	2	—	8
(4)	5	9	1	—	—	15
(5)	4	7	—	2	—	11

* Including administrative rooms, professors' private rooms, and porters apartments.

† No. 10 Park Grove is not included here. It is used as a school of housewifery and a hostel. As a hostel there is accommodation for twelve students, a house mistress, and the domestic staff.

The property belonging to the College is held under leases of 99 years, but the land leased to the College for its new buildings in Cathays Park is leased for a term of 999 years at a nominal rental. The estimated value of this land is £20,000. The land and buildings owned by the College with their cost will be found in the accounts printed at the end of this Report.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

The subjects of Instruction and of Entrance and other Examinations are embodied in the prospectuses, namely:—

(1) The Day Prospectus.

(2) The Prospectus of University Extension Lectures.

(3) The Prospectus of the Faculty of Medicine.

(4) The Scholarship Prospectus.

(5) The Prospectus containing the Regulations and Schemes of Study for Diplomas in Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy.

(6) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Men Teachers for Elementary Schools.

(7) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Women Teachers for Elementary Schools.

(8) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Women Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(9) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Men Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(10) The Prospectus of the Department of Music.

(11) The Prospectus of the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts.

(12) The Prospectus of the Technical School of the City of Cardiff.

The Staff comprises:—

(*a*) The Teaching Staff in the faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, the Department of Applied Science and Technology, the Department of Music, and the Departments for the Training of Teachers for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

(*b*) The Staff (appointed by the College to do the work) of the Technical School of the City of Cardiff.

(*c*) The Staff of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Training School of Cookery and Domestic Arts.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

Under the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation of the University of Wales, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire has become a constituent College of the University, and its courses in Arts and Science are, therefore, primarily intended to be Qualifying Courses for the Degrees of the University in those faculties.

The conditions on which the Degrees of the University of Wales are granted are contained in the Regulations for Degrees issued by the University.

The College also grants Diplomas in Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and in Welsh Language and Literature and Welsh History. The conditions on which these diplomas are granted are contained in the Prospectus of the College, which is issued annually.

Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking and Housewifery, and certificates in other subjects are issued by the Management Committee of the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

Students of University College, Cardiff, who have been successful in passing the Examinations of the University of London.

N.B.—The letter "f" attached to the reference given below indicates that the success has been achieved by a former student.

*Science.

Intermediate	5
B. Sc.	1 (*f*)

Faculty of Medicine (April 1906–April 1907)

Examinations.		1906.
University of London	Preliminary Scientific	9
	Inter. M.B.	8
	M.B.	7
	B.S.	7
	M.D.	1
	First M.B.	3
	Second M.B.	—
	First M.R.C.S.	7
	Second L.R.C.P.	4
	Final	3
	F.R.C.S. (Ireland)	1
	First L.S.A.	2
	D.P.H.	2
	Final Triple Qualification (Scotland)	2

As students are at present able to pursue only the first three of the five years of their medical curriculum at Cardiff, the Final Examinations indicated in the above table have been passed by former students of the College.

* The figures for the year 1906 include one student in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

University of Wales—

Degree Examinations, 1906.

*Faculty of Arts.**

Subject.	Ordinary.	Special.	Honours.
Greek	7	12	2
Latin	23	9	2
English	19	4	8
Welsh	10	—	3
French	7	5	2
German	1	—	1
Hebrew	4	2	—
History	26	4	5
Education	—	1	—
Philosophy	7	8	2
Political Science	6	3	1
Pure Mathematics	3	—	1
Applied Mathematics	—	—	

* The numbers in this table include 47 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

*Faculty of Science.**

Subject.	Ordinary.	Special.	Final.	Applied Science.	Honours.
Pure Mathematics	17	11	—	6	3
Applied Mathematics	9	6	—		
Physics	—	—	12	2	—
Inorganic Chemistry	—	—	19	—	2
Organic Chemistry	—	—	6		
Botany	—	—	2	—	—
Zoology	—	—	2	—	—
Geology	—	—	7	—	—
Philosophy	—	1	—	—	—
Education	—	—		—	—
Human Anatomy	—	—	—	—	1
Physiology	—	—	—	—	1
Applied Mechanics	—	—	—	1	—
Mechanical Engineering	—	—	—	1	—
Electrical Engineering	—	—	—	5	—
Theory and Design of Structures	—	—	—	1	—
Mining	—	—	2	—	—
Mine Surveying	—	—	—	1	—
Political Science	1	—	—	—	—
Metallurgy	—	—	3	—	—

* The numbers in this table include 9 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Faculty of Music.

	Intermediate.	Final.
Theory of Music	1	1
Acoustics	1	—
History of Music	1	1
Composition		1

No. of Students graduating in 1906.

B.A.	M.A.	B.Sc.	Mus.Bac.
45*	3	27*	1

The following diplomas were awarded during Session 1905–6 :—

Mechanical Engineering	3	Mining and Metallurgy	4
Electrical Engineering	3	Metallurgy	1

The following diplomas were awarded during Session 1905–6 by the Management Committee of the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts :—

Cookery	27	Dressmaking	4
Laundry	25	Plain Needlework	2
Housewifery	14		

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

Provision is made for post-graduate work in certain Science subjects, and two Research Scholarships are available for candidates.

(e) *Length of session.*

Day Students.—From October to June; three terms of 10½ weeks each.

The Technical School of the City—(*a*) *Evening Classes.*—The session extends from September to May.

(*b*) The work of the Day Classes in the School of Art extends from September to July.

(f) *Extension work.*

Courses of University Extension Lectures and Pioneer Lectures are given in connection with the College in different parts of South Wales and Monmouthshire. The object of the lectures is to stimulate interest in study, and to extend methods of University teaching.

* These numbers include respectively 5 and 4 Students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

The number of Day Students during the Session 1905-6 was * 569. Of these 62 have attended one course; 31 two courses; * 476 three or more courses of lectures. In addition to these 125 students were trained at the Training School of Cookery and Domestic Arts.

Of the total number of students including the Domestic Arts students 399 * are men students and 295 * women students.

In addition to the regular Day Students and Domestic Arts Students referred to above, the following students attended Special Courses of Lectures held during Session 1905–6:—

Course of Lectures in Midwifery for Midwives, recognised by the Central Midwives Board under the Midwives Act, 1902, attended by 72 students.

Course of Lectures in Mining and the allied subjects held during the three weeks beginning September 3rd, 1906, attended by 68 students from the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Carmarthen, and Brecon.

The entry of students in attendance at the Technical School of the City of Cardiff during Session 1905–6 was 3,009.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

Of the 569 students referred to above, 460 attended Secondary Schools before entering the College.

The distribution according to localities is as follows: –

	Day Students.	Domestic Arts Students.
Cardiff - - - -	161	44
Other parts of Glamorganshire -	253	45
Other counties in Wales and Monmouthshire - -	129	33
England and abroad - -	26	3
	569	125

* These numbers include respectively 179, 179, 93, and 86 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE I.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post Graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In first year of a Degree Course.	In second year of a Degree Course.	In third or later year of a Degree Course.	Post Graduate.
Science	*48	*33	*39	5
Arts	†106	†87	†64	8
Music	1	1	1	—
Medicine	8	9	10	—

TABLE II.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In first year of a Course.	In second year of a Course.	In third or later year of a Course.
Science	21	12	12
Arts	19	11	7
Medicine	30	7	8
Music	7	3	4
Matriculation	8	—	—

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

In the Aberdare Hall for Women Students the sessional fee for board and residence for 31½ weeks ranges from 30 to 40 guineas, payable in advance. The Hall accommodates 60 students. Lodgings in Cardiff can be obtained on reasonable terms. A list of registered lodging-houses is kept in the College Registry.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

There is a Students' Representative Council which organises and manages the various Societies in connection with the corporate life of the students.

* These figures include for the Session 1905–6, 17, 7, and 7 students respectively in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

† These figures include for the Session 1905–6, 76, 55 and 16 students respectively in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

V. *Fees.*

Day Students.—The Registration fee for all students entering after the Session 1903–4 is 1*l.* 1*s.* payable on entrance and at the beginning of each subsequent session, except in the case of students taking a single class for one term only, when the registration fee is 5*s.*, and except in the case of students taking two classes for one term only, when the registration fee is 10*s.* 6*d.* In the Faculty of Arts the composition fee to cover all lecture fees for the whole session is 10*l.* In the Faculty of Science the composition fee for students preparing for University Examinations is 13*l.* 13*s.* per session.

The composition fee for students from the associated counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Cardiff, for lectures and laboratory instruction in the Faculty of Science and in the Department of Applied Science and Technology maintained by those counties is 13*l.* 13s. per session. The composition fee for students not from the associated counties for lectures and laboratory instruction in the Faculty of Science and in the Department of Applied Science and Technology is 30*l.* per session.

For preparation for the Preliminary Scientific Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Medicine (London University), the composition fee is 57*l.* 10*s.*, or three yearly instalments as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(1) For subjects of Preliminary Scientific -	13	13	0
(2) For 1st year of Intermediate in Medicine	28	0	0
(3) For 2nd „ „ -	21	0	0

For preparation for the Examinations of the Conjoint Board for England or for Scotland, and for the Examinations of the Society of Apothecaries the composition fee is 41*l.* 10*s.*, or two instalments of 20*l.* and 24*l.* 10*s.*

For preparation for the Medical Examinations of the Scottish Universities the composition fee is 33*l.*, or two instalments of 13*l.* 13*s.* and 21*l.*

For preparation for a Diploma in Public Health, the composition fee is 21*l.*

Day classes for teachers in training at the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts 5*l.* 5*s.* to 21*l.* per course for a diploma.

The Technical School.—Evening Classes in Science.—The fees range from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per session.

	s.	*d.*	
Art.—Evening Class Course - -	12	6	per session.
Morning „ „ - -	37	6	„
Afternoon „ „ - -	15	0	„

Commercial Subjects and Music.—The fee is 6*s.* per session.

Technological Subjects.—The fee is 5*s.* per session.

The Women's Technical Department.—Evening class fees range from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per session.

Degree Examination Fees.—The fees charged by the University of Wales for examinations for initial Degrees range from 15*s.* to £1 10*s.* per subject.

VI.—Scholarships, Exhibitions and Free Studentships.

The Drapers' Company's Scholarship.

In 1889, the Worshipful Company of Drapers gave to the ollege the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of founding an Entrance Scholarship of the value of £35, tenable for one year, to be called "The Drapers' Company's Scholarship." The Scholarship is renewable to any holder who may, in the opinion of the Council of the College, display such conspicuous diligence and ability as to warrant its recommending him to the Company for its renewal.

The Caroline Williams Scholarship.

In 1889, Miss Caroline Williams, of 4, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London, gave to the College the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of founding Scholarships tenable by Women Students who shall reside at the Aberdare Hall. The College attaches to each Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Richard Cory Scholarship.

In 1889, Richard Cory, Esq., J.P., of Cardiff, gave to the College the sum of £500 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of the value of £15 a year. The College attaches to the Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The John Cory Scholarship.

In 1889, John Cory, Esq., J.P., of Cardiff, gave to the College the sum of £500 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of the value of £15 a year. The College attaches to the Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Samuel Bros. (of Cardiff) Scholarship.

In 1897, Messrs. Samuel Bros., of Cardiff, gave to the College the sum of £500 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, tenable in the Medical School. The value of the Scholarship is about £15, and it is awarded annually in September on the results of the work of the first year of the Medical Course at Cardiff, provided that the Student has qualified himself to enter on the second year of Medical Study. The Scholarship can only be held by a Student during residence.

The County of Brecon Scholarships.

In 1885, the sum of £1,000 was collected in the County of Brecon for the purpose of founding two Scholarships tenable at the College. The Scholarships were originally of the value of £20 per annum, but they have now been increased to £22 per annum, tenable for three years. They are awarded on the result of the Entrance Scholarship and Exhibition Examination to Men Students who have resided in the County of Brecon for ten years prior to the date of competition.

County Free Studentships.

Under agreements made with the County Councils of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and the City Council of Cardiff, the College maintains sixty-six Free Studentships for Students of the Counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the City of Cardiff. Of these, thirty are allocated to the County of Glamorgan, eighteen to the County of Monmouth, and eighteen to the City of Cardiff. To twenty-five of the Free Studentships allocated to the County of Glamorgan, and to fifteen of the Free Studentships allocated to the County of Monmouth, Scholarships not exceeding £40 per annum are attached by the County Councils. To fifteen of the Free Studentships allocated to the City of Cardiff, Scholarships of £25 per annum are attached by the City Council.

The Alfred Thomas Scholarship.

In the year 1893 the Council resolved to apply the sum of £500, unconditionally given to the College by Alfred Thomas, Esq., M.P., of Cardiff, to the foundation of a Scholarship under the name of the "Alfred Thomas Scholarship," of the value of £10 a year, tenable for three years. The College attaches to each Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

Craddock Wells' Exhibitions.

Under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners (No. 609, County Glamorgan, Borough of Cardiff, Endowment Wells' Charity, approved by Her Majesty in 1889, and a scheme, No. 1 Welsh Intermediate Education Act, approved in 1893), fifteer

Craddock Wells' Exhibitions are maintained by the College. The conditions governing the award of these Exhibitions are contained in the following clause of the 1893 Scheme:—

"The Governing Body shall in every year out of the net income of the endowments of the Craddock Wells' Charity remaining after deducting the expenses of management of property and business and of any necessary or proper outgoings in respect of the said endowments, so long only as the College shall fulfil the conditions stated in the second schedule, being conditions on which alone any payments thereto under this clause may be made, pay to the College either a sum of £800 or one-half of the net income for such year, whichever of the two is the smaller, to be applied for the general purposes of the College."

"Exhibitions, to be called Craddock Wells' Exhibitions, shall be maintained in the College. Each such Exhibition shall entitle the holder to exemption for one year from the payment of any lecture fees, or composition for lecture fees, in the College, and to a sum of £20 to be paid by the College. These Exhibitions shall be given as the reward of merit on the result of such examination as the Council of the College think fit, and shall be tenable only during good conduct. These Exhibitions shall be open only to boys and girls of the respective ages hereinafter prescribed who have for not less than two years, while under the age of thirteen years, been scholars in some ordinary public elementary school or schools in the school district of Cardiff."

The following Scholarships are available for post-graduate work:—

(1) *The Science Scholarship of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of* 1851, which is given triennially, is of the value of £150 a year, tenable for two years, provided that the scholar's first year's work be satisfactory to the Scientific Committee of the Commissioners.

(2) An *Isaac Roberts* Scholarship in Science of the value of £50 a year, tenable for three years. In the award of this Scholarship preference is given to candidates intending to study one or more of the following Sciences:—Astronomy, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Electricity, Geology, and Physics.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a.*) 1. The College is one of the three Constituent Colleges of the University of Wales.

2. It is affiliated with the University of Cambridge.

(*b.*) 1. The College is in association with the County Councils of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the City of Cardiff to the extent that a certain representation on the Court of Governors and the Council of the College and also a certain number of Free Students are granted by the College to these counties in return for an annual contribution of £1,000 from Glamorgan, £600 from Monmouth, and £600 from the City of Cardiff.

2. The College either nominates or appoints representatives on several of the Education Committees of the Counties of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

(*c.*) 1. The College receives an annual grant of £4,000 from the Treasury.

2. The College has in connection with it a Day Training Department with the right to admit 240 Normal Students (men and women).

3. There is a Secondary Training Department in connection with the College which is subject to the inspection of the Board of Education.

4. The Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts issues Diplomas with the sanction of the Board of Education and subject to the inspection of the Board. The College receives grants on account of work done at this School.

5. The College receives grants from the Treasury on account of the Courses in the Applied Science Departments.

VIII.—Finance.

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1906.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundry Donors, viz. :—			
For Donations expended on Buildings, &c.	62,406 11 5		
For Donations Unexpended (As per Schedule K)	56,018 1 10	118,424 13 3	
For Scholarship and Other Funded Accounts, viz.: —			
Principal Sums	6,491 19 11		
Income Unexpended (As per Schedule F)—	369 17 0	6,861 16 11	
For the Ald. Thos. Williams Sustentation Fund	1,000 0 0		
For the New College Sustentation Fund	2,535 19 1		
		3,535 19 1	
			128,822 9 3
Craddock Wells Fund, Balance Unexpended			405 8 11
Reserves—			
For Depreciation on Furniture, Fittings, &c.		2,706 14 3	
For do. do. (Cookery School)		258 3 11	
For do. do. (Housewifery School)		78 15 9	
Sinking Fund for Cookery School Buildings		410 9 9	
Redemption Fund, College School		71 6 8	
			3,525 10 4
Sundry Creditors			1,097 5 8
Lloyds Bank Limited :			
General Accounts		4,132 12 0	
Cookery School Mortgage		2,043 19 0	
			6,176 11 0
			£140,027 5 2

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment (as per Schedule L)			69,268 10 11
Investments (as per Schedule M)			66,170 5 2
Allocated as follows, viz. :			
New College Building Fund	56,018 1 10		
Scholarship Funds, &c,	6,491 19 11		
Sustentation Funds	3,535 19 1		
Amount not specially earmarked	124 4 4		
	£66,170 5 2		
Sundry Debtors	1,899 3 7		
Salaries paid on account of year 1906-7	1,482 1 0		
			3,381 4 7
Cash :			
In the hands of the Registrar	25 12 6		
Housewifery Petty Cash	2 14 10		
Cookery School Petty Cash	0 1 0		
			28 8 4
Deficit :			
General Income Account—			
Deficit as at 30th June, 1905	3,110 5 1		
Less Surplus for this year	173 12 3		
	2,936 12 10		
Cookery School Income Account :			
Surplus as at 30th June, 1905 — £1,487 9 8			
Add Surplus for this year — 270 7 0			
	1,757 16 8		
			1,178 16 2
			£140,027 5 2

General Income Account.—For the Year ending June 30th, 1906.

Dr. | *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries	11,496 4 10		By Fees as follows, viz :—		
„ Wages	1,374 15 1		General Students (less Fees refunded)	2,361 13 4	
		12,870 19 11	County Free Students	423 6 0	
„ Rents	281 15 0		Normal Students	1,983 4 0	
Less Rents received	59 14 5		London Matriculation and Degree Exam. Fees £260 5 0		
	222 0 7		*Less* Examination Expenses 119 4 5	141 0 7	
„ Telephone Rental (less Wayleave)	9 5 0		Welsh University Fees 976 2 6		
„ Rates and Taxes	211 18 6		*Less* paid to University 963 5 0	12 17 6	
„ Insurance	50 2 7				4,922 1 5
„ Gas, Water and Fuel	459 19 9		„ Fines		16 18 6
		953 6 5	„ Higher Technical Department, Share of Rent, &c.		150 0 0
„ Printing, Stationery and Advertising		597 18 10	„ Subscriptions as per Schedule J		270 16 10
„ Expenses of Library	266 17 5		„ Craddock Wells Charity, Income applicable to General Purposes		320 0 0
„ Laboratory Expenses	178 7 0		„ Grant from Government		4,000 0 0
		445 4 5	„ Cardiff Technical Committee		4,758 6 6
„ Travelling Expenses (Candidates, &c.)	60 3 3		„ Board of Education Grants, viz :—		
„ Examination Expenses	51 9 3		King's Scholars	5,528 0 0	
„ Grant to Students' Representative Council	60 5 0		Science and Art Grants	537 0 0	
„ Incidental Expenses and Postages	314 13 2				6,065 0 0
„ Bank Interest	14 1 10		„ Scholarship and other Funded Accounts, viz :—		
		500 12 6	Income and Subscriptions, as per Schedule A	433 1 4	
„ Depreciation of College School Leasehold	23 2 3		Drawn from Accumulated Balances as per Schedule B	44 2 3	
„ Repair of Premises and Renewals	448 1 8				477 3 7
		471 3 11			
„ Distribution of Board of Education Grants, viz :—					
To King's Scholars	3,720 0 0				
To Cardiff Technical Committee (Art Grant)	89 10 0				
		3,809 10 0			

„ Scholarship and other Funds, viz :—						
Scholarships, &c., as per Schedule C	399	15	7			
Other Expenditure, as per Schedule D	6	2	3			
Added to Funds, as per Schedule E	71	5	9			
				477	3	7
„ General and Normal Exhibitions granted	349	18	0			
„ Arts Scholarships 1904 and 1905 - -	65	0	0			
				414	18	0
„ Medical School, Deficit for the year, as per Schedule H				366	0	0
„ Balance (Surplus) carried to General Deficit Account, as per Balance Sheet - - - - -				173	12	3
				£21,080	9	10

„ Higher Technical Department, Surplus for the year, as per Schedule G -	100	3	0
	£21,080	9	10

Schedules A to F.—Scholarship and other Funds.

	A Income.	B Drawn from Accumulated Funds.	C Scholarships and Prizes awarded.	D Other Expenditure.	E Added to Accumulated Funds.	F Funds at 30th June, 1906, and Accumulation of Income, if any.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Cardiff Football Club	30 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	10 0 0	
The Cardiff Technical Committee	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—	
The Drapers Company	35 0 0	20 0 0	55 0 0	—	—	
The Brecknock and County Scholarship Committee	54 0 0	—	54 0 0	—	—	
The David Davies Memorial Fund Committee	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	
Mrs. D. I. Davies	12 0 0	—	—	—	12 0 0	106 7 0
The Trustees of the Gladstone Memorial Fund	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	—	
Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M.A.	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	—	
The Cobden Club	1 11 6	—	1 11 6	—	—	
Loan repaid by Student	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	
Bankers' Interest	4 2 4	—	—	—	4 2 4	
Arts Scholarships	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	
	209 13 10	35 0 0	217 11 6	—	27 2 4	106 7 0

The John and Richard Cory Scholarship Fund	-	-	-	32	10	1	—			30	0	0	—			2	10	1	4	5	11				
																			*1,000	0	0				
The Caroline Williams	do.	-	-	32	10	1	—			30	0	0	—			2	10	1	25	3	1				
																			*1,000	0	0				
The Drapers Company	do.	-	-	32	10	1	2	9	11	35	0	0	—						45	12	6				
																			*1,000	0	0				
The Sir Alfred Thomas	do.	-	-	17	5	8	2	14	4	20	0	0	—			—			7	6	5				
																			* 502	0	0				
The Col. Page Prize Fund	-	-	-	52	2	7	—			49	4	1	—			2	18	6	9	15	0				
																			*1,036	15	5				
The Samuel Brothers Medical Scholarship Fund	-	-	-	14	2	0	0	18	0	15	0	0	—			—			8	4	8				
																			* 500	0	0				
The Salesbury Library	-	-	-																41	19	0				
The Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund	-	-	-	41	3	9	—			—			6	0	0	35	3	9	117	0	7				
																			*1,411	15	4				
The Hughes Prize Medal Fund	-	-	-	1	3	3	—			—			0	2	3	1	1	0	4	2	10				
																			* 41	9	2				
The Alfred Sheen Prize Fund	-	-	-	—			3	0	0	3	0	0	—			—			—						
Balances (A to E) carried to General Income Account, and (F) to Balance Sheet	-	-	-	£433	1	4	£44	2	3	£399	15	7	£6	2	3	£71	5	9	£6,861	16	11				

* Amounts thus marked are invested as set out on the Balance Sheet.

Schedule G.

Higher Technical Department—Income Account.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income, viz. :—		
Grants from Counties, etc.	2,200 0 0	
Grant from Board of Education	161 13 4	
Donations from Drapers' Company	350 0 0	
Students' Fees	460 10 8	
Diploma Fees	19 19 0	
Testing Fees	6 19 10	
		3,199 2 10
Less		
Expenditure, viz. :—		
Fees of Free Students	531 17 0	
Salaries and Wages	1,941 15 6	
Rent and Administration	150 0 0	
Rates and Taxes	10 15 8	
Insurance	15 15 2	
Fuel and Gas	80 11 6	
Printing and Stationery	41 11 3	
Books and Magazines	56 17 8	
Incidentals, Laboratory Expenses, etc.	173 0 3	
Bank Interest	29 7 10	
Repairs and Renewals	67 8 0	
		3,098 19 10
Balance (Surplus) carried to General Income Account		£100 3 0

Schedule H.

Medical School—Income Amount.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure, viz. :—		
Salaries	1,120 0 0	
Wages	174 0 0	
Rates and Taxes	11 5 5	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	106 10 1	
Books and Magazines	17 5 4	
Incidentals, Laboratory Expenses, etc.	48 6 4	
Bank Interest	25 19 9	
Repairs and Renewals	2 4 1	
		1,505 11 0
Less		
Income, viz. :—		
Grants from Counties towards expenses of Course for the Theoretical Training of Midwives	179 18 9	
Students' Fees	952 9 9	
School of Hygiene Certificate Fees	7 2 6	
		1,139 11 0
Balance Deficit) carried to General Income Account		£366 0 0

Schedule J.—Subscriptions Treated as Income.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Principal E. H. Griffiths, payment as Vice-Chancellor of University of Wales for additional services rendered	30 0 0	
H. Woolcott Thompson	50 0 0	
Professor R. S. Conway, donation towards the Stipend of the Professor of Latin	20 0 0	
Sundries, per Dr. Redwood	13 16 6	
Spillers and Bakers Limited	10 10 0	
Charles Thompson	10 0 0	
Anonymous Subscription for Salary of Lecturer in Political Science	50 0	
Balance of last year's similar subscription, now utilised	17 12 10	
Income from the Alderman Thomas Williams Sustentation Fund	31 4 0	
Last year's income from the same Fund now carried to General Income Account	37 13 6	
Balance carried to General Income Account		£270 16 10

Schedule K.—Donations to Building and Equipment Funds.

	Received to 30th June, 1905. £ s. d.	Received this Year. £ s. d.	Total Received to 30th June, 1906. £ s. d.
General Donations	14,428 10 0	—	14,428 10 0
Special Donations, viz:—			
The Marquess of Bute	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
The Corporation of Cardiff- do. (for Interest)	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
	1,623 16 8	—	1,623 16 8
Merthyr Scholarship Fund	276 12 9	—	276 12 9
For New College Buildings	55,217 15 6		
Received this year 14,251 17 6			
Interest earned 1,705 11 4			
Dividends and Ground Rents 14 14 8			
Architect for Drawings 40 0 0			
16,012 3 6			
Less—			
Allocated to New Sustentation Fund 2,526 4 9			
Foundation Stone Ceremony, Bal. of Expenses 56 4 11			
—2,582 9 8	—	13,429 13 10	*68,647 9 4
			104,976 8 9
For Higher Technical Department	6,002 17 0		
Subscription from Mr. Chas. Thompson		15 0 0	6,017 17 0
For the Medical School	6,383 19 8		
Balance of Dr. C. J. Jones' Legacy		121 14 11	6,505 14 7
For the Mining School	206 2 9		
Messrs. Osbeck & Co., 3rd Instalment		100 0 0	
Interest		1 10 9	307 13 6
The Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund of £250 and Interest	264 16 2		
The Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund of £350 and Interest	352 3 3	—	616 19 5
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	£104,756 13 9	£13,667 19 6	£118,424 13 3

* Exclusive of £1,070 3s. 10d., being the amount deducted for the Expenses of the Foundation Stone Ceremony.

Schedule L.—Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment.

	Expended to 30th June, 1905.	Expended this year.	Total expended to 30th June, 1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main College Buildings, viz.			
College Buildings (Freehold) and 11 and 12 The Parade (Leasehold)	13,157 0 0		13,157 0 0
Nos. 9 and 10 The Parade, and the Sites of Nos. 11, 12 and 13 The Parade (Freehold)	1,924 10 11		1,924 10 11
Leasehold Premises, College School	4,155 8 8		4,155 8 8
Additional Lecture Rooms	3,725 1 11		3,725 1 11
Alterations to Buildings	1,654 8 10		1,654 8 10
New College Buildings	1,632 15 3	10,996 12 3	12,629 7 6
Equipment, viz.:—			
General Furniture, Fittings and Apparatus	4,667 13 8	36 19 10	4,704 13 6
Chemical Laboratory	741 15 2	123 6 0	865 1 2
Physical do.	2,077 8 7	104 15 8	2,182 4 3
Biological do.	681 14 3	129 17 5	811 11 8
Library	1,015 12 2	2 13 11	1,018 6 1
Salesbury Library	344 10 9		344 10 9
Preliminary Expenses	971 17 7		971 17 7
	36,749 17 9	11,394 5 1	48,144 2 10
Higher Technical Department:			
Buildings	4,088 5 9	4 9 1	4,092 14 10
Equipment	3,815 10 9	640 13 7	4,456 4 4
Medical School:			
Buildings	4,848 2 4	118 18 7	4,967 0 11
Equipment	1,953 7 7	237 5 10	2,190 13 5
Preliminary Expenses	232 3 11		232 3 11
Mining School:			
Building and Sundries	209 19 0	99 13 1	309 12 1
Hughes Anatomical Museum:			
Fund of £250	264 16 2		264 16 2
Hughes Anatomical Museum:			
Fund of £350	352 3 3		352 3 3
Cookery School:			
Buildings	410 9 9		410 9 9
Do. 5 and 6 St. Andrew's Place	2,943 19 0		2,943 19 0
Equipment	412 17 9	19 16 3	432 14 0
Do. Utensils	148 11 1	10 18 0	159 9 1
School of Housewifery and Hostel:			
Equipment	281 12 10	1 4 6	282 17 4
Do. Utensils	29 10 0		29 10 0
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	£56,741 6 11	£12,527 4 0	£69,268 10 11

Schedule M.—Property and Investments.

	£	s.	d.
£1,669 13*s.* 1*d.* £2 10*s.* 0*d.* per cent. Consolidated Stock	1,530	14	11
£706 12*s.* 0*d.* Metropolitan Consolidated 3½ per cent. Stock ...	744	15	9
£1,545 Barry Railway Co. 5 per cent. Preference Stock	1,695	15	6
£470 Barry Railway Co. 3 per cent. Debenture Stock	499	16	6
£675 Rhymney Railway Co. 4 per cent. Preference Stock	757	4	3
£1,000 Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Co., Stock "D"	1,000	0	0
Freehold of 7 houses, Brighton Terrace, 8 houses in The Parade, and Unitarian Church, West Grove, Cardiff	1,759	2	2
Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Building Fund Deposit Account	51,139	10	11
Do. New College Sustentation Fund Deposit Account	2,535	19	1
Do. Redemption Fund Account	71	6	8
Do. Building and New College Fund Current Account	4,435	19	5
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	£66,170	5	2

Craddock Wells Charity Account.—For the Year ending June 30th, 1906.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Maintenance Exhibitions, &c. - -				426	10	0
„ Exhibitioners' fees - - -	140	0	0			
„ Amount applicable for general purposes credited to the General Income Account -	320	0	0			
				460	0	0
„ Balance in hand, as per the College Balance Sheet, dated 30th June, 1906 -				405	8	11
				£1,291	18	11

	£	s	d.
By Balance in the hands of the College on 30th June, 1905 - - - - - - - - -	521	10	4
„ Amount received from the Corporation of Cardiff -	760	0	0
„ Bank interest - - - - - -	10	8	7
	£1,291	18	11
By Balance in hand, 30th June, 1906, brought down -	£405	8	11

The Cookery School including the School of Housewifery and Hostel.

Dr. — *Income Account for the year ending June 30th, 1906.* — *Cr.*

	Cookery School.	Housewifery School.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Food bought	581 8 11	178 15 5	
Less Food sold	323 17 9		
	257 11 2		
Less Allowance for rations	112 10 0		
	145 1 2	178 15 5	323 16 7
,, Rations	112 10 0		112 10 0
,, Salaries, wages, washing and cleaning	1,175 1 1	107 19 9	1,283 0 10
,, Rents, rates and taxes	60 15 8	86 13 9	147 9 5
,, Gas, water and fuel	79 9 6	27 15 9	107 5 3
,, Printing, stationery and advertising	25 1 1		25 1 1
,, Travelling expenses	22 16 3		22 16 3
,, Incidental expenses, postages, telegrams and expenses of examinations	143 3 0	16 6 4	159 9 4
,, Expenses of incorporation	12 5 0		12 5 0
,, Bank charges on loan	88 13 8		88 13 8
,, Repairs	64 3 0	8 5 7	72 8 7
,, Depreciation of furniture, etc.	21 8 10	27 18 0	49 6 10
,, Balance (Surplus) carried to General Deficit Account as per Balance Sheet	265 11 1	4 15 11	270 7 0
	£2,215 19 4	458 10 6	2,674 9 10

	Cookery School.	Housewifery School.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Students' fees (including fees of Free Students)	1,582 1 6	458 10 6	2,040 12 0
,, Grants, viz. :—			
Sundry schools	61 8 6		61 8 6
Cardiff Education Committee	481 11 9		481 11 9
,, Bank interest	8 7 7		8 7 7
,, Sundry rents	82 10 0		82 10 0
	£2,215 19 4	458 10 6	2,674 9 10

Aberdare Hall (Incorporated).

Dr. *Revenue Account for the year ending June 30th, 1906.* *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rent	100 0 0		By Fees received from paying students	1,771 6 4	
„ Rates, taxes and insurance	80 0 3		„ „ „ visitors	23 5 2	
		180 0 3			1,794 11 6
„ Provisions		660 2 3	„ Subscriptions		101 3 6
„ Wages	216 0 7		„ Hire of Hall, etc.,		5 17 0
„ Washing and cleaning	69 6 6		„ Grant from Board of Education (paid to students, as per contra)		383 0 0
		285 7 1			
„ Fuel	79 6 11				
„ Lighting	83 19 7	163 6 6			
„ Furniture (including depreciation)		68 9 11			
„ Repairs and alterations		40 6 9			
„ Incidental expenses and postages	21 1 3				
„ Medical attendance, drugs, etc.	7 2 1				
		28 3 4			
„ Printing, stationery, and advertising		21 9 7			
„ Salaries		186 3 0			
„ Grants to Students from Board of Education		383 0 0			
„ Bank Interest	155 2 0				
Less Interest received	1 19 3				
		153 2 9			
„ Depreciation of lease		9 4 5			
„ Balance, being Surplus for the year		105 16 2			
		£2,284 12 0			£2,284 12 0

Balance Sheet, June 30th, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions to Building Fund	4,986 10 0	
Pfeiffer bequest	2,000 0 0	
Lady Aberdare Memorial Fund	1,758 6 7	
		8,744 16 7
Lloyds Bank, Limited		3,992 11 3
Sundry creditors		185 13 1
Board of Education, Grants received but not expended		9 0 0
Scholarship Funded Account—		
Mr. Bevan's Donation		50 0 0
Scholarship Account—		
Balance available for scholarships		3 6 9
Loan Fund—		
Amount lent, as per contra	112 0 0	
Balance available for loans	109 1 0	
		221 1 0
Library Fund—		
Balance of funds unexpended		4 7 11
Reserve account for depreciation of lease		52 12 0
Donation for piano		100 0 0
		£13,363 8 7

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure on premises		12,107 1 7
Furniture		782 8 0
Sundry debtors		70 8 8
Debtors for loans		112 0 0
Lloyds Bank, Limited, Deposit Account (including the amount of the Scholarship Funded Account)		80 12 6
Cash, viz. :—		
Petty cash in hand, Housekeeper	4 0 0	
,, ,, Weekly Wages Account	10 0 0	
,, ,, Quarterly Wages Account	30 0 0	
,, ,, Miss Hurlbatt	20 0 0	
,, ,, Miss Pointon	2 0 0	
		66 0 0
Deficiency Account—		
Balance 1st July, 1905	250 14 0	
Less Surplus for the year, as per Revenue Account	105 16 2	
		144 17 10
		£13,363 8 7

Appendix to Financial Statement.

Details of Public Monies Received.

Receipts from—

(*a.*) Public funds:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
(1.) Board of Education, South Kensington. (The grants earned in the Technical School of the City of Cardiff are paid not to the College but to the Cardiff Education Committee.)				161	13	4
(2.) Board of Education (grant to the Day Training College) - - - - -	6,065	0	0			
Less payment to King's Scholars and Art grant paid to Cardiff Education Committee - - -	3,809	10	0			
				2,255	10	0
(3.) The Treasury - - - - -				4,000	0	0
(*b.*) The City of Cardiff for the purposes of the Cardiff Technical School and £600 included under (*c*) (1) - - - -				5,294	8	5
(*c.*) Local sources:—						
(1.) The City of Cardiff, in aid of Higher Technical Department - - -	600	0	0			
(2.) The county of Glamorgan, ditto - - - - -	1,000	0	0			
(3.) The county of Monmouth, ditto - - - - -	600	0	0			
per annum.				2,200	0	0
				£13,911	11	9

In addition to the above receipts, 20,000*l.* has been received from the Government as a grant in aid of new site and buildings.

N.B.—In exchange for the contributions under Head (*c.*) the two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and the City of Cardiff receive the right to nominate 25, 15, and 15 persons respectively to be free students, and the counties and city attach a Maintenance Scholarship to each Free Studentship.

The two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the City of Cardiff have also the right to nominate 5, 3, and 3 students respectively of three years' standing and upwards to be free students.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

FOUNDED 1880–1883.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The College originated in the wish to do something to promote the higher education of the commercial and industrial classes in the populous centre in which the work is carried on. It was towards the end of the year 1880 that the late Dr. John Boyd Baxter announced that he was empowered to offer the sum of 120,000*l.* as a subscription by the late Miss Baxter of Balgavies towards the institution of a College in Dundee, which should have the same aims as the Owens College, Manchester. This sum was afterwards increased to 140,000*l.* by Dr. Baxter's own contribution of 10,000*l.*, and by a further subscription of 10,000*l.* from Miss Baxter. Of the total, the sum of 100,000*l.* was appropriated as a permanent endowment fund, and the balance was expended on the purchase and adaptation of properties in a central part of the town. Further, in January, 1883, Miss Baxter intimated to the Council an additional subscription of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a new chemical laboratory, and furnishing it with the necessary fittings and apparatus.

Since its foundation the College Endowments have been largely extended by other donors. 13,700*l.* has been given for a Chair in Natural History ; 6,260*l.* for a Chair of Botany ; 12,750*l.* for a Chair of Anatomy ; 9,300*l.* for a Chair of Physiology ; 15,100*l.* for a Chair of Physics ; sums amounting to 15,840*l.* to found Bursaries and Scholarships and 47,500*l.* for completion of the Medical School and general extensions.

The funds and estates of the College are vested in a body of Official Trustees: the Lord Provost of Dundee, the Member of Parliament for the Montrose District of Burghs, the two Members of Parliament for the City of Dundee, the Sheriff-Substitutes for Forfarshire and Dundee, and the Lord Dean of Guild of the City of Dundee.

The deed of endowment and trust directs the Trustees to apply the means put in their hands to "founding, establishing, endowing, maintaining, and conducting a College for promoting the "education of persons of both sexes, and the study of Science, "Literature, and the Fine Arts;" and it is specified as a fundamental condition "that no Student, Professor, Teacher, or other "officer or person connected with the College or the operations "thereof, shall be required to make any declaration as to his or "her religious opinions, or to submit to any test of his or her "religious opinions, and that nothing shall be introduced in the "manner or mode of education or instruction in reference to any "religious or theological subject which can reasonably be considered offensive to the conscience."

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

Under the Deed of Endowment and Trust the authorities of the College consist of:—

(1.) The Governors, who are the supreme Governing Body;
(2.) The Council, which is the Managing Body of the College, and is responsible to the Governors for the proper discharge of its functions; and
(3.) The Education Board, which organises and directs the education of the College, and is responsible to the Council.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The most ample provision has been made for practical work in all the scientific departments. The laboratories are large and thoroughly equipped, and students are taught from the first that laboratory practice is as important as lecturing. Besides the general library, special collections of books are housed in each department, where they are readily accessible to both students and teachers.

There are common rooms, reading rooms, lavatories, etc.

The new Building for the accommodation of the School of Medicine has now been completed at a cost of about 21,000*l.*; as also the addition to the Department of Chemistry on which a sum of 3,000*l.* has been spent.

A piece of ground extending to about three acres adjoining the original property has been acquired by purchase, and will afford space for further additions to the College Buildings. Two commodious Dwelling-houses occupying the new site have been temporarily converted—the one into a General Library, with accommodation also for Geology, Museum, Lecture and Private Rooms, &c., and the other into a Students' Union. Another of the Buildings on this new site has during the past year been converted into a Gymnasium, and two Fives Courts have been added at a total cost of about 3,000*l.* By means of a donation of 12,500*l.* made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, LL.D., the Rector of the University, the building and equipment of a new Physics Laboratory, for which the plans have been approved, has been commenced on this site.

There is no provision for the lodging or boarding of students.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, etc.*

There are 13 professors, of whom seven are engaged on both day and evening work. There is a lecturer in the Department of English, one in Classics, one in French, one in Logic and Moral Philosophy, one in Scots Law, one in Education, and one in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health. Lectureships

have also been established, but without endowment, in Mental Diseases, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, Ophthalmology, Clinical Midwifery and Gynæcology, Diseases of Throat, Nose and Ear, Diseases of Children, and Fevers. There is a teacher of Fine Arts, also without endowment. More recently Lectureships in Geology and in Conveyancing have been established in the College.

Though the classes are open to all, an entrance examination must be passed by all students who wish to begin a course of study for University degrees, as under :—

I. Arts.—Every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must pass a preliminary examination in (1) English; (2) Latin or Greek; (3) Mathematics; (4) one of the following: Latin or Greek (if not already taken), French, German, Italian, Dynamics. .

II. Science.—Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science must pass the preliminary examination prescribed for candidates for graduation in Arts, except that (1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics must be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts exempts from the preliminary examination.

III. Medicine.—Every candidate for graduation in Medicine must, before commencing his medical studies, pass a preliminary examination in (1) English; (2) Latin; (3) Elementary Mathematics; and (4) Greek or French or German.

(b) *Degrees, etc., granted by the College.*

The whole of the teaching given in the College is mainly directed to the various Arts, Science, Law, and Medical Degrees in the Scottish Universities. Class examinations are held regularly in the various Departments.

(c) *Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained.*

The following are the degrees and chief distinctions (University or other) obtained by students during the Session 1904-05 :—

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

M.A. Degree.—99 Successes in certain subjects, 28 Graduates.

B.Sc. Degree.—17 Successes in certain subjects in First and 20 in Final Examinations, 6 Graduates.

M.B., Ch.B.—25 Successes in certain subjects in First, 38 in Second, 11 in Third, and 4 in Fourth Professional Examinations 4 Graduates.

D.P.H.—1 Success, 1 Graduate.

Note.—The Successes of the Dundee students proceeding to other University Examinations have not been kept.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Carnegie Trust.—2 Successes, 1 in Chemistry and 1 in Pathology.

1851 *Exhibition Scholarship.*—1 Success in Chemistry.

During the Session 1905–06 the following successes were obtained:—

M.A. Degree.—58 Successes in certain subjects, 12 Graduates.

B.Sc. Degree.—10 Successes in certain subjects in First and 9 in Final Examinations, 6 Graduates.

D.Sc. Degree—1 Graduate.

M.B., Ch.B.—9 Successes in certain subjects in First, 15 in Second, 10 in Third, 10 in Fourth Professional Examinations, 10 Graduates.

D.P.H.—2 Successes, 2 Graduates.

Note.—The Successes of the Dundee students proceeding to other University Examinations have not been kept.

Carnegie Trust.—3 Successes, 1 in Chemistry, 1 in Pathology and 1 in Physics.

1851 *Exhibition Scholarship.*—1 Success in Chemistry.

(d) *Post-graduate courses, etc.*

Special Courses are provided for Post-graduate and Research Students in Applied Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, and Bacteriology.

(e) *Length of session.*

The length of the annual teaching session is as follows:—

Day	32 weeks.
Evening	21 weeks.

(f) *Extension work.*

In the meantime the teaching is mainly confined to the College in Dundee, although occasional instruction in the Chemistry of Dyeing and Bleaching is given by request in the neighbouring city of Perth.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and sex.*

Session 1905–1906.

—	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.
Day Classes.				
Men	—	127	127	—
Women	—	85	—	85
*Evening Classes.**				
Men	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—
			127	85

* The figures quoted above do not include the students belonging to a number of Evening Classes which have been recently transferred to the supervision of the Technical Institute Committee, but continue to carry on their work as formerly in the College Laboratories.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, etc., of the students.*

Of the 212 Day Students in attendance 179 had come from Secondary Schools and 33 from other schools (chiefly the ordinary Public School in country districts); 200 were drawn from within a radius of 30 miles, and 11 from beyond that area, while one came from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

Session 1905-1906.

Hours.	Day Classes.
(1.) Under 25 hours - - - - -	—
(2.) 25 and under 125 - - - - -	57
(3.) 125 and under 500 - - - -	109
(4.) Over 500 - - - - - -	46
	212

Two hundred and ten of the Day Students matriculated in St. Andrews University.

(3) *Residential and other arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the cost of living.*

No return is made under this head, as the College does not exercise any authority or supervision over the students in the matter of residence.

(b) *Arrangements made for the corporate life of the students.*

The Students combine and elect annually from amongst themselves a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, with from 18 to 20 representative members of a "Dundee Committee" of the Students' Representative Council of the University of St. Andrews.

To promote social and intellectual intercourse the Students at University College, Dundee, have established a Students' Union, meeting in two entirely separate suites of common, reading, writing, dining and cloak rooms, etc., under the control of a committee of management with sub-ordinate house committees for the Men's Union and Women's Union respectively. There are also a Debating Society, a French Club, a Scientific Society, an Orchestral Society, a Christian Union, a Golf Club, Hockey Club, and Lawn Tennis Club. "The College" magazine is published during the session.

V.—Fees.

The ordinary fee for each Lecture Course is £4 4s., and for each Practical Course £3 3s. For special courses in Applied Chemistry the fees are — Winter Session, £8 8s.; Summer Session, £4 4s.; and Public Health Chemistry, £7 7s. Post-graduate and Research Students for a whole-day three months' course, £5 5s.; six months', £10 10s.; and for a half-day three months' course, £3 3s.; and six months', £6 6s. Public Health Bacteriology, £3 3s.

VI.—Bursaries and Scholarships.

General Bursaries.

A.—*Entrance Scholarships.*

Twelve Scholarships of the value of 15*l.* each, and tenable for one year, are awarded upon the results of an examination.

B.—*Second and Third Year Scholarships.*

Fourteen Scholarships, eight of the value of 20*l.* each, and six of 15*l.*, are offered to students of the second and third years. In ordinary circumstances eight of these Scholarships, four of 20*l.* and four of 15*l.*, are awarded to students of the second year, and the remaining six to students of the third year; but the Education Board has power to vary the allocation as regards the number of Scholarships applicable to each year as circumstances may require.

The Council reserve the right of withholding any of the Scholarships, in the event of the Examiners reporting that no Candidate of sufficient merit has come forward.

The foregoing Scholarships include:—

The Armitstead Bursaries, which consist of the free annual income of a sum of 2,500*l.*, gifted to the College in 1883 by Lord Armitstead of Castle Hill. Six Bursaries of the value of 15*l.* each are provided annually. In the above List three have been apportioned to the Entrance Scholarships, and three to the Second Year Bursaries.

The David Myles Bursaries, which consist of the free proceeds of a sum of 9,000*l.* (10,000*l.*, less legacy duty), bequeathed by the late Mr. David Myles, C.A., Dundee, for the purpose of founding Bursaries and Scholarships. Sixteen Bursaries have meantime been allocated by the Council, eight of 15*l.* each, and eight of 20*l.* Of these six are apportioned to the first year, six to the second, and four to the third.

The Smart Bursary in Engineering, which was founded in 1883 by Mr. James Smart, of Brechin. It consists of the free proceeds of the sum of 500*l.*, and is tenable for one year. The Bursary is of the value of 15*l.*, and has been apportioned to the second year.

The Laing Bursary in Engineering, which, founded in 1890 by the late Mr. James Laing, consists of the income of a sum of 450*l.* The Bursary, of the value of 15*l.*, is included in the List of First Year Scholarships.

C.—*Scholarships for Post-Graduate Research.*

The William Strong Bursaries, consisting of the free proceeds of a sum of 3,240*l.* settled by the late Miss Jessie Strong, will comprise two or three Scholarships, as the case may be, tenable by Post-Graduate Students who have taken the whole (or such portion as the Education Board may approve) of their course at

University College, Dundee, to enable them to prosecute a year's research work at the College.

The Council reserve the right, in the event of no candidate of sufficient merit coming forward, to add the amount of the year's Bursaries to the General Bursary Fund, and award the same under the name of William Strong Bursaries to fourth and fifth year students.

For Post-Graduates there are Carnegie Trust Post-Graduate Research Scholarships in Science, Arts, and Medicine.

Special Scholarships.

Patrick A. Lowson Memorial Scholarship.

This Scholarship, of not less than 60*l.* per annum, is tenable for two years at this College, or at any University in the United Kingdom.

Educational Endowment Bursaries.

Two Bursaries, of the annual value of 25*l.*, and tenable for three years "either at University College, Dundee, or at any Scottish University, or at the Technical Institute, Dundee," are awarded under the above Trust.

Bute Bursary.

This Bursary consists of the free annual income of a sum of 1,000*l.*, placed in the hands of the Lord Provost of Dundee, on 15th November, 1893, by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Bute, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship or Bursary in the University of St. Andrews. The Bursary is tenable by the holder at University College, Dundee.

Mrs. Isabella Blyth Martin's Bursaries.

These Bursaries consist of the free proceeds of Bequests amounting to 6,300*l.* by the late Mrs. Blyth Martin of Newport. Five Bursaries have been established, each of 40*l.* and tenable for three years. Preference is given to students who intend to study Engineering and the Mechanical Sciences. The patronage is vested in Trustees.

Gladstone Memorial Prize.

This Prize, of the value of 10*l.* (in books), was founded in 1900 by the Gladstone Memorial Fund Committee to perpetuate the memory of the late Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, and is directed to be annually awarded by competition for special proficiency in History, Political Science, and Economics, or any one of these subjects, at the discretion of the Senatus Academicus.

The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

provides for the payment of the Class Fees of students requiring assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The conditions generally are:—The beneficiary must be over 16, must be of Scottish birth or extraction, must have passed the Arts or Science

Preliminary Examinations, and must undertake to observe certain conditions in the course of his or her graduation and attendance at classes.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(1.) *The Technical Institute.*—Sir David Baxter, the brother of the Foundress of University College, Dundee, had, ten years before the College was established, left a bequest for the building and endowment of a Mechanics' or Technical Institute. Miss Baxter empowered the college authorities to amalgamate or co-operate with this Institution, which, from inadequate means, had not been established till after the College was begun. An agreement was accordingly entered into between the two Institutions intended for their mutual advantage. The Technical Institute limits itself mainly to preparing Students for the examinations of the Science and Art Department and of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and, while the Institute has undoubtedly drawn students away from the College, especially from the evening classes, its prosperity cannot but redound, in the future, to a larger measure of numerical success in the operations of the College itself. The settlement arrived at provided for a graded scheme of teaching, such as has not been generally realised elsewhere, seeing that the evening classes of the various University Colleges are often conducted without reference to the work of other institutions in the same town. The Technical Institute, under separate management, but in an adjoining building, undertakes all teaching that comes under the head of "grant-earning" work; the evening classes offered in the College (which are an essential part of any scheme of education adopted for the College by its constitution) while in some respects parallel, are mainly reserved for higher and more systematic study. The result has, however, been the withdrawal of a large number of young men who might otherwise have joined the College classes, and the Technical Institute has at present between 1,000 and 1,100 students.

(2.) *The Training College for Teachers.*—A Training College has been established in the City by the Provincial Committee for the district of St. Andrews acting under the authority of the Scotch Education Department. The new Institution is closely associated with University College, and many of the students in training take advantage of the College classes for higher study in particular subjects.

(3.) *St. Andrews University.*—The College commenced its teaching work in 1883, and is now in its twenty-fourth session. In its earlier years it had no University connection, and its work in consequence was largely of a pioneer nature. In 1885, however, an arrangement was made with St. Andrews under which the Science Degree of the University was thrown open to students

of the College. The privilege was at once taken advantage of, and in each of the four following years an increased number of students from Dundee and the district availed themselves of the opportunity of entering upon a curriculum directed towards graduation.

The Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889 contains a special clause providing for the affiliation of the College to the University, and in 1890 the University Commissioners issued an order constituting the union subject to the terms set forth in a mutual agreement. This new arrangement leaves the College financially independent of St. Andrews University, the agreement providing that "the funds and estates of Dundee College shall remain "under the management and control of the Council of the said "College, who shall bear and pay, as they have heretofore done, "all the charges and expenses of, and incident to the maintenance of the said College, including its buildings, furniture, "furnishings and apparatus of every kind, and all other annual "outgoings, including also the Salaries of its Principal, Professors, "Lecturers and Officers." The teaching in all the recognised classes was placed under the control of the Senate, and opened up a pathway to the Arts Degree as well as to that in Science. In the early years of the union the College made rapid strides, and a large addition took place to the number of students pursuing qualifying courses of study.

Unfortunately, however, the union was set aside on a technical point in the course of the Session 1894–95. During the Sessions 1895–96 and 1896–97, the College was bereft of all University connection, save the partial recognition in Science and Medicine which the Scottish Universities are empowered to grant to extra-academical bodies. At the beginning of the Session 1897–8, the union with St. Andrews was restored on the original basis of the agreement of 1890, and the College classes in Arts and Science were re-admitted to qualifying privileges.

The chief object of the union of the College with the University promoted by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, was declared to be the foundation in Dundee of a fully-equipped conjoint University School of Medicine, and in the affiliating ordinance the Commissioners empowered the University Court to devote a sum not exceeding 3,000*l.* per annum to purposes at Dundee, directing that the maintenance of the necessary new chairs and lectureships in the School of Medicine should be the first charge upon the allowance. The new chairs, five in number, and one permanent lectureship, have been founded by ordinance and are declared to be chairs of the University of St. Andrews conducting classes at University College, Dundee, for graduation in Medicine and under the exclusive control and management of the University Court. The greater part of the allowance has been set aside for the upkeep of these chairs; and the remainder, with the exception of a small provision for pensions, has been devoted towards the expenses of the two medical chairs

(Anatomy and Physiology) otherwise entirely maintained out of the funds of the College. The result of the arrangement is that the University gains a complete Faculty of Medicine including altogether 12 chairs, five only of which are maintained by the University Court. For the support of the others, those common to the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Medicine, and for any deficit in the upkeep of the School of Medicine, the Council of the Dundee College continues to be entirely responsible.

The College remains financially independent, and receives from the University no relief of any kind.

Apart from the new chairs alluded to above, the College contains altogether eight professorships and seven lectureships, the teaching of which qualifies, under the union, for graduation in the University of St. Andrews. The subjects represented are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Engineering, English, Latin, Logic and Moral Philosophy, French, Geology, Scots Law, and Conveyancing. An adequate course for the degree in Science and for that in Arts are thus provided. The necessity, imposed by the Universities Act, for the formation of a fully equipped conjoint University School of Medicine and the inadequacy of the allowance applicable to classes for graduation in Medicine carried on in Dundee shuts off any chance of the employment of funds coming from the St. Andrews University Grant for other than purposes in connection with the School of Medicine. It seems that only under such an arrangement can the Council secure that which it has always regarded, from its own standpoint, as the chief object of the union—qualifying recognition of its classes for University degrees.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31st, 1906.

A.—ABSTRACT OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
Original amount provided by Miss Baxter and Dr. Baxter ...	140,045	0	0
Amount provided by Miss Baxter for Chemical Laboratory ...	10,000	0	0
Amount received for endowment fund for Chair of Natural History	12,000	0	0
" " " Chair of Anatomy ...	12,000	0	0
" " " Chair of Botany ...	6,000	0	0
" " " Chair of Physiology ...	9,000	0	0
" " " Harris Chair of Physics	13,905	0	0
	202,950	0	0
Legacy (Laing Scholarship)	450	0	0
Legacy (Mr. David Myles Bursaries)	9,000	0	0
Legacy (William Strong Scholarships)	3,240	0	0
Subscriptions and Donations for—			
Equipment and for Library	328	1	4
General Subscriptions (including premiums, etc.) ...	5,035	0	0
Natural History Department	1,715	1	8
Botany Department	261	0	0
Anatomy	750	0	0
Physiology	300	0	0
Armitstead Scholarships	2,500	0	0
Smart Bursary	500	0	0
Carnelley Prize Fund	150	9	9
Harris Chair of Physics	1,210	13	3
Fleming Gymnasium and Fives Courts	1,900	0	0
Geology Specimens and Equipment	225	0	0
Donations received during years 1902–1903 for completion of the Medical School Building, Building Extension, etc.	40,417	5	5
	£270,932	11	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
College Buildings—						
Purchase price of original properties and cost of alterations and extensions on buildings, fittings and equipment				77,294	14	10
Price of Ellenbank property, purchased in 1903 ...				11,583	9	1
Price of Unionmount property, purchased in 1904 ...				11,144	16	9
				100,023	0	8
Apparatus (permanent)				6,272	19	11
Library				1,377	8	4
*Investments (less liabilities)	168,919	4	1			
Less,—Loans and Balances ...	8,610	0	0			
				160,309	4	1
Temporary Investments of Donations received in 1902–1903, 1903–1904, 1904–1905 and 1905-1906				2,949	18	5
				£270,932	11	5

* The Trustees of the late Miss Harris, Dundee, hold in addition for purposes in connection with the College a sum of £18,000.

B.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. *Cr.*

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Investment, Interest and Rents	6,547	14	2
Fees	2,986	8	0
Government Grant (University Colleges)	1,000	0	0
Ditto. (Training College) (including previous year's balance)	1,863	1	9
St. Andrews Grant towards upkeep of Medical School	494	14	9
Local Taxation Grant (Dundee Town Council)	100	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	101	7	6
	£13,093	6	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Salaries (less Income Tax retained)	6,628	1	5
Cleaning	86	1	10
Feu Duty	1	5	6
Rates and Taxes	88	10	11
Fire Insurance	68	4	3
Telephone Rent	11	15	0
Repairs	111	6	8
Electric Energy Supply	40	14	5
Coal, Gas and Water	227	19	2
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	106	17	1
Interest on Loans over Unionmount Property, Taxes, Insurance and Repairs	555	1	5½
Books	156	19	9
Apparatus	590	14	3½
Prizes	4	0	10
Miscellaneous expenses	159	19	1½
Scholarships (exclusive of King's Students Grants)	500	0	0
Matriculation fees for Session 1904-1905 paid to St. Andrews University	200	0	6
Class fees paid to St. Andrews University	790	13	0
Upkeep of Medical School (*i.e.*, borne by U.C.D.)	691	4	8½
Expenditure on Training College for Teachers	1,659	4	11
Upkeep of Botanic Garden	145	18	1
Upkeep of Fleming Gymnasium	107	15	5½
	£12,932	8	4½
Surplus Revenue for year (applied towards purchase of the Unionmount property and for Extensions)	160	17	9½
	£13,093	6	2

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORTS

FROM THOSE

UNIVERSITIES

AND

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

IN GREAT BRITAIN

WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE PARLIAMENTARY GRANT FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGES IN THE YEAR 1906–7.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1908.

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REPORTS FROM UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES, 1906–7.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

THE Board of Education beg leave to present to your Majesty the Fifteenth Volume of Reports from the Universities and University Colleges which participated, in the year 1906–7, in the Annual Grant, now amounting to 100,000*l.*, made by Parliament for "University Colleges in Great Britain," and from the three Colleges in Wales which received a Grant of 4,000*l.* each.

The present Volume is the first of the series in which all the Reports in any one Volume relate to the same academical year. To secure this measure of uniformity it has been necessary, on the present occasion, to reprint, in the case of certain Colleges, some of the information which was included in the Volume issued earlier in this year, and not to include in respect of any College information covering a later period than the academical year ending in 1907.

The Board are taking steps to secure that in future each Volume of the series shall be published as soon as possible after the termination of the academical year to which it refers.

The Form of "Heads for Return" under which, so far as has been found conveniently possible, the Reports have been compiled is printed on pages iv to vii.

(Signed) WALTER RUNCIMAN,
President.

ROBERT L. MORANT, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
18*th December* 1908.

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UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH PARTICIPATE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FORM OF HEADS FOR RETURN UNDER WHICH THE REPORTS IN THIS VOLUME HAVE BEEN COMPILED.

The year to which the Return under Headings III. to VI., and VIII. (B), relates should be specified. If any of the Headings are inapplicable for any reason to the case of a particular University or University College, the fact should be stated in the Return.

I. PRELIMINARY:

(*a*) Objects of the University or College, as defined in the Charter, or other instrument of foundation, and the date of such instrument.

(*b*) The Governing Bodies, their constitution, functions, and mutual relations, with lists of their members and officers.

II. LAND AND BUILDINGS:

Description of land and buildings occupied for the immediate purposes of the University or College, showing the number of rooms (including laboratories, libraries, museums, &c.) available for lectures, classes, or private study, and the total number of students for whose instruction provision is or can be made. If any students are lodged or boarded, the numbers that can be accommodated should be given. Tenure of the land and buildings and the cost of their provision.

III. STAFF AND EDUCATIONAL WORK:

(*a*) Faculties, Departments, or Branches, with the conditions of admission to each, and the number, names, and remuneration of the principal Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators.

(*b*) Degrees or other diplomas granted by the University or College, with a statement of the conditions attaching to their award.

(*c*) Number and nature of degrees and other diplomas obtained during the year by present students, with the chief distinctions (University or other) obtained during the year by former students.

(*d*) Provision made for Post-graduate Courses and Research work.
(*e*) Length of annual session and of terms.
(*f*) Extension work.

IV. STUDENTS:

(*Note.*—The Return under this Head should be separately furnished in respect of (i) Evening students, and (ii) students under sixteen years of age.)

(1) *General.*

(*a*) Numbers and sex.
(*b*) Brief particulars of the previous education of the students, and the area from which they are drawn —*e.g.*, what proportion of them have attended a Secondary School, and what proportion of them are drawn from within a radius of 30 miles, or from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

Under this Sub-head the Return should be given under A, unless the organisation and records of the University or College render it inconvenient to give the Return in that form, in which case B should be followed—

Whether the Return is made under A or B, the number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers should be added in brackets after any number which includes such students.

A.

(*Note.*—Only students taking 300 hours or more of study in the Academical Year should be included in these Tables. Particulars respecting students taking less than 300 hours of study in the Academical Year, or Evening students, should be given separately.)

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.

B.

Number of students in each Faculty, Department, or Branch, who have received instruction for—

(i) 25 hours or under;
(ii) more than 25 hours but not more than 125;
(iii) more than 125 hours but not more than 300;
(iv) more than 300 hours but not more than 500;
(v) over 500 hours.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements:*

(*a*) Estimate of cost of living for students, distinguishing between those in lodgings and those in residential hostels or halls (if any) connected with the University or College.

(*b*) Arrangements made, whether by means of clubs, societies, or otherwise, for the corporate life of the students.

V. FEES:

Fees for the various degree and other diploma courses, and for occasional courses, examinations, &c.

VI. FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND EXHIBITIONS:

Number and value, with brief particulars of source from which derived, conditions on which tenable, and length of tenure.

VII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER BODIES:

How far has the University or College established direct relations with—

(*a*) Other Universities, Colleges, Schools, or other educational institutions?
(*b*) Local Educational Authorities?
(*c*) Government Departments?

VIII. Finance :

(A) Abstract of Capital Account, showing receipts (including the value of any gifts of land or buildings) and the application of the receipts, whether in land or buildings, in investments, or otherwise.

N.B.—This information should go back, if possible, to the foundation of the University or College.

(B) Account of annual income and expenditure, distinguishing under the head of income between subscriptions, legacies, and donations (if not treated as capital), interest on endowments, fees and other sources of revenue, and specifying the assistance derived from—

(*a*) Government Grants—

(i) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
(ii) Board of Education, under the Regulations for the Training of Teachers.
(iii) Board of Education, under any other Regulations.
(iv) Treasury Grant to Universities and University Colleges.

(*b*) Grants from Local Authorities (specifying them).

N.B.—Under this Head a separate Return should be made in respect of a Day Training Department, or any other Department or Branch (*e.g.*, Medical, Agricultural, &c.) for which a separate Return can be given.

IX. Other Information :

Any other information which the University or College may desire to furnish should be given under this Head.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The Charter defines that the University shall be both a Teaching and an Examining University, and shall further the prosecution of original research in all its branches.

(b) *Governing Bodies, &c.*

The University of Birmingham was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 24th of March 1900; and, by the Birmingham University Act, 1900, Mason University College was merged in the University as from the 1st of October 1900. The University officers include the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Principal, the Vice-Principal, and Deans of each of the Faculties within the University. The supreme governing body of the University is the Court of Governors. The government and control of the finances of the University and of the discipline, practical repairs, business, and work of the University are in the hands of the Council of the University, subject to the Statutes and to the control of the Court of Governors. The Members of the Council number 29. The Senate of the University consists of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Deans of Faculties, and all the Professors of the University, and, subject to Statutes of the University and the control and approval of the Council, the Senate has the regulation and control of the curriculum and education afforded by the University and the discipline of its students. The Principal is *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

The Charter provides that there shall be a Guild of Graduates of the University and a Guild of Undergraduates, each of whom shall have representatives on the Court of Governors.

The Court of Governors consists of about one hundred and forty-four Life Governors; of five persons appointed by the Council of the City of Birmingham; of representatives of County Councils, and of other local authorities in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Rutlandshire; of representatives appointed by the Chancellors for the time being of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Wales, Manchester, and Birmingham; of representatives of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; of ten of the Members of Parliament in the seven counties above mentioned; of a number of Governors, *ex-officio*, and of

Governors representative of Public Schools and Municipal Societies and Institutions; and of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Deans of Faculties, and Professors of the University.

The Council consists of about 29 persons, including the University officers, at least 12 members of the Court appointed by the Court, and five persons appointed by the Birmingham City Council to be members of the Court.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The site extends from Edmund Street to Great Charles Street, and comprises about an acre of land, with a frontage of 150 feet in Edmund Street, and a depth of 313 feet. The building, which is of great solidity and excellent workmanship, cost £65,000, and additions recently completed have involved a further expenditure of about £15,000. Part only, however, of the new buildings are used in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.

Additional buildings have been erected or are in course of erection upon a freehold site of about 45 acres at Bournbrook, 3 miles from the centre of the City of Birmingham, at an estimated cost of about £415,000. The Departments of Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical), Metallurgy, and Mining, are already housed in these buildings, which include a University Hall, to be used on ceremonial and other occasions. The Departments of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, will be transferred to the new buildings in the summer of 1909.

A Hall of Residence for men students was opened in 1907, the Council having acquired the residential portion of Queen's College, Birmingham. The Hall can accommodate 40 students. A Hostel for women students was opened in October 1904, and new buildings are now being erected near the University site at Bournbrook to accommodate about 60 women students.

The whole of the buildings are erected upon freehold land forming part of the endowment.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

There are Faculties of Science, Arts, Medicine, and Commerce within the University. Other Faculties may be added by Statute.

There are special departments for the training of teachers (men and women).

There are no Evening Classes.

The Subjects of Instruction in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce are the following:—

Mathematics (Pure and Applied). Physics. Chemistry. Metallurgy. Mining. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Physiology. Geology and Physiography. Geography. Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering. Malting and Brewing. Commerce. Finance. Accounting. Greek. Latin. English Language, Literature, and Composition. French Language and Literature. German Language and Literature. Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. History. Education. Music. Spanish. Italian. Commercial Law.

Note.—Terminal and sessional examinations are held in each of the above subjects.

The staff in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce consists of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, 22 Professors, 14 Special Lecturers, and 25 Lecturers and Demonstrators.

The remuneration of Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce for the Session 1906–7 was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mathematics	1,150	0	0
Physics	1,287	10	0
Chemistry	1,512	10	0
Metallurgy	1,050	0	0
Zoology	750	0	0
Economic Zoology	200	0	0
Botany	650	0	0
Geology	1,050	0	0
Mechanical Engineering	1,525	0	0
Electrical Engineering	1,262	10	0
Civil Engineering	1,428	9	0
Mining	900	0	0
Classics	975	0	0
English	775	0	0
Philosophy	700	0	0
French	825	0	0
German	700	0	0
History	550	0	0
Hebrew			
Education	760	14	6
Commerce	750	0	0
Finance	300	0	0
Accounting	225	0	0
Italian	200	0	0
Commercial Law	113	8	0
	£19,640	1	6

The following ordinances deal with the conditions of tenure of Professorships and other Teacherships:—

The manner of appointment and the duties of the Professors, Lecturers, Teaching Staff, External Examiners and Librarian, shall in each case be determined by the Council after report thereon by the Senate.

The emoluments, allowances, and salaries of the officers of the University, its Professors, Lecturers, Teaching Staff, Secretary, Registrar, and servants shall be determined by the Council.

Professors and Independent Lecturers shall hold office during good behaviour, but may be removed by the Council for good cause as defined by the Statutes of the University; provided also that it shall be competent for the Senate, either on its own initiative or upon request by the Council, to take into consideration the case of any Professor or Independent Lecturer, and for a majority of the members of the Senate present and voting at a duly convened meeting of the Senate (such voting to be by ballot), to represent to the Council that in the general interest of the University or for some special reason it is desirable that the engagement of any Professor or Independent Lecturer should be determined, and upon receipt of such representation the Council may terminate the engagement of such Professor or Lecturer by six months' notice in writing.

The engagements of members of the Teaching Staff (other than Professors and Independent Lecturers) and of the Secretary, Registrar, officers and servants of the University may, subject to any special provision in the terms of their engagements, respectively, be determined by three months' notice in writing on either side.

(b) *Regulations for Degrees, &c. granted by the University.*

No undergraduate can obtain a degree without attendance upon certain prescribed courses of study in the University, extending over a period of at least three sessions after matriculation; and no attendance upon lectures in the University prior to matriculation will be accepted as any part of the qualification necessary for a degree without special leave from the Senate. The work of candidates is estimated (1) by means of periodical exercises, class examinations, and inspection of laboratory note-books throughout the session, and (2) by means of examinations at the end of the session, and the same total of marks is obtainable in each of these two portions of the student's work. At the end of each session every undergraduate is required to present a certificate of qualification, stating that he has attended to the satisfaction of the Professors concerned not less than two-thirds of the lectures, laboratory and exercise classes, and that he has passed such class examinations and performed such other exercises as his teachers may prescribe in connection with their own courses, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, before being admitted to the University Examination.

B.Sc. Degree in Pure Science.

Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree in Pure Science are required to have spent at least three sessions in attendance on courses of study in the University after matriculation in the

Faculty and to pass two University Examinations, the *Intermediate* and the *Final*, in addition to the class examinations held by the Professors in connection with the courses of study. But if the candidates before entrance to the University have passed the Intermediate Examination (or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent to that examination), they will be allowed to sit for the Final Examination after two years of study; but in no case will the degree be conferred on such candidates until they have completed a further year of study, after which they become eligible for the Degree of Master of Science. Candidates are further required to pass an examination in French and German, showing that they possess a knowledge sufficient to enable them to read scientific treatises or memoirs in these languages, before being admitted to the degree. Candidates who have taken either of these languages at the Matriculation Examination will be exempted from further examination in that language.

B.Sc. in Applied Science.

I.—Engineering.

Candidates may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science in any of the three branches of Engineering, viz. :—(*a*) Mechanical Engineering, (*b*) Civil Engineering, (*c*) Electrical Engineering, after attendance on prescribed courses of study in the University extending over a period of at least four years after matriculation.

But if a candidate before entrance to the University has passed the Intermediate Science or the First Engineering Examination (or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent), he will be allowed to enter on the second-year courses of study, and will be eligible for the degree after three years instead of four.

II.—Metallurgy.

Candidates may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Metallurgy after attendance on prescribed courses of study extending over a period of three years after matriculation, and passing examinations at the end of each year.

The general arrangements for the examinations are similar to those already described in connection with the Degree in Engineering.

III.—Mining.

Candidates may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining after attendance on prescribed courses of study extending over a period of at least three years after matriculation, and passing examinations at the end of each year. Candidates are further required to have practical experience in a mine for at least two months in each year, or to have had at least four months of such experience before entering on their courses in the University.

Ordinary Courses for the B.A. Degree.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to have spent at least three sessions in attendance on lectures in the University after having been matriculated in the Faculty, and to pass three University Examinations, the Intermediate and the First and Second Degree Examinations, in addition to the class examinations held by the Professors in connection with their courses.

Candidates who pass the Intermediate Examination before entering the University are allowed to commence their studies at the second year's courses, and are eligible to sit for their final B.A. Examination after two years of study. Such candidates will not be eligible to receive the degree until they have completed another year of study, after which they will be eligible to receive the M.A. degree.

Alternative Courses for Degrees in Arts.

These courses are designed to allow students, especially those who are preparing for the career of a teacher in the higher forms of secondary schools, to devote themselves to a smaller number of subjects studied at a much higher standard than those prescribed in the preceding regulations.

(i) *School of Modern Languages.*

Candidates may be admitted to the School of Modern Languages after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the following subjects being taken:—(i) French; (ii) German; (iii) Latin; (iv) English Language, Literature and History; (v) either Mathematics or Logic.

This examination may be taken either at entrance to the University, in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, or at the end of one year's course of study at the University after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates not having already been matriculated who offer Logic instead of Mathematics at the Intermediate Examination will be required to qualify in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination, either in July or September.

After completing a three-years' course of study and passing three examinations, and submitting a thesis approved by the Examiners (two copies of which must be presented), students of the School will be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Modern Languages.

The course for the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Modern Languages embraces the following subjects of study:—

(i) French *or* German, taken as a principal subject.

(ii) German *or* French *or* English, taken as a subsidiary subject.

(iii) An additional subject during the first two years of the course, viz., either German *or* French *or* English *or* Latin.

(ii) *School of Classics.*

Candidates may be admitted to the School of Classics after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the following subjects being taken:—(i) Latin; (ii) Greek; (iii) English Language, Literature and History; (iv) A Modern Foreign Language; (v) either Mathematics or Logic.

The examination may be taken either at entrance to the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, or at the end of one year's course of study at the University after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates not having been already matriculated who offer Logic instead of Mathematics at the Intermediate Examination will be required to qualify in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination, either in July or in September.

After completing a three-years' course of study and passing three examinations, and submitting a thesis approved by the Examiners (two copies of which must be presented), students of the School will be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Classics.

The course for a Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Classics embraces the following subjects of study:—(i) Latin; (ii) Greek; (iii) English Literature, or some Modern Foreign Language and Literature, taken as an additional subject during the first two years of the course.

(iii) *School of English Literature.*

Candidates may be admitted to the School of English Literature after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts. This examination may be taken either at entrance to the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination, or at the end of one year's course of study at the University, after passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates not having already been matriculated who offer Logic instead of Mathematics at the Intermediate Examination will be required to qualify in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination, either in July or September.

After completing a three-years' course of study and passing three examinations, and on the approval of a thesis, students of the School will be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of English Literature.

The course for the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of English Literature embraces the following subjects of study:—

1. *Principal Subject:* English Literature studied for three years.
2. *Subsidiary:* Latin studied for three years.
3. *Additional:* Either Greek or Italian, or French or German, studied for two years.

Regulations for Medical and Surgical Degrees.

The University confers the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine (M.B. and M.D.) and of Bachelor and Master of Surgery (Ch.B. and Ch.M.). The course for the Bachelors' degrees extends over five years from the date of registration with the General Medical Council.

As a rule the first four of these years must be spent in the University, but the Senate has power of recognising attendance at another University as part of the attendance qualifying for these degrees and of recognising examinations passed at such other Universities as exempting from the examinations in Chemistry, Physics, and Elementary Biology. In the case of such students at least three years must be spent in attendance upon classes at the University. The fifth year may be spent at any other school or schools of medicine recognised by the University.

Candidates are allowed to enter for Part I. of the First Professional M.B., Ch.B. Examination (Chemistry and Physics) before commencing residence at the University, provided that they have already passed the Matriculation Examination or some Preliminary Examination accepted by the University in lieu of its Matriculation, such candidates to be eligible for the Final Examination for M.B., Ch.B., after four years' residence in the University, and by producing evidence that they have been registered Medical Students by the General Medical Council for a period of five years.

Candidates for the degrees must have complied with the following regulations: — They must have passed (*a*) the Matriculation Examination of the University in Chemistry or Experimental Mechanics, English Language, Literature, and History; Latin; Mathematics; and one other foreign language; or (*b*) some other examination recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation.

Every person who has been matriculated is entitled to the privileges of membership of the University and of the Guild of Undergraduates, so long as he is in actual attendance on a course of study in the University approved by a Faculty of the University, but no longer.

The University may admit all persons who have satisfied such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations to any of the courses of study offered by the University, although they have not passed the Matriculation Examination or any examination exempting from the Matriculation Examination; but such students are not entitled to be matriculated or to be members of the Guild of Undergradutes, nor are they entitled to wear the academic dress prescribed for Undergraduates.

Degree of B.Com.

Candidates for this degree are required to have attended the following courses of study, and to have passed the University

Examinations thereon at the end of each of the three years. There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in foreign languages in each year; and also in such other subjects as the Examiners may determine. Candidates may offer themselves for the whole or any part of the examination in any year.

First Year.

1. Commerce I.
2. Accounting I.
3. Elementary Economics.
4. The Commerce Seminar.
5. A Modern Language (German, Spanish, French, Italian, or—in the case of foreign students—English).
6. A Science applicable to Manufacture

or

A second Modern Foreign Language.

7. An approved course selected from any of the Departments under the charge of the Faculties of Science or Arts.

Second Year.

1. Commerce II.
2. Accounting II.
3. Economics of Transport.
4. The Commerce Seminar.
5. A Modern Foreign Language.
6. A Science applicable to Manufacture

or

A second Modern Foreign Language.

7. An approved course selected from any of the Departments under the charge of the Faculties of Science or Arts.

Third Year.

1. Commerce III.
2. Accounting III.
3. Technique of Trade, including Banking and Exchange.
4. Public Finance.
5. Methods of Statistics.
6. Commercial Law.
7. The Commerce Seminar.
8. A Modern Foreign Language.
9. A Science applicable to Manufacture

or

A second Modern Foreign Language.

Degree of M.Com.

Bachelors of Commerce may be admitted to the Degree of M.Com. after a further course of training extending over not less than one academic year. They will be required (1) to

present an essay showing powers of independent investigation and judgment, and (2) to pass such examination on subjects within the scope of the Faculty of Commerce as the Faculty may determine in each case. Candidates devoting one year only to the necessary preparation will be required to give their whole time to study either in the University of Birmingham or (on the approval of the Faculty) in some other University or institution of University character. Candidates may, however, extend their preparation over two or more years; and, in this case, service in manufacturing, commercial, or financial establishments, for a minimum period of two years, may (with the permission of the Faculty) be accepted in lieu of the period of study in a University, provided that the service is of such a kind, in the judgment of the Faculty, as to be suitable for the purpose.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

	1906–7.
B.Sc.	32
M.Sc.	9
D.Sc.	3
B.A.	26
M.A.	3
D.Phil.	1
M.B.	11
M.D.	1
Ch.M.	–
B.D.S.	–
B.Com.	1
	87*

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

Students who have already taken a Bachelor's degree are encouraged to stay on for another year with a view to obtaining the higher degree of Master or Doctor, and several research scholarships have been instituted to give such students financial aid in this work. In all the departments of the Faculty of Science which have laboratories, research work, supplemented by short courses of advanced lectures, is carried on; and similarly, in the Faculty of Arts, short courses of advanced lectures are given in conjunction with the special schools. All students for higher degrees are required to send in dissertations embodying the results of their researches.

* These numbers include 20 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

In addition to the final courses for Post-graduate Students nearly every group of students has societies in connection with their various departments; for example, there is a Chemical Society, Physical Society, Engineering Society, and Literary and Dramatic Society. In these societies members of the staff take an active part, and help the students to organise really instructive papers and debates on subjects directly connected with the students' work. In this way much valuable work of an informal kind is accomplished, and the students are encouraged to pursue their studies over rather a wider field than could be included in a college curriculum.

(e) *Length of Session.*

Thirty-three weeks, viz. :—Winter Term, 11 weeks. Spring Term, 11 weeks. Summer Term, 11 weeks. Summer Vacation Courses are arranged in Engineering, Mining, and Metallurgy.

(f) *Extension Work.*

After some years of experimental work the University is now proceeding on an organised plan which briefly is the constitution of local committees to organise centres, in the first instance in the near neighbourhood of Birmingham, and then gradually extending outwards. A number of such centres are now either working actively or on the point of commencing.

All those working this Session have enjoyed a remarkable success. Lectures can now be arranged by the Extension Committee on all Scientific Subjects, Arts, Literature, and History.

Course of Social Study.

An experiment has been tried of giving five sets of lectures on Social Subjects. The Course lasted throughout last Session and was very successful. This year the Workers' Educational Association requested that a similar Course might be given to working men in the evening. This request was complied with, and 25 lectures were given on Tuesday evenings, at 8.15, during the Session. The audiences were large throughout, an average of over 250, mostly working men, attended with remarkable regularity. An examination was held at the end of the Session, 12 candidates received certificates, three being marked "with distinction," and four prizes were awarded. In answer to a further request from the Workers' Educational Association a course of 20 lectures on Scientific Subjects will be delivered during the coming Session, the lecturers being the Principal (Sir Oliver Lodge), Professors Poynting, Lapworth, and Turner.

IV.—Students.*

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

Session 1906–07.

Students.	Age.	Males.	Females.
774†	Under 16	—	—
	Over 16	475	299
		475	299

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

A large proportion of the students are drawn from Secondary Schools in Birmingham and the Midland Counties within a radius of about thirty miles. A number are received from Public Schools, especially Rugby, Malvern, &c. A small number come from abroad.

(2) *Studies.*

The following statement shows the number of students in each Faculty who have received instruction for:—

25 hours or under;
More than 25 but not more than 125;
More than 125 but not more than 300;
More than 300 but not more than 500;
Over 500 hours.

——	Under 26.	26 to 125.	126 to 300.	301 to 500.	500 and upwards.
Faculty of Science	11	34	27	19	240
Faculty of Arts	36	47	18	41	11
Faculty of Commerce	2	11	6	3	16
Students in Training	—	—	—	—	252

Total number of students 774.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

A Hall of Residence for men students was opened in 1907, the Council having acquired the residential portion of Queen's College, Birmingham. The Hall is under the Wardenship of Professor Kirkaldy, and can accommodate 40 students. A

* Particulars as to the Staff, Educational Work, and Students in the Faculty of Medicine are given under Heading IX.

† This number includes 252 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Hostel for women students was opened in October 1904, and new buildings are now being erected near the University site at Bournbrook to accommodate about sixty women students.

A list of approved lodgings is kept by the Secretary for the use of students.

The charges made by the owners of lodging-houses vary from 25*s.* to £2 2*s.* per week for board and lodging.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

In the Charter of the University a Guild of Undergraduates is established which has certain privileges in relation to the appointment of Governors of the University. At present all the organisations for furthering the corporate and social life of the students are under the jurisdiction of this Guild. There are committees for various branches of Athletics, for Debating Societies, the conduct of the University Magazines and other social gatherings. A portion of the University Membership fee, which is supposed to include charges for use of the Common Rooms, Library, and other expenses of administration, is allocated to a body of trustees for the purpose of financing the various athletic and other societies, and a sum of about £315 per annum is devoted to this purpose.

During the last two or three years a University Club for the use of the male students has been erected, which contains reading and debating rooms, used also for meetings, dances, and other social purposes, and a writing room and dining room, where meals and refreshments at popular prices are procurable throughout the day. All present and past members of the University are eligible for election.

Similarly, in connection with the Women's Common Room, a social club has also been formed, and provision is made for obtaining meals and other refreshments as well as for reading and study.

V.—Fees.

The fees in the classes are calculated upon the basis of 1*s.* per hour for lectures, and 6*d.* per hour for laboratory work. Students paying fees for the entire Session at the commencement of the Session are allowed an abatement of about 20 per cent.

The following statement shows the cost of various University and other courses of instruction:—

(a) *Science and Arts.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(i) Matriculation - - - -	19	19	0

(ii) Courses for B.Sc. Degree in Pure Science:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1st year -	from	16	5	6	to	24	13	6
2nd do. -	„	12	12	0	„	26	15	6
3rd do. -	„	12	12	0	„	27	16	6

(iii) Courses for B.A. Degree:—

	£	s.	d.
1st year	19	8	6
2nd do.	16	5	6
3rd do.	16	5	6

(b) *Engineering.*

	£	s.	d.
1st year	28	7	0
2nd do.	36	15	0
3rd do.	42	0	0
4th do.	42	0	0

(c) *Commerce.*

	£	s.	d.
1st year	21	0	0
2nd do.	24	3	0
3rd do.	24	3	0

Examination Fees.

The fees payable before a student is admitted to any of the examinations in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce are set down below. Students failing at any examination are called upon to pay a half-fee when next presenting themselves for the same examination.

Faculty of Science.

	£	s.	d.
(i) Intermediate Examination	2	0	0
(ii) Final B.Sc. Examination:—			
Subsidiary Subjects	2	0	0
Principal Subjects	2	0	0
(iii) First Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(iv) First Mining Examination	2	0	0
(v) First Metallurgy Examination	2	0	0
(vi) Second Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(vii) Second Mining Examination	2	0	0
(viii) Second Metallurgy Examination	2	0	0
(ix) Third Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(x) Third Mining Examination	2	0	0
(xi) Third Metallurgy Examination	2	0	0
(xii) Fourth Engineering Examination	2	0	0
(xiii) Master's Degree Examination	2	0	0
(xiv) Doctor's Degree Examination	2	0	0
(xv) Brewing Diploma Examination	2	0	0

Faculty of Arts.

	£	s.	d.
(i) Intermediate Examination	2	0	0
(ii) Second Arts Examination	2	0	0
(iii) Final B.A. Examination	2	0	0
(iv) M.A. Examination	2	0	0
(v) D.Phil. or D.Litt. Examination	2	0	0
(vi) Secondary Teacher's Diploma Examination	2	0	0

Faculty of Commerce.

First Commerce Examination	2	0	0
Second Commerce Examination	2	0	0
Final B.Com. Examination	2	0	0

* *Fees on Admission to Degrees.*

(i) B.Sc. Degree	2	0	0
(ii) B.A. Degree	2	0	0
(iii) B.Com. Degree	2	0	0
(iv) M.Sc. Degree	3	0	0
(v) M.A. Degree	3	0	0
(vi) D.Sc. Degree	8	0	0
(vii) D.Phil. or D.Litt. Degree	8	0	0

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Title.	Amount.	Source.	Tenure.	Conditions.
	£			
Entrance Exhibitions (2 of £25 each).	50	University	1 year	Awarded on Matric. or Intermediate Examinations. Age limit 19.
Theodore Mander Scholarship.	24	Mander Scholarship Fund.	2 or 3 years.	For Wolverhampton Students.
Polytechnic Bursaries (2 of £45 each).	90	Polytechnic Bursaries Fund.	Do.	For candidates whose parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum.
Heslop Memorial Scholarship.	25	Heslop Memorial Fund.	2 years	Candidates must have been pupils of King Edward VI. School.
Ascough Scholarship.	36	Ascough Scholarship Fund.	1 year	For best candidate in Chemistry at Int. Sc. Exam.
Geo. Hy. Marshall Scholarship.	40	Marshall Scholarship Fund.	3 years	For Classical Students—Int. Arts Exam.
University Exhibitions (2 of £30 each).	60	University	1 year	Awarded upon results of Int. Sc. and Art Exams.
University Scholarships (4 of £50 each).	200	Do.	Do.	Awarded upon results of B.Sc. and B.A. Exams.; carry free admission to classes.
Corbett Scholarship.	28	Founded by the late John Corbett, Esq.	Do.	For best student in Mathematics at end of 1st or 2nd year.
Harding Scholarships in German (3 of £50 each).	150	Family of the late Charles Harding, Esq.	Do.	For students in school of Modern Languages.

* These fees are payable at the same time as the fee for the Final Examinations for the Degrees.

Title.	Amount.	Source.	Tenure.	Conditions.
	£			
Sunderland Scholarship.	50	£30 provided from Endowed Fund —£20 provided by University.	3 years	For students in the Faculty of Commerce.
		POST-GRADUATE WORK.		
Research Scholarships (4 of £50 each).	200	University - -	1 year	Carry free admission to classes for research work.
Bowen Scholarships in Engineering (2 of £96 each).	192	Founded by T. Aubrey Bowen, Esq.	Do.	Founded for the encouragement of scientific research.
Bowen Scholarship in Metallurgy.	96	Do. -	Do.	
Priestly Scholarships in Chemistry (3 of £96 each).	288	Do. -	Do.	
Jabez Lones Bursary.	13	Bursary Fund -	Do.	Tenable by persons resident in Smethwick.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The University is in touch with a number of Public and Secondary Schools in the Midlands with a view to their scholars preparing for entrance to the University, and particularly has organised a School Leaving Examination which under specified conditions is accepted in lieu of the Matriculation Examination. The University further undertakes the inspection of the schools mentioned above and presents reports thereon.

(*b*) Education Authorities in Birmingham and in the adjoining counties offer numerous Scholarships tenable in the University, and in many instances the University is represented on the Authority by a nominee. The University undertakes the examination of Candidates for such Scholarships.

(*c*) The Day Training Colleges for men and women students are conducted under the supervision of the Board of Education.

The University is recognised by the Board of Education as an Inspecting Agency for Secondary Schools under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

A.—*Abstract of Capital Account*, 1906–7.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Endowment, viz.:—						
Original Endowment by Sir Josiah Mason, after deducting excess of Expenditure by Mason University College, to 30th September 1900	188,984	13	10			
Additional Endowment subscribed to College	14,150	11	2			
				203,135	5	0
Special Endowment Funds (*Mason College*), viz.:—						
Physical Laboratory Maintenance	£	s.	d.			
5,000	0	0				
Less: Decrease on Change of Securities	212	10	0			
	4,787	10	0			
Day Training College	5,000	0	0			
Corbett Scholarship	1,000	0	0			
Bunce Prize	100	0	0			
Heslop Scholarship	755	0	0			
Heslop Medal	100	0	0			
Constance Naden Medal	175	2	9			
Karl Dammann Prize	161	5	0			
Russell Prize	67	16	5			
				12,146	14	2

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Endowment Property, viz.:—						
Site and Buildings, Edmund Street, provided by Sir Josiah Mason, and additions to 30th September 1906	108,286	11	4			
Additions during this year	—					
Expenditure by University	20,398	5	3			
New Site for University Buildings, and Expenditure thereon	£	s.	d.			
308,030	8	1				
Expenditure upon Equipment of University Buildings	50,839	14	3			
Expenditure upon Organ, per the late Charles Harding Organ Fund	1,800	0	0			
				360,670	2	4
Carried forward				489,354	18	11

VIII.—Finance—*continued.*

A.—*Abstract of Capital Account*, 1906-7—continued.

Liabilities—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
University General Endowment already received	378,979	3	8			
Less: Decrease on Sale of Securities	4,782	19	4			
	374,196	4	4			
New Site at Bournbrook for University Buildings, presented by the Right Honourable Baron Calthorpe	20,000	0	0			
Donation by the late Joshua Williams, Esq.	1,300	0	0			
The Thomas Best Fund	20,000	0	0			
The Family of the late Charles Harding, Esq.	5,000	0	0			
The Family of the late Charles Harding, Esq.—Organ Account	1,800	0	0			
				422,296	4	4
University Special Endowments:—						
Chance Endowment Fund	51,172	12	4			
Mander Scholarship Endowment Fund	808	14	10			
The Walter Myers Travelling Studentship Fund	3,000	0	0			
The Polytechnic Bursaries Fund	3,250	0	0			
The Panton Prize Fund	72	0	0			
The Deakin Prize Fund	50	0	0			
The Austin Prize Fund	71	15	11			
The Huxley Lectureship Fund	700	0	0			

Assets—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	489,354	18	11			
Freehold Properties, transferred by Sir Josiah Mason, estimated at	106,139	12	4			
Do., purchased since	29,273	6	9			
Investments in Corporation, Colonial, English Railway, and other Securities, &c. at cost						
Endowment	38,701	2	5			
Special Endowments	93,670	12	5			
				757,139	12	10
Cash with Bankers:—						
Endowment Accounts				3,286	19	10
Ingleby Fund Account				99	2	11
Current Account				1,191	2	1
Cash in hand				125	16	11
Rents outstanding				1,555	7	10
Sundry Receipts outstanding				3,544	10	11
				766,942	13	4
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income to date, per Income and Expenditure Account				1,655	17	5
Cash with Bankers, The Chancellor's Special Fund				487	11	9
Pension Fund Investment:—						
India 3 per cent. Stock, £1,155 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Cash in hand				1,058	4	8

The Ascough Scholarship Fund	1,000	0	0			
The Sunderland Scholarship Fund	900	0	0			
"Richard Peyton" Chair of Music Fund	10,000	0	0			
The Jabez Lones Bursary Fund	367	15	2			
The School of Music Fund and Interest	1,032	5	10			
The Marshall Fund and Interest	1,728	17	6			
The McClean Fund	5,000	0	0			
The Wiggin Metallurgical Scholarship Fund	2,500	0	0			
The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Scholarship Fund	800	0	0			
				82,454	1	7
Priestley and Bowen Scholarships:—Balance not awarded				1,296	7	10
The Walter Myers Travelling Studentship:—Balance of Income not awarded				542	2	2
Special Endowment Funds:—Income in hand				551	13	9
Amount reserved in respect of Instruction yet to be given in Medical Faculty				2,118	19	10
Caution Money in hand				50	0	0
Cash due to Bankers on Endowment Account				16,664	1	0
Mortgage on security of Properties				24,000	0	0
Sundry Creditors				1,656	18	2
Special Donations and other Balances unexpended				1,686	2	11
				768,598	10	9
The Chancellor's Special Fund, per Account				487	11	9
Pension Fund—Treasury Suspense Account				1,058	4	8
				£770,144	7	2

£770,144 7 2

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September* 1907.

Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Endowment:—						
Net Rents and Interest from Mason Endowment	4,187	9	9			
Additional Endowment Fund	425	1	8			
Dividends and Interest upon University General Endowment	997	18	11			
	5,610	10	4			
Dividends arising from Investment of Chance Endowment Fund	1,382	10	6			
Physical Laboratory Maintenance Fund	141	19	8			
Lapworth Research Fund	250	0	0			
Philosophy Lectureship Fund	—					
Francis McClean Fund	133	0	0			
				7,518	0	6
Treasury Grant (University Colleges)	9,000	0	0			
Ditto (Universities)	2,000	0	0			
				11,000	0	0
Local Authorities Grants:—						
City of Birmingham	6,049	0	0			
County Council of Staffordshire	500	0	0			
County Council of Worcestershire	500	0	0			
				7,049	0	0
The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham				500	0	0
Students' Fees:—						
Membership Fees received from Students in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce	439	9	0			

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stipends of Principal, Assistants, and Clerk	2,500	0	0			
Working Expenses of Principal's Research Laboratory	158	4	7			
Stipends of Vice-Principal and Clerks	621	10	0			
				3,279	14	7
Stipends of Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators:						
Science, Arts, and Commerce				19,640	1	6
Medicine				4,562	19	2
Scholarships (Science, Arts, and Commerce)	403	19	10			
Ditto (Medical)	81	15	0			
				485	14	10
University Examinations:—						
Examiners' Fees	1,496	2	8			
Invigilators' Fees	108	4	6			
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	607	10	1			
				2,211	17	3
Expenses of Degree Congregation				86	0	6
Grant, being one-third of Students' Membership Fees to the Trustees of Students' Common Rooms and Athletic Club Funds				188	16	8
Departmental Expenses				7,265	7	8
Library:—						
Stipends of Librarian and Assistants	284	14	6			
Books, Binding, &c.	625	0	0			
				909	14	6
Interest on Mortgage of £24,000				441	15	0
Bank Interest, Commission, &c.				114	4	1
General Management				3,631	19	8
Maintenance				4,415	13	6

Fees received from Students in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce for the Session 1906–7					9,310	18 9
Amount retained in hand last year for Instruction yet to be given to Students in the Faculty of Medicine	£ 2,165	s. 7	d. 0			
Received from Students during the year	2,226	16	11			
	4,392	3	11			
Less: Amount carried forward in respect of Instruction yet to be given	2,118	19	10			
	2,273	4	1			
Membership Fees received from Students in the Faculty of Medicine	127	1	0			
				2,400	5	1
INCIDENTAL FEES:—						
Practical Physiology	18	18	0			
Practical Pathology	17	17	6			
Practical Pharmacy	2	2	0			
Operative Surgery	3	13	6			
Dental Histology	1	1	0			
Practical Forensic Medicine	1	11	6			
Anatomy	29	13	3			
				74	16	9

SCHOOL OF BREWING:—						
Stipends of Professor, Lecturer, and Demonstrator				1,200	0 0	
Salary of Clerk				71	10 0	
Wages of Assistants				115	14 0	
Printing and Advertising				50	1 0	
Cleaning, &c.				33	5 9	
Water				6	0 0	
Rates				29	13 9	
Apparatus, Materials, and Sundries				80	5 4	
Insurance				2	4 8	
Repairs				1	6 7	
					1,590	1 1
Annuities payable under the Will of the late Sir Joshia Mason to Madame Elizabeth Saglier and Mrs. Sara Smith					152	0 0
Harding Scholarships in German					250	0 0
Gladstone Memorial Prize					5	0 0
Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society's Prize					—	
Conversazione at opening of Medical Faculty					44	4 6

Memorandum:—	£	s.	d.
Excess of Expenditure over Income, 1900–1	1,484	3	6
Excess of Expenditure over Income, 1905–6	2,683	6	3
Excess of Expenditure over Income, 1906–7	3,675	10	7
	7,843	0	4

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September* 1907—continued.

INCOME—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Locker Fees received from Students -				28	4	0			
Fees received from Candidates attending Provincial Examinations of the University of London - - - -	302	5	0						
Less: Sub-Examiners' Fees and Expenses	111	0	9						
				191	4	3			
Local Fees received from Candidates attending the Professional Preliminary Examination of the College of Preceptors - - - - -	27	0	0						
Less: Examiners' Fees and Expenses -	8	16	0						
				18	4	0			
Amounts received from Students for Hire of Apparatus, Materials used, &c.:—									
Chemical Department - - -				15	16	5			
							12,478	18	3
Amounts received for Engineering Testing Fees -							13	16	0
EXAMINATION FEES - - - - -							1,839	0	0
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE:—									
Amount applicable to the General Expenditure of the University in connection with the Training of Teachers, as per account - - - -							2,167	10	0

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Less:—						
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1901–2 -	485	13	3			
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1902–3 -	1,634	13	1			
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1903–4 -	1,509	9	9			
Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1904–5 -	2,557	6	10			
				6,187	2	11
				£1,655	17	5

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT :—						
Fees from Public Authorities for examination of Bacteriological Specimens	1,107	8	8			
Fees received from Medical Practitioners for examination of Bacteriological Specimens	148	4	0			
				1,255	12	8
SCHOOL OF BREWING :—						
Contribution from Birmingham and Midland Counties Wholesale Brewers' Association, on account of the working expenses of the School of Brewing to September 30th, 1907	538	18	5			
Fees received for examinations of Specimens, Reports, &c., in Analytical Department	762	2	5			
				1,301	0	10
Donation to Department of Economic Zoology—Sir John Brunner				50	0	0
Donation to Library—George Hookham, Esq.				25	0	0
Department of Education—Examination and Inspection Fees, *less* Expenses				146	15	8
Harding Scholarships in German				250	0	0
Gladstone Memorial Prize				5	0	0
Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society's Prize				—		
Sundries				—		
				45,599	13	11
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 30th September 1907				3,675	10	7
				£49,275	4	6

£49,275 4 6

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September 1907*—continued.

The Chancellor's Special Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donations per The Chancellor to 30th September 1905 - - -	8,879	2	0			
				8,879	2	0
Interest allowed by Bankers to 30th September 1906 - - - -	362	12	3			
Ditto to 30th September 1907 -	12	6	2			
				374	18	5
				£9,254	0	5

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure to 30th September 1906 -	8,722	18	0			
Ditto this year - - -	43	10	8			
				8,766	8	8
Balance in hands of Bankers - - - -				*487	11	9
				£9,254	0	5

* Liabilities have been incurred to the extent of this balance.

Spencer Research Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.
Donation from John Spencer, Esq. - - -	255	0	0
	£255	0	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure to date - - - - -	52	10	0
Amount in hand - - - - - -	202	10	0
	£255	0	0

Day Training Colleges.

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grants from the Board of Education:—						
(*a*) For the Council	3,024	0	0			
(*b*) For the Students	4,866	0	0			
				7,890	0	0
Special Grants from Board of Education for Science and Drawing				—		
Income from Endowment provided by G. H. Kenrick, Esq.				190	0	0
Students' Fees				2,475	0	0
Amount received from Students for Books, &c.				298	19	0
Interest allowed by Bank				23	0	0
Amount received from Bishop Lloyd's Charity, for Bursary granted to A. N. Tyers				—		
				£10,876	19	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Printing, Postages, Stationery, and other Expenses of Administration	312	9	9
Salaries of the Head Mistress, Assistant Mistresses, and Master of Method and Assistants	2,064	2	0
Amount paid for Books, &c., for Students	298	3	11
Ditto ditto for use of College	38	12	9
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	600	19	6
Fuel and Light	173	2	9
Wages of Servants	98	17	6
Furniture, Repairs, and Cleaning	269	0	10
Grants from Board of Education paid to Students	4,854	0	0
Bursary—A. N. Tyres	—		
Sundries	—		
	8,709	9	0
Balance transferred to General Income Account	2,167	10	0
	£10,876	19	0

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September 1907*—continued.

The Huxley Lectureship Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand, 30th September 1906	25	4	8	Amount in hand	50	9	4
One Year's Interest on £664 Guest, Keen, & Co., Limited, 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	25	4	8				
	£50	9	4		£50	9	4

The Dr. E. T. Griffiths Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Donation from the Executors of the late Dr. E. T. Griffiths, to be expended upon the English Department	100	0	0	Expenditure to date	98	4	10
				Amount in hand	1	15	2
	£100	0	0		£100	0	0

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September* 1907—continued.

The Richard Peyton Chair of Music Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand, September 30th, 1906				17	1	3
One Year's Interest on £3,236 South Eastern Railway Company 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	153	14	2			
One Year's Interest on £5,000 Guest, Keen, & Co., Limited, 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	190	0	0			
				343	14	2
				£360	15	5

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Amount outstanding			
Professor Sir Edward Elgar's Stipend	300	0	0
Amount in hand	60	15	5
	£360	15	5

The Music Library Fund.

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donations, viz.:—						
Francis W. V. Mitchell, Esq.	500	0	0			
George Hookham, Esq.	105	0	0			
The late John Feeney, Esq.	25	0	0			
Lord Howe	30	0	0			
				660	0	0
				£660	0	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure to date	309	10	3
Amount in hand	350	9	9
	£660	0	0

Special Fund for Library.

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donation from Miss Annette Harding, in memory of the late Charles Harding, Esq.	100	0	0			
				£100	0	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure to date	89	6	4
Amount in hand	10	13	8
	£100	0	0

B.—*Income and Expenditure Accounts for the Year ended 30th September* 1907—continued.

Scholarships and Prizes Funds.

Title of Scholarship or Prize.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	Amount in Hand on 30th September 1906.	Income for Year.	Expenses for Year.	Balance in Hand on 30th September 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Corbett Scholarship Fund	67 5 1	27 12 0	27 12 0	67 5 1
Bunce Prize Fund	10 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 10 0
Heslop Memorial Scholarship Fund	20 2 2	24 1 6	25 0 0	19 3 8
Ditto Medal Fund	12 19 2	2 15 4	10 0 0	5 14 6
Constance Naden Medal Fund	50 2 9	4 19 10	—	55 2 7
Karl Dammann Memorial Prize Fund	18 14 6	4 15 0	5 0 0	18 9 6
Russell Memorial Prize Fund	5 2 6	1 13 4	1 13 4	5 2 6
Ingleby Lectures and Scholarships Fund	127 13 8	50 8 7	78 19 4	99 2 11
Theodore Mander Scholarship Fund	2 19 8	23 8 8	24 0 0	2 8 4
The Walter Myers Travelling Studentship Fund	446 12 2	95 10 0	—	542 2 2
The T. Aubrey Bowen Scholarships Fund	1,260 0 0	584 3 4	547 15 6	1,296 7 10
The Polytechnic Bursaries Fund	96 8 6	96 8 6	96 8 6	96 8 6
The Panton Prize Fund	11 6 11	2 0 0	2 0 0	11 6 11
The Annie Deakin Prize Fund	4 19 9	1 8 6	—	6 8 3
The Austin Prize Fund	1 0 2	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 2
The Ascough Scholarship Fund	36 0 10	36 0 5	36 0 0	36 1 3
The Sunderland Scholarship Fund	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
The Jabez Lones Bursary Fund	—	17 4 10	11 0 0	6 4 10

IX.—OTHER INFORMATION.

Faculty of Medicine.

This Faculty was transferred from Queen's College, Birmingham, on the 1st of October 1892.

The total number of *individual* students attending classes in the Medical Faculty during the year 1906–7 was 170.

The existing accommodation in the College buildings is sufficient for about double the number now attending.

The Secretary keeps a list of approved lodgings.

The whole of the medical buildings are erected upon freehold land forming part of the endowment.

The staff consists of 18 Professors, 22 Lecturers, and 11 Demonstrators.

Subjects of Instruction.

Medicine. Surgery. Anatomy. Physiology. Chemistry. Chemical Physics. Biology. Comparative Anatomy. Therapeutics. Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Midwifery and Gynæcology. Pathology. Operative Surgery. Ophthalmology. Lunacy and Mental Diseases. Hygiene and Public Health. Bacteriology. Dental Surgery. Dental Anatomy. Dental Mechanics. Dental Histology. Dental Metallurgy. Diseases of the Mouth.

Note.—Examinations are held in each of the above subjects.

Remuneration of Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators in the Faculty of Medicine for Session 1906–7.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dean and Clerks	386	16	0
Anatomy	1,265	15	0
Physiology	775	0	0
Medicine	87	13	6
Surgery	98	14	0
Therapeutics	63	0	0
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	53	0	6
Public Health	40	8	6
Midwifery and Gynæcology	112	17	6
Pathology	1,405	13	2
Operative Surgery	18	18	0
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	26	5	0
Mental Diseases	18	18	0
Ophthalmology	18	18	0
Dental Surgery	31	10	0
„ Anatomy	31	10	0
„ Mechanics	12	12	0
„ Materia Medica	5	5	0
„ Histology	15	15	0
Surgical Diseases of the Mouth	47	5	0
Medical Diseases of the Mouth	47	5	0
	£4,562	19	2

Length of Session.

Thirty-three weeks.

Fees.

I.—Membership Fees.

Composition Students on entering pay a Membership Fee of £3 3*s.*, which admits them to the University for five years. At the expiration of this period they may, at the discretion of the Dean, be called upon to pay the membership fees demanded from occasional students.

Occasional or Class Students are required to pay £1 1*s.* for each Winter Session and 10*s.* 6*d.* for each Summer Session during which they are in attendance at the University.

II.—Composition Fee.

The Composition Fee, £85, is inclusive and payable in four annual instalments, viz.:—£25, £25, £15, and £20 at the commencement of each year. This fee covers all the courses necessary for the degrees of this and other Universities, and the ordinary qualifications of the Licensing Boards. It does not include, however, courses for Public Health Diplomas, nor those for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, nor the additional courses required for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and other such higher diplomas and degrees. It is not a *perpetual* fee, and students allowing their courses to fall into arrear, without having previously obtained the written permission of the Dean to do so, are liable to the forfeiture of the unused portion of their Composition Fee.

III.—Class Fees.

Students wishing to do so can pay for each class as they take it, the following table showing the fees for each course:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Anatomy and Practical Anatomy (each Winter)	11	11	0
Anatomy and Practical Anatomy (one Summer)	3	3	0
Physiology	6	6	0
„ Practical	4	4	0
Medicine	6	6	0
Surgery	6	6	0
Chemistry	4	4	0
„ Practical	3	3	0
Comparative Anatomy	5	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Physics	5	5	0
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	2	2	0
Pathology	4	4	0
„ Practical	4	4	0
Therapeutics	4	4	0
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	4	4	0
Public Health	3	3	0
Operative Surgery	2	2	0
Lunacy and Mental Diseases	2	2	0
Ophthalmology	1	1	0
Applied Anatomy	1	1	0
Midwifery	4	4	0
Gynæcology	2	2	0

IV.—Incidental Fees.

Composition Students taking courses for the first time are not required to pay these fees. But any Composition Student desiring to repeat a practical course has to pay the incidental fee as well as the half fee for attendance. Class Fee Students are required to pay the incidental fee as well as the class fee.

	£	s.	d.
Dissecting Room (each Winter)	1	11	0
„ „ (each Summer)	0	10	6
Practical Physiology	2	2	0
„ Pathology	1	11	6
„ Pharmacy	0	10	6
Operative Surgery	0	10	6
Practical Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	0	10	6

V.—Examination Fees.

The fees payable before a student is admitted to any of the examinations are set down below. Students failing at any examination are called upon to pay a half fee when next presenting themselves for the same examination.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation	2	0	0
First Examination	2	0	0
Second „	2	0	0
Third „	2	0	0
Fourth „	2	0	0
Final „ for M.B., Ch.B.	8	0	0
M.D. *or* Ch.M.	10	0	0
B.Sc. in Public Health	10	0	0

VI.—Scholarships, &c.

Title.	Amount.	Source.	Tenure.	Conditions.
	£ s.			
Sands Cox Scholarship	21 0	University	2 years	Awarded on Matric. Exam.—Age limit, 19.
Sydenham Scholarship	14 0	Ditto	3 years	Limited to orphan sons of medical men.
Queen's Scholarships (4 of £10 10*s.* 0*d.* each).	42 0	Ditto	—	Awarded on results of 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Final Exams.
Ingleby Scholarship -	10 0	Ingleby Fund.	—	Awarded on Midwifery and Gynæcology Exam.
Walter Myers Travelling Studentship.	150 0	Walter Myers Fund.	1 year (renewable).	For investigation in Pathology or Clinical Medicine, with Pathological Research.
G. H. Marshall Scholarship.	10 0	Marshall Endowment Fund.	—	For Research on Ophthalmology.
Dental Entrance Scholarship.	18 15	University	2 years	Examination in Apprenticeship subjects.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

I.—Preliminary.

The University comprises (1) The Leeds School of Medicine, founded in 1831, and (2) the Yorkshire College, established (first as a College of Science) in 1874, which became united in 1884. From 1887 to 1903 the Yorkshire College formed part of the Victoria University; from October 1903 until April 1904 it was associated with the Owens College in the Victoria University of Manchester; and in 1904 it became an independent University, with the name of "The University of Leeds," the Yorkshire College being merged in the University by Act of Parliament passed in the same year.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the University are not defined in the Charter, but the powers conferred by the Charter upon the University are mainly (1) to confer Degrees, Diplomas, &c.; (2) "to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and also to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge"; (3) to examine and inspect schools and to provide Extension Lectures; (4) to affiliate other Colleges or Institutions; and (5) "to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote Arts, Science, and Learning."

(b) *Constitution.*

The Authorities of the University are the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Faculties, the Boards of Faculties, and the Convocation.

The Court is the governing body of the University. It consists of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Treasurer; of representatives of (1) County and County Borough Councils in Yorkshire; (2) certain Associations which have contributed to the funds of the College; (3) the Faculties and Convocation; (4) certain Universities and Schools; of members of the Council; of those who were Life Governors of the Yorkshire College; of donors of £1,000; of three persons appointed by the Crown; and of ten persons elected by the Court.

The Council is the executive body of the University. It consists of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Treasurer; of representatives (1) of County and County Borough Councils; (2) of the Clothworkers' Company; (3) of the Faculties; and (4) of Convocation; of one member appointed by the Crown, and of twelve elected by the Court.

The Senate, subject to review by the Court, has the control and general regulation of the academic work in the University. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Professors, and not more than three other members of the Boards of Faculties appointed by the Court.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The principal University buildings, all of which are freehold and are held by the University in its corporate name, consist of two blocks:—

(i) The College Road block, in which all the work of the University is carried on, except the professional teaching of medical students, and the experimental and demonstrative work of the Agricultural Department. These buildings, with their fittings and the building site, together with the land available for further buildings, have cost the University about £210,000, of which £70,000 has been contributed by the Clothworkers' Company of London for the accommodation of the technical departments in which that Company is specially interested, and the remainder has been contributed by the founders and supporters of the Yorkshire College, who are chiefly resident in Yorkshire.

The College Road buildings include a large examination hall, a library which is also used as a reading room; laboratories, some of the best arranged of their kind to be found in any institution, for the practical teaching of all the various sciences comprised in the University *curricula;* large and small lecture and class rooms; drawing offices, &c. Excluding professors' or lecturers' private rooms, council room and offices, there are 84 rooms in this block used for teaching purposes. The number of students who could be accommodated in them has not been precisely ascertained, but with the exception of two or three departments, which are nearly, or quite, full, a larger number than those actually in attendance has been provided for.

(ii) The Medical School, at Mount Pleasant, in immediate proximity to the Leeds General Infirmary. This block has including site, cost the University £50,000, and provides ample space and adequate teaching apparatus for the professional training of medical students.

The practical work of the Agricultural Department is carried on at Garforth (about seven miles distant from Leeds) on a farm of mixed arable and grass land of upwards of 300 acres, which has been provided for educational purposes by the Joint Agricultural Council of the three Ridings of Yorkshire.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The University Faculties are those of Arts (including Laws and Commerce), Science, Technology, and Medicine and Surgery.

The teaching staff comprises—

Staff.	Faculties of Arts, Science, &c.	Faculty of Medicine.
Professors	24	8
Lecturers	15	16
Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators.	43	15
Other Assistants	16	4
	98	43

Total—141 persons, in addition to the office staff, librarians' housekeepers, and other workpeople not enumerated above.

The remuneration of professors now consists of fixed stipends which vary from £400 to £1,000 a year. Lecturers' salaries range from £200 to £460. The salaries of assistant lecturers and demonstrators vary from £100 to £260 a year.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the University.*

Degrees in the various faculties and diplomas in a wide range of subjects are conferred under the following conditions:—

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, Science, Law, or Commerce are required to have completed, after Matriculation, not less than three years of study. For the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery and in Dental Surgery, five years' attendance is required. Candidates for the Ordinary Degree of B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., or B.Com. are required to pass an Intermediate and a Final Examination. There are special courses and examinations for the Honours Degree of B.A. (which may be taken in any of the following: (1) Classics, (2) English Language and Literature, (3) Modern Languages and Literatures, (4) History, (5) Philosophy or Economic and Political Science) and for the Honours Degree of B.Sc. (which may be taken in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Fuel and Metallurgy, Gas Engineering, Applied Chemistry [Chemistry of Leather Manufacture], Applied Chemistry [Colour Chemistry and Dyeing], or Agriculture). Candidates for the Degree of M.B. and Ch.B., or for the Degree of B.Ch.D. are required to pass a First, a Second,

and a Final Examination. The University also confers the Degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Surgery, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Medicine.

The requirements for the Diploma in Public Health and that in Dental Surgery are similar to those of other examining bodies. For the Diplomas in Coal Mining, Dyeing, Leather Manufacture and Textile Industries a course of three years is usually required. Diplomas are also awarded in Education, in Commerce, for Teachers of French, and for Teachers of German.

The subjects of instruction and particulars of entrance and scholarship examinations are contained in the University Calendar.

Work in Evening Classes does not qualify for a degree or diploma.

In addition to the classes held in the University itself, classes in Law are taken during the first and second terms at Hull, and a considerable part of the Agricultural Course is given at the Manor Farm at Garforth.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

Degrees gained by students of the Yorkshire College and of the University of Leeds during the last two years :—

Year.	Degrees in			Degrees in Medicine.	Medical Qualifications.
	Arts.	Science.	Law.		
1905–1906 -	41	32	2	11	10
1906–1907 -	24*	36*	1	16	18

Certificate or Diploma Examinations, &c.

Arts or Science, &c.

Session.	Diplomas and Certificates of Proficiency.	1851 Exhibition Scholarships.	A.I.C.	N.D.A.
1905–1906 - -	9	1	1	4
1906–1907 -	5	1	3	3

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

The provision made for post-graduate work is as follows :—

The University awards annually a certain number of Fellowships and Scholarships to students who have shown special

* These numbers include 7 Arts and 9 Science students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

merit in the Honours Degree Examinations, for the purpose of assisting them to prosecute research and study of a post-graduate character. Fellowships are of the value of £100 and the Scholarships £50 or £25. There is, in addition, a Research Scholarship of £60 for one year in Dyeing, also awarded on the results of the Degree Examinations, and an open Fellowship of £100 a year for Gas Research.

The Thorp prize of the value of £15 is offered once in three years for an essay or original research on some subject connected with Forensic Medicine or Public Health.

Persons desiring to pursue research are admitted to the Laboratories on reduced terms.

The Doctor's Degree in all Faculties is awarded on research work: the M.A. Degree is awarded to Bachelors of Arts who have graduated with Honours on the presentation of a dissertation, and in the case of Bachelors of Arts who have obtained the Ordinary Degree, a dissertation may be substituted for part of the M.A. Degree Examination. Candidates also for the M.Sc. Degree, who have satisfactorily prosecuted research, may be exempted from part or the whole of the examination for such degree.

Graduates of other Universities who are qualified to pursue a course of advanced study or research may be admitted to the University and may become candidates for the M.A. Degree after two years of such study or research.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The length of the Session in the Faculties of Arts and Science, &c. is 33 weeks, divided into three terms for day students, and 26 weeks for evening students.

In the Faculty of Medicine the Session is the customary academic year for medical students of about 38 weeks.

(f) *Extension Work.*

Extension Lectures under a special scheme are provided.

An Advisory Committee including representatives from various parts of the county has been established. Eight courses of lectures were delivered. Financial help is given by the West Riding County Council to centres within their area.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

The number of students in the University in the Session 1906–7 was 1,014, of whom 195 were evening students and 4 were in attendance on short courses only of day lectures.

Number of registered students in the Day Classes of the University:—

Men, 674*; Women, 141.* Total, 815.

Students are not admitted under the age of 16.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

The information possessed by the University as to the previous education of students is not very full, but about 70 per cent. of the registered day students are known to have attended Secondary Schools. The University has no information as to the previous education of evening students.

The area from which the 815 day students are drawn is as follows:—

From within a radius of 30 miles - -	637
From the United Kingdom outside the 30 miles radius - - - -	153
From places outside the United Kingdom -	25

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-Graduate work of 300 hours or over.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation -	5	5	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts - -	19 (6)	5 (2)	24 (8)	11 (2)	10 (6)	21 (8)	3 —	12 (7)	15 (7)	1 —	1 —	2 —
Science - -	50 (22)	9 (7)	59 (29)	31 (6)	13 (6)	44 (12)	38 (17)	8 (5)	46 (22)	4 —	1 —	5 —
Medicine - -	14	—	14	19	—	19	40	—	40	4	—	4

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

* These numbers include respectively 54 men and 36 women students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Table II.

Students taking Courses of 300 hours or over which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third or later Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Science - -	29	—	29	29	—	29	10	—	10
Technical - -	54	—	54	38	—	38	18	—	18
Commerce - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine - - -	10	—	10	7	—	7	15	—	15

Table III.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate work who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.			In Second Year of a Degree Course.			In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation -	4	1	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts - -	1	1	2	2	1	3	4 (1)	4 (2)	8 (3)	3	3	6
Science - -	—	1	1	3	1	4	3 —	2 (1)	5 (1)	3	2	5
Teachers' Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Commerce -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Law - -	4	—	4	6	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
Medical - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	—	17	8	—	8

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

TABLE IV.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third or later Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	7	13	20	2	5	7	2	4	6
Science	27	14	41	1	—	1	2	—	2
Technical	32	12	44	12	1	13	8	—	8
Commerce	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Law	31	—	31	14	—	14	6	—	6
Medical	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	—	14

TABLE V.

Occasional students, and students in the Evening Classes.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	Number of Students.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Technical	185	2	187
Commerce	10	—	10

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

The University is not a residential institution, but certain members of the Court have built a Hostel for the residence of 30 students. This building belongs to a limited company. Other residential accommodation for University students is provided by means of lodgings, which are placed upon the register, after a Committee has been satisfied of the suitability of the housekeepers and of the sanitary and other conditions of the houses. Students, unless they belong to the Leeds Day Training College, are, however, not under the obligation to reside in such registered lodgings.

In the Hall of Residence attached to the University the cost of board and residence is 60 guineas for the academic year, in

the case of students in Arts or Science, and 69 guineas in the case of medical students.

In registered lodgings a student may live at a cost of from 15*s.* to 40*s.* per week, *i.e.*, £24 to £64 per session.

Students from the affiliated College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, reside in a Hostel provided by the authorities of the College.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

The University Union, subscription to which is compulsory on students, comprises the Cricket, Football, and Tennis Clubs. It undertakes the management of the Athletic Grounds, the Gymnasium, the Fives Court, and the Debating Society, and makes arrangements for Sports, the Conversazione, and other meetings of students.

Membership of the Union carries with it membership of the various Athletic Clubs and of the Debating Society, and the right of using the Common Rooms and the Gymnasium.

There are sixteen other societies and clubs instituted for special purposes, some of them for the discussion of matters particularly relating to the several departments of the University.

About six acres of land at Headingley have been purchased by the University for students' use as a recreation ground.

V.—Fees.

As a rule, separate fees are charged for the several classes to which students are admitted, but for some courses students are admitted on payment of a composition fee. The fees payable for the courses for the Bachelor's degree amount to about £16 a year in Arts, £25 in Science (unless much laboratory work is taken), £8 8*s.* in Law, and £18 in Commerce. The composition fee for the entire M.B. course is £97 0*s.* 6*d.*

The fees for a full year's course in one of the applied sciences vary from £25 to £30, with the exception of Agriculture, for which the fee is £15. The fees above mentioned are exclusive of entrance fee (usually £1 1*s.*), University Union fee (10*s.* 6*d.* annually), examination fees (from £1–£5), and degree fees (£5).

The total amount received from students for University teaching (excluding examination and other fees) for session 1906–7 was £13,255, of which the fees in the Faculties of Arts and Science, &c. amounted to £11,701, and those in the Faculty of Medicine to £1,554.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Particulars of tenure and conditions of fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions, and as to the provision made for post-graduates are contained in the University Calendar.

The following is a summary of Scholarships usually awarded in each year (exclusive of those established for the encouragement of post-graduate research) :—

I. Open to students of the University only.

Three Leighton Scholarships of £10 for two years, one Salt Scholarship of £20 for two years, one Infirmary Scholarship of £42 for four years, three Clothworkers' Company Day Scholarships of £20 for one year.

II. Entrance Scholarships.

One Leeds City Council Scholarship of £50 for three years, one Emsley Scholarship of £20 for two years, one Edward Baines Day Scholarship of £20 for two years, one Charles Wheatley Scholarship of £25 for three years, one William Summers Scholarship for three years, two Brown Scholarships of £40 for two years and renewable, two Akroyd Scholarships of £40 for two years and renewable, one Craven Scholarship of £25 for two years, one Tannett-Walker Bursary of £25 for three years, one William Cooke and Co. Scholarship of £21 for two years, one Medical Scholarship, consisting of free admission to the whole M.B. course.

Most of the above Scholarships were established by private benefaction. The Entrance Scholarships are, as a rule, awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The Entrance Examination to the University is the Examination of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield.

New Ordinances dealing with specific subjects have to be submitted to the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool before they can come into operation.

The College of the Resurrection, at Mirfield, and the Technical College of Huddersfield, are affiliated to the University, and a part of the course of study requisite for a degree may be taken at those Colleges.

The University is represented upon the Governing bodies of the most important Secondary Schools of the county.

(*b*) The County Councils of the North, East, and West Ridings contribute to the maintenance of the Agricultural work of the University, and elect scholars to attend University Classes, both for degrees and for special agricultural training.

The East and West Riding County Councils also make grants out of rates in support of the University generally, and the West Riding County Council makes special grants for mining and other subjects.

The Leeds City Council also makes a grant in aid of the University and nominates to scholarships. The instruction

given in the Evening Classes is co-ordinated with the Leeds City scheme for evening instruction in Technology, and students are required to produce certificates of satisfactory attendance at classes comprised in this scheme, or, failing that, to pass an Entrance Examination, or to give other evidence of adequate preparation.

(c) The Board of Agriculture inspects the work of the Agricultural Department and makes an annual grant of £1,000 in support of it.

VIII.—Finance. (A.)

Abstract of Capital Account from the Foundation of the Yorkshire College in 1874.

Receipts.

	£	£
Donations and Legacies		380,869
This amount has been applied in the following manner:—		
In Investments	87,141	
On Deposit, &c.	11,391	
In land, buildings, and equipment	234,963	
	333,495	
Amount applied since 1874 to meet deficiency of yearly income and depreciation of property	47,374	
		£380,869

(B.)—*Revenue Account for the Year ended July 31st, 1907.*

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Staff	34,130	12	10			
„ Auditor	40	0	0			
				34,170	12	10
„ Laboratory and Lecture Expenses				2,194	13	8
„ Advertising				117	4	4
„ Printing				769	10	6
„ Stationery				169	12	6
„ Stamps				264	19	8
„ Coals				572	9	5
„ Gas				248	2	6
„ Electric Light and Power				866	2	2
„ Water				150	14	1
„ Cleaning				490	5	0
„ Alterations and Repairs				1,476	7	1
„ Insurance				143	6	5
„ Rent, Rates, &c.				173	4	8
„ Telephones				53	8	9
„ Sundry Expenses				22	15	1
„ Travelling Expenses (chiefly incidental to County Lectures)				792	4	11
„ Expenses of New Appointments				42	17	4
„ Grant to Students' Union				15	0	0
„ Scholarships				2,565	4	0
„ Prizes				50	10	6
„ Library (including Special Grants from Treasury)				879	2	0
„ Apparatus „ „ „				1,410	3	8
„ Fixtures, Furniture, &c.				625	0	4
„ Observatory				98	12	8

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from last Session, viz.:—						
On Clothworkers' Account	374	12	4			
„ General Account	323	6	7			
				697	18	11
„ Income from Investments, &c.:—						
	£	s.	d.			
General Funds	2,333	2	10			
Less proportion accruing from investment of the new Mining and University Funds added to the Capital of those Funds	1,676	18	0			
				656	4	10
„ Cavendish Memorial Fund				274	15	9
„ Leather Industries Fund				54	9	11
„ Physiological Fund				210	12	5
„ Clothworkers' Department Fund				71	16	1
				1,267	19	0
„ Clothworkers' Company: Grant *less* Income Tax				3,800	0	0
„ *Less* carried forward to 1907–8 on Scholarship Account				7	5	9
				3,792	14	3
„ Drapers' Company				150	0	0
„ Skinners' Company				500	0	0

„ Exhibits at Agricultural Shows, &c.					52	15 7
„ Cost of Examinations for Degrees, &c.					1,394	7 10
„ Degree and other Ceremonies, &c.					130	16 8
„ Canvassing Expenses					11	5 3
„ Contribution to Staff Retirement Fund					1,077	10 0
„ Fellowships and Research Scholarships					590	0 0
„ Balance carried forward to next Session :—						
	£	s.	d.			
On Clothworkers' Account	591	14	8			
„ General Account	26	3	1			
					617	17 9

„ Yorkshire Board of Legal Studies					500	0 0
„ West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association					200	0 0
„ Subscriptions to General Leather, Mining, and Agricultural Departments					491	6 0
„ Subscriptions to Commercial Course			7	17 6		
„ Interest on Whittuck Trust			46	19 6		
					54	17 0
„ *Akroyd Foundation* :—						
Proportion available for general Expenses			312	9 6		
Proportion available for Scholarships			312	9 5		
			624	18 11		
Less balance of Scholarships Fund carried forward to next year (amount awarded for Scholarships in the year being £308)			4	9 5		
					620	9 6
„ *Baines' Scholarship Fund* :—						
Income for year			87	18 7		
Less carried forward to next year			34	5 11		
					53	12 8
„ *Brown Scholarship Fund* :—						
Income for year			190	0 0		
Part surplus of previous years			13	0 0		
					203	0 0

(B.)—*Revenue Account for the Year ended July 31st, 1907*—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By *Craven Scholarship Fund* :—						
Income for year - - -	27	7	10			
Less carried forward to next year as no award made - -	26	7	10			
				1	0	0
„ *Emsley Scholarship Fund* :—						
Income for year - - -	41	4	3			
Less carried forward to next year	0	4	3			
				41	0	0
„ *Summers Scholarship Fund* :—						
Income for year - - -	35	13	8			
Part surplus of previous years -	35	6	4			
				71	0	0
„ *Charles Wheatley Scholarship Fund* :—						
Income for year - - -	53	11	10			
Part surplus of previous years -	22	8	2			
				76	0	0
„ *Isabel Leighton Exhibition Trust* :—						
Income for year - - -	54	9	6			
Balance of income for 1905–6 -	22	15	3			
	77	4	9			
Less carried forward to next year	24	9	6			
				52	15	3
„ *Hardwick Prize Fund* :—						
Income for year - - -	23	0	2			
Less carried to the capital of the Fund - - - -	23	0	2			

,, *Thorp Prize Fund* :—						
Income for year - - -	22	7	3			
Less carried to the capital of the Fund - - - -	12	7	3			
Amount applied for Prize -				10	0	0
Leblanc Medal Fund :—						
Income for year - - -	0	18	0			
Less carried forward to next year as no award made - -	0	18	0			
				—		
Share of Treasury Grant to University Colleges - - -	8,000	0	0			
Ditto brought forward from 1905–6 - - - -	1,000	0	0			
Ditto Special Grant for Research Work - - -	900	0	0			
	9,900	0	0			
,, *Less* Grant for Research Work carried forward to next year -	900	0	0			
				9,000	0	0
,, Treasury Grant to the University -		-	-	2,000	0	0
,, Board of Education :—						
Grant for Technical Instruction	529	0	0			
Capitation Grant for King's Scholars - - -	270	0	0			
				799	0	0
,, Board of Agriculture - -		-	-	1,000	0	0
,, Students' and Scholars' Fees -	13,254	17	9			
,, Fees for Degree Examinations, Graduation, &c. - - -	994	16	0			
,, Other Fees - - - -	1,279	9	5			
				15,529	3	2

(B.)—*Revenue Account for the Year ended July 31st, 1907*—continued.

					£	s. d.
By East Riding County Council:—						
Grant for University purposes -	-	-	-		505	10 10
„ East Riding Education Committee:—						
For Inspection of Elementary School Gardens -					12	14 2
„ West Riding County Council:—	£	s.	d.			
For Free Studentships, &c. -	375	0	0			
„ General purposes (including £800 for Department of Education) - -	4,500	0	0			
„ Coal Mining Instruction, &c.	250	0	0			
„ Seeds supplied to Evening Schools - - -	29	8	1			
					5,154	8 1
„ West Riding Education Committee:—						
For Inspection of School Gardens -	-	-		-	0	14 8
„ Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education:—						
For general Expenses - -	200	0	0			
„ Agricultural Instruction -	3,701	13	8			
					3,901	13 8
„ Leeds City Council Annual Grant -	-	-		-	5,550	0 0
					£52,236	17 2

IX.—Other Information.

A new building for the accommodation of the Departments of Mining and Metallurgy, erected at a cost of £9,500, was completed and brought into use.

The Geological Department was extended by connecting a house in De Grey Road with the University, and utilising the rooms for laboratories, museum, and lecture rooms.

The accommodation in the Physical-Chemical Department was greatly improved by internal structural alterations.

Contracts for additional new buildings, amounting to £41,000, were let. These buildings include (1) a new building for the Electrical Engineering Department, (2) Botanical Laboratories, (3) Arts Lecture Rooms, (4) a new wing to the Mechanical Engineering Department, (5) an extension of the Textile Department, (6) additional Physical and Chemical Laboratories, (7) an extension of the Refectory.

Separate Professorships have been established in Botany and Zoology, in place of the Professorship of Biology, which included both these subjects.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

FOUNDED 1903.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects of the University, as defined in the Charter (July 15th, 1903).*

The University shall, so far as, and to the full extent which, its resources from time to time permit, provide for—

(*a*) Instruction and teaching in every Faculty.

(*b*) Such instruction in all branches of Education as may enable students to become proficient in and qualify for Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Engineering, and all other branches of knowledge.

(*c*) Such instruction, whether theoretical, technical, artistic, or otherwise, as may be of service to persons engaged in, or about to engage in, education, or in the commerce, manufactures, industrial or artistic pursuits of the City of Liverpool, and the adjacent Counties and Districts.

(*d*) Facilities for the prosecution of original research in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Engineering, and in all other branches of knowledge.

(*e*) Such Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and rewards, and pecuniary and other aids as shall facilitate or encourage proficiency in the subjects taught in the University, and also original research in all such subjects.

(*f*) Such extra-university instruction and teaching as may be sanctioned by Ordinances.

(b) *Constitution.*

The supreme governing body is the Court of Governors, while very large executive powers are entrusted to the Council (mainly composed of elected representatives of the Governors) and the Senate (consisting of Professors and Deans of Faculties), upon whom in their respective spheres rests the responsibility for the practical working of the University.

The Court of Governors consists of—the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Treasurer; Members for life (80); Representative Governors, appointed by Public Bodies, Universities, and others (53); Members of Parliament, *ex-officio* (10) and by appointment (12); Members *ex-officio* (84); Members appointed for a period by the Court (20); the Members of the Council, the Senate, the Deans of Faculties, the Registrar, and the Librarian.

The Council includes 5 Members *ex-officio*, 15 elected by the Court, 5 appointed by the Municipal Council of the City of Liverpool, 6 representing the Senate and the Faculties of the University, and 1 appointed by Convocation.

II.—Land and Buildings.

Land and Buildings occupied for the immediate purposes of the University of Liverpool.
Cost of provision, £343,289 18*s.* 4*d.*, as shown under Schedule A, page 84.

Land and Buildings.	Tenure.	Cost of Provision.	Laboratories and Research Rooms.		Lecture Halls and Class Rooms.		Departmental and Class Libraries.	Museums.	Students' Reading and Common Rooms.
			No.	Accommodation for	No.	Accommodation for			
Site: Given by the Corporation of Liverpool, including old building, used by—	Freehold.	£ s. d. 343,289 18 4							
(*a*) Department of Education			—	—	4	230	3	—	1
(*b*) Applied Mechanics (temporary Laboratory)			1	40	—	—	—	—	—
On the above site have been erected—									
I. Chemical Laboratories			5	200	3	240	1	1	—
(Practical Laboratory Theatre, Lecture Theatre, Museum and Gossage Laboratory extension.)									
II. Walker Engineering Laboratories			4	180	4	260	2	1	—
III. Victoria Building			—	—	9	1,100	Tate Library and 6 Class Libraries.	—	4
(On four floors; occupied by the Arts Faculty, Tate Library, Administration Offices, Hall, and Common Rooms.)									
IV. Muspratt Laboratories of Physical Chemistry			—	40	1	90	1	—	—
Site: Dover Street, purchased from the Royal Infirmary, on which have been erected—	999 years from Nov. 8, 1826.								
I. Thompson Yates Laboratories			7	200	3	400	1	1	—
(Departments of Pathology, Physiology, and Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.)									
II. Johnston Laboratories			9	80	1	25	—	2	—
(Departments of Tropical Medicine, Experimental Medicine, Bio-Chemistry, and Comparative Pathology.)									
III. George Holt Physics Laboratories			12	180	3	270	1	—	—
IV. Medical School			6	200	6	550	1	3	1
Site: Brownlow Street, purchased from the Corporation of Liverpool, on which have been erected—	Freehold.								
I. Hartley Botanical Laboratories and Museum			2	80	2	200	1	1	—
II. Museum and Laboratories of Zoology			3	100	3	300	1	1	—
III. Laboratories of Applied Electricity			10	150	2	250	1	1	1
Site: Ashton Hall (Museum of Sanitary Science and Laboratory)	75 years from 1894								
3 Dwelling-houses	do. 1895		3	30	1	50	1	1	—
3 Houses, forming the endowment (a gift from the late Mr. George Holt).	do. 1896								
Site: The Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum (a gift from Miss Gregson).	Freehold.		—	—	2	350	—	3	—

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

Session 1906-7.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Engineering.
University Training College for Teachers.
School of Architecture.
School of Commerce.
Institute of Archæology.
School of Social Science and of Training for Social Work.
Department of Public Health.
School of Tropical Medicine.
School of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
School of Dental Surgery.
School of Pharmacy.
Departments of Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine.

Affiliated Colleges.

St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Edge Hill Training College, Liverpool.
Mount Pleasant Training College, Liverpool.

Staff.

The Staff consists of 37 Professors, 3 Associate Professors, 7 Readers, 127 Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Junior Assistants (*see* Schedule G for Salaries, &c., page 90).

Payment of Staff.

1. *Professorships.*—It is laid down (*a*) that in ordinary cases the emoluments of a Chair should be a fixed amount of £500, with one third of the fees, but that when a total of £1,000 a year is reached no further increase should be made, all fees in excess of that amount passing to the University; and that the emoluments of a Professor shall, as a general rule, be not less than £600 per annum, the payments, if any, to a Professor as Internal Examiner being reckoned in such emoluments for this purpose; (*b*) that while the above terms should in general be adopted, full liberty should be reserved to the Council, upon making any appointment of a Professor, whether for life or for a term, to adopt conditions differing from the general rule above stated, having the effect of increasing or diminishing the emolument in any case in which it shall appear to them expedient to do so; (*c*) that in the case of any appointment it should be understood that nothing in the terms of agreement is in any way to affect the power of the University to subdivide the duties attached to any Professorship, by transferring any part of such duties to any Professorship or Lectureship subsequently created, although such change might affect prejudicially the share of fees of any existing Professorship.

2. *Lectureships.*—The general rule in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering, is as follows:—(*a*) That Lecturers in charge of Departments who devote substantially their whole time to their University duties should receive a fixed stipend of not less than £250 per annum (rising, on special recommendation, to £350), together with one-third share of fees; (*b*) that Lecturers in charge of Departments, whose time is not so required, should receive such share of fees as the Council may determine in each case, with or without stipend; (*c*) that in the case of Lecturers not in charge of Departments, the Senate, when recommending the appointments, should suggest, in each case, the remuneration.

3. *Assistant Lectureships and other Assistant Staff.*—The general rule is (*a*) that the Assistant Staff, whether Assistant Lecturers, Demonstrators, or Tutors, should receive no share of fees; (*b*) that the salary of each member of the Assistant Staff should be reported annually when applications are made for grants; (*c*) that the salary of such members of the Assistant Staff should, as a rule, be not less than £150 per annum, and not more than £200; but that in cases where the service required is slight, the salary may be less than £150.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the University.*

Every candidate for a degree in the University of Liverpool must (*a*) have passed the examination of the Joint Matriculation Board, or such other examination as may be recognised by the Board in place thereof; (*b*) furnish certificates of attendance upon approved courses of study during each of *three* sessions, subsequent to matriculation, to qualify for admission to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Engineering; and during *five* sessions in the Faculty of Medicine; (*c*) satisfy the Examiners in the prescribed examinations.

See Calendar, *ed.* 1907, for Ordinances and Regulations for the granting of the following Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates:—

Arts:	Litt.D., M.A., B.A.
	B.Arch.
	Diploma in Architecture.
	Certificate in Architecture.
	Diploma in Education.
	Certificates in separate Subjects.
Science:	D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc.
Medicine:	M.D., Ch.M., M.B., Ch.B.
	Diploma in Public Health.
	Diploma in Tropical Medicine.
	Diploma in Veterinary Hygiene.
	Diplomas in special Subjects.
Dentistry:	M.D.S., B.D.S.
	L.D.S.

Law: LL.D., LL.M., LL.B.
Engineering: D.Eng., M.Eng., B.Eng.
Certificate in Engineering.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The following are statistics of students who have successfully passed University Examinations, Session 1906–7 :—

	Passes.
M.A.	3
Honours Classics. Part I.	1
„ Modern Languages and Literatures Part II.	
„ Modern Languages and Literatures. Part I.	1
„ English Literature. Part II.	1
„ „ „ Part I.	1
„ History. Part I.	6
„ Economics. Part II.	1
B.A. Final	38
„ „ Additional Subjects	43
„ Intermediate (July)	64
„ „ (October)	8
Diploma in Education (General)	4
Diplomas in Education (Special)	1
Certificate in Architecture	7
D.Sc.	2
M.Sc.	4
Honours Mathematics	2
„ Chemistry	2
B.Sc. Final	22
„ Intermediate (July)	35
„ „ (October)	5
M.D.	7
M.B. Final. Part I.	7
„ „ Part II.	10*
„ Second. Part A.	10
„ „ Part B.	14
„ First. Part I. (July)	17
„ „ „ (October)	5
„ „ Part II. (July)	20
„ „ „ (October)	3
B.D.S. Final	1
„ Third	1
„ Second	
„ First	
L.D.S. Second	
Diploma in Public Health	5
„ Tropical Medicine	22
„ Veterinary Hygiene	4

* Of these, six obtained Second-class Honours.

		Passes.
LL.B. Honours		3
„ Intermediate		7
M.Eng.		5
B.Eng. Honours		1
„ Final		18
Certificate in Engineering.	Second Examination	2
B.Eng. Intermediate.	Section A (July)	12
„ „	„ (October)	2
„ „	Section B (July)	16
„ „	„ (October)	4
„ „	Applied Mathematics (July)	15
„ „	Applied Mathematics (October)	3
Cert. in Engineering.	First Exam. Section A (July)	2
„ „	First Exam. Section B (July)	1
„ „	First Exam. Section B (October)	1
„ „	First Exam. Appl. Math. (July)	1

The chief distinctions obtained by former students of the University, and reported to the officials, during the Year 1906–7, are as follows:—

Principalship: Polytechnic, Battersea.

Lectureship in Clinical Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, University of Liverpool.

„ „ Metallurgy, Gamble Institute, St. Helens.

„ „ Phonetics, University of Aberdeen.

„ „ „ Glasgow.

Assistant Lectureship at Central Technical College, London.

„ „ in Mathematics, University of Liverpool.

Senior Demonstratorship in Electrical Engineering, Technical College, Salford.

„ „ in Applied Mechanics and Civil Engineering, McGill University, Montreal.

Research Fellowship (Carnegie) at Gordon College, Khartoum.

„ „ (Vulcan) in the University of Manchester.

Assistant Lectureship in Chemistry, Bedford College, University of London, and Sir John Cass Technical Institute.

Senior Honorary Physician, Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Liverpool.

Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

Medical Officer of Health, Wallasey.
" " " Widnes.
" " " Whiston.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, York.
Medical Inspector under the Local Government Board, Ireland.
Research Scientific Investigator under the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

Two Assistant Engineerships, Indian Public Works Department.
Assistant Engineership, Post Office.
" Inspectorship of Factories under the Home Office.
" " of Schools, City of Liverpool.
Deputy Town Clerk, Birkenhead.
Assistant Solicitor, West Riding County Council.

Three Veterinary Appointments in the Indian Government Service.
Veterinary Inspector to the Corporation of Manchester.
Veterinary appointment under the Government of New Zealand.

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

All Fellowships and "University" Scholarships are awarded to Post-graduate students, on condition that original work is undertaken in some approved subject.

Opportunity is also given to graduates, and other persons possessing suitable qualifications, to obtain higher practical instruction, or to carry out research, in the different Laboratories of the University, under the direction of the Head of the Department concerned. In addition, there are certain departments entirely devoted to post-graduate and research work, and certain classes in various subjects of research are conducted especially for graduates.

The University assists research students by means of special grants for maintenance and apparatus.

(e) *Length of Session.*

Three terms of about eleven weeks each.

Evening Classes.—Three terms of ten weeks each.

(f) *Extension Work.*

University Extension work in this district has always been rather more varied in nature than elsewhere, both in methods of administration and in the objects aimed at. Thus the approval of lecturers and the conduct of examinations is performed by a body responsible to Senate, while the organisation of centres and payment of lecturers is in the hands of a Society,

on the Executive Committee, of which the University appoints representatives.

The aim of the Society has been not only to arrange lectures for the general public suited to the rather miscellaneous audience which collects at such meetings, but to provide special instruction for persons with special interests; thus, centres have been established for lectures on German literature in German; on Welsh literature in Welsh; for lectures on economics to bankers, and on midwifery to midwives.

Further, a special effort has been made to relate University teaching to other educational institutions of all grades, and to children in elementary schools, pupil teachers, uncertificated teachers, students in Training Colleges, and certificated teachers. An important step was taken in this direction when the Board of Education agreed to recognise an examination of uncertificated teachers conducted by the University.

Altogether 396 lectures were delivered in 22 different centres during the session 1906–7.

IV.—Students.

Session 1906–7.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

In Session 1906–7 there were 1,003 day students, of whom 307 were women.

There were 584 persons attending University Evening Courses, of whom 111 were women. This number is exclusive of those who attended special evening lectures in the various Faculties, such individual students numbering about 1,300.

(b) *Particulars of the previous education, &c. of the Students.*

About 76 per cent. of the total number of day students entered the University from Public, Secondary, and Private Schools, 24 per cent. coming from Pupil-Teachers' Centres and Primary Schools. The following gives the proportion of students drawn from the City of Liverpool and district, and those from the British Isles and abroad:—

	Per Cent.
Liverpool and District	77
England	9
Scotland	2
Ireland	3
Wales	3
Abroad	6

(2) *Studies.*

Session 1906–7.

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third Year of a Degree Course.	In Fourth Year of a Degree Course.	In Fifth Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate and Research.
Faculty of Arts -	94 [38]	67 [32]	59 [25]	—	—	24
Faculty of Science -	72 [21]	52 [19]	43 [19]	—	—	27
Faculty of Medicine -	34	17	20	22	19	79
Faculty of Law -	9	8	5	—	—	6
Faculty of Engineering.	22	19	10	—	—	5
Totals - -	231	163	137	22	19	141

Students Reading for *Professional Qualifications* other than Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third Year of a Course.	In Fourth Year of a Course.	In Fifth Year of a Course.	Post-graduate and Research.
Faculty of Medicine -	19	21	11	9	10	—
School of Veterinary Medicine.	15	20	15	5	—	13
Totals - -	34	41	26	14	10	13

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third Year of a Course.
Faculty of Arts - -	54	23[10]	6
Faculty of Science -	18	5	—
Faculty of Engineering -	38	9	—
Totals - - -	110	37	6

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers given in the above Tables is shown *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

Two Halls of Residence have been established in connection with the University under the control of Resident Wardens and separate Committees, one for men and the other for women: in the former the inclusive fees for board and residence are from 25*s.* to 30*s.* a week, or £42 per session: in the latter, which is recognised by the Board of Education as providing accommodation for women students in training, the fees are from 35 guineas to 45 guineas per session, according to the rooms required. A third Hall, managed by the Board of the Day Training College, is the Ashton Rathbone Hostel. This is recognised by the Board of Education as providing accommodation for 17 men students. The annual fee payable by such students, including the fee to the Training College is £15.

A register of approved lodgings and boarding houses is kept in the University office for the convenience of undergraduates, and post-graduate and research students, the terms for board and lodging varying from 18*s.* to 40*s.* per week, according to requirements.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

i. Guild of Undergraduates.

Every registered student, taking regular day courses in the Faculties or Schools of the University, is required to become a member of the Guild of Undergraduates.

The Guild Council consists of representatives from the Faculties and Schools of the University and from some Societies. The functions of the Council are (*a*) to represent on public occasions the Guild of Undergraduates; (*b*) to act as intermediaries between the University Authorities, the Civic Authorities, and the Guild of Undergraduates; (*c*) to control the properties of the Guild; (*d*) to promote in every way the dignity and welfare of the Guild; (*e*) to promote academic and social unity among members of the Guild; (*f*) to promote inter-University functions.

ii. The Union.

Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for establishing a Students' Union, which is at present housed in temporary premises. The Council are providing a site; building plans are being prepared, and a building fund of about £8,000 has been raised. The total cost of the building and furniture is estimated at £12,000.

iii. Principal Societies.

The principal Societies and Clubs include: The Old Students' Association; Women Students' University Club;

Athletic Club; Arts Students' Association; Christian Unions; and a number of departmental and professional societies.

V.—Fees.

Session 1906–7.

The fees for the various approved courses leading to degrees, diplomas, and certificates are as follows:—

Courses extending over *three* years:

Degree of B.A.	about £57
Degree of B.Arch.	„ £94
Degree of B.Sc.	„ £70
Degree of LL.B.	„ £55
Degree of B.Eng.	„ £110

Courses extending over *four* years:

L.D.S. (Diploma course)	about £190 (including pupilage)
M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary course)	about £76

Courses extending over *five* years:

Degree of M.B., Ch.B.	about £145 (including Hospital fees)
Degree of B.D.S. (Dental)	about £215 (including pupilage)

Diploma in Education (Ordinary)	about £10
„ „ (Special)	„ £5
„ Public Health	„ £28
„ Tropical Medicine	„ £10 10*s.*
„ Veterinary Hygiene	„ £15 15*s.*
Certificate in Architecture	„ £30 per annum.
School of Commerce	„ £25 „ „
Certificate in Engineering	„ £78

As a general rule, the fees for lecture courses taken separately are—

For courses of one hour a week:

One term	£1
Two terms	£1 10*s.*
Session	£2

For courses of two hours a week:

One term	£1 7*s.* 6*d.*
Two terms	£2 2*s.*
Session	£3

For courses of three hours a week :

One term	£2
Two terms	£3
Session	£4

For courses of laboratory instruction the fees vary in the different Departments, but the following average may be given :—

	One Term.			Two Terms.			Session.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Half day per week	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
One day per week	3	5	0	5	5	0	6	10	0
Two days per week	4	10	0	7	0	0	9	10	0
Three days per week	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0
Five days per week	9	0	0	14	10	0	19	0	0

Fees for Examinations and Degrees.

(1) The fees for Examinations are as follows :—

(a) *Faculty of Arts.*

	£	s.	d.
Intermediate B.A. or B.Arch.	1	0	0
Final B.A. or B.Arch.	1	0	0
B.A. with Honours. Each part	1	0	0
M.A.	1	0	0
Diploma in Education	2	0	0
Diploma in Architecture	2	0	0
Certificate in Architecture	1	0	0
Certificate in a separate subject	1	0	0

(b) *Faculty of Science.*

Intermediate B.Sc.	1	0	0
Final B.Sc.	1	0	0
B.Sc. with Honours	1	0	0
M.Sc.	1	0	0

(c) *Faculty of Medicine.*

First, Second, and Final M.B., Ch.B., each examination	5	0	0
For re-examination. Each part	2	0	0
Ch.M.	5	0	0
D.P.H.	5	5	0
D.T.M.	5	5	0
D.V.H.	5	5	0
Diploma in a special subject	5	5	0
First B.D.S. or L.D.S.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
For re-examination - - - -	1	0	0
Second B.D.S. or L.D.S. - - -	4	0	0
Third and Final B.D.S. or L.D.S. - -	5	0	0
M.D.S. - - - - -	5	0	0
For re-examination in the Second, Third, Final B.D.S. or L.D.S., and M.D.S. -	2	0	0

(d) *Faculty of Law.*

Intermediate LL.B. - - -	1	0	0
Final LL.B. - - - - -	1	0	0
LL.B. with Honours - - -	1	0	0
LL.M. - - - - -	1	0	0

(e) *Faculty of Engineering.*

Intermediate B.Eng. - - -	1	0	0
Final B.Eng. - - - -	1	0	0
B.Eng. with Honours - - -	1	0	0
M.Eng. - - - - -	1	0	0
Certificate in Engineering. Each examination - - - - -	1	0	0

(2) The fees to be paid on admission to degrees are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
B.A., B.Arch., B.Sc., LL.B., B.Eng. -	5	0	0
M.A., M.Sc., Ch.M., M.D.S., LL.M., M.Eng.	5	0	0
Litt.D., D.Sc., M.D., LL.D., D.Eng. -	10	0	0

(3) The fee for a diploma or certificate in Architecture, or a certificate in a separate subject in the Faculty of Arts, or for the certificate in Engineering, is £1.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes.

Fellowships.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
University Fellowships -	£100	University Funds.	Graduates of distinguished merit.	Research in the Faculty in which the holder has graduated.	1 year.
Charles Beard Foundation	£70	Donation	Graduates of the University in the Honours School of History.	Research in History - -	1 year (renewable).
Holt Fellowship in Physiology.	£100	Donation	Senior students of Medicine who have studied in the University for not less than two years, or in default persons qualified to undertake original research.	Fifteen hours a week to be given to (*a*) teaching; (*b*) private study or research in a special Department of the Medical School.	1 year.
Holt Fellowship in Pathology.	£100	Donation	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	1 year.
Robert Gee Fellowship in Human Anatomy.	£100	Bequest	Senior students of Medicine who have studied in the University for not less than two years, and possess a Medical Degree or qualification.	(*a*) Teaching; (*b*) private study or research in the Department of the Medical School to which the Fellow is attached, under the direction of the Professor.	1 year (renewable).
Alexander Fellowship in Pathology.	£100	Donation	Qualified Medical students -	(*a*) To investigate some selected subject in Pathology; (*b*) to assist in Pathological research.	1 year (renewable).
Johnston Colonial Fellowship in Pathology and Bacteriology.	£100	Donation	Members of Colonial Universities and Medical Schools, or Colonials possessing British qualifications.	(*a*) Teaching for a period not exceeding six hours a week; (*b*) research in Pathology and Bacteriology.	1 year (renewable).

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued.*

Fellowships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Pathology and Physiology.	£100	Donation	Members of Universities and Medical Schools in the United States, or members of other foreign schools.	Research in Physiology or Pathology and Bacteriology.	1 year (renewable).
Ethel Boyce Fellowship in Gynæcology.	£100	Donation	Qualified Medical students -	Research in Gynæcology, Pathology and Bacteriology.	1 year (renewable).
Oliver Lodge Fellowship -	About £105	Donation	Graduates of the University; in default, undergraduates qualified to undertake original research.	Research and advanced teaching in Physics.	1 year (renewable).
Thelwall Thomas Fellowship in Surgical Pathology.	£100	Donation	Qualified Medical students -	Research in some branch, or branches, of Surgical Pathology.	1 year (renewable).
Stopford Taylor Fellowship in Dermatological Pathology.	£100	Donation	Qualified Medical students -	Research in some branch, or branches, of Dermatological Pathology.	1 year (renewable).

Entrance Scholarships and University Studentships.

Bibby - - -	£20 (*two*)	Donation	Persons of either sex of not not more than 18 years of age.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., or B.Eng. degree.	3 years.
Ranger -	£20 (*two*)	Donation	Persons of either sex, without limit of age.	Ditto - - -	2 years.

Christopher Bushell -	£40 (triennial)	Subscription	Youths of not more than 18 years of age.	Approved course of study for a University degree.	3 years.
Ladies' Educational Association.	£20 (triennial)	Ladies' Educational Association.	Females between the ages of 16 and 19, preference being given to those educated in recognised schools in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and suburbs, who have passed either the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations.	Ditto - - -	3 years.
Elizabeth James - -	£40 (triennial)	Donation	Persons of either sex, without limit of age.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A. or LL.B. degree.	3 years.
Edward Rathbone Memorial	£25 (biennial)	Subscription	Youths of not more than 18 years of age.	To adopt a commercial career, and proceed to a University degree, or follow the curriculum of the School of Commerce.	2 years.
Edward Rathbone Commercial.	£35 (biennial)	Donation	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	2 years.
Tate Trustees' Scholarship	£35	Tate Scholarship Trust.	Persons of either sex of not more than 18 years of age, who have been educated in one of the schools in Liverpool or neighbourhood.	Approved course of study for a Liverpool University degree.	3 years.
Tate Technical Science -	£35	Tate Scholarship Trust.	Persons of either sex, without limit of age.	To proceed to a University degree in Science, having for a subject, Physics, Engineering, or Chemistry, or to follow some approved technological curriculum.	3 years.
Pickup - - -	£35	Bequest	Sons, born in Lancashire, of *bonâ fide* working men.	*New regulations for the award of this Scholarship are under consideration.*	

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued*.

Entrance Scholarships and University Studentships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Senior City - - -	Free Education at the University and a Maintenance Grant of £30 (*eight* annual).	Liverpool City Council.	Persons whose parents have been resident within the city of Liverpool during the 12 months preceding the commencement of the Scholarship, or who have been ratepayers in the city for not less than two years. Awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board.	Approved course of study for a Liverpool University degree.	3 years.
Senior City Technical -	Free Education at the University and a Maintenance Grant of £30 (*three* annual).	Ditto	Persons between the ages of 16 and 25 who have attended recognised Evening Classes in Liverpool for a period of not less than two sessions and have passed certain specified Board of Education Examinations.	Approved course of study for the Univ. B.Sc., or B.Eng.	3 years.
Sir Richard Moon -	£80 and a reduction of University Fees (biennial).	Donation	Employees in the London and North-Western Railway Company's Works. Awarded on the results of the Board of Education Examination in the subjects required for the Whitworth Scholarship.	Approved course of study in the Faculty of Engineering.	2 years.

Derby - - -	£35 (*two* triennial).	Bequest	One Scholarship without limit of age. One Scholarship to candidates of not more than 18 years of age. Awarded on the results of the Entrance Scholarship Examination in Arts subjects, including Mathematics.	Approved course of study for the Liv. Univ. B.A. or B.Sc., with Honours in Mathematics.	3 years.
Royal Institution: Iliff -	£24 (triennial)	Liverpool Royal Institution.	Approved Liverpool Secondary School pupils of not less than two years' standing, who pass the Entrance Scholarship Examination in Ancient and Modern Languages, English History, English Composition, and Mathematics.	Ditto - - -	3 years.
Royal Institution: Canning	£28 (triennial)	Ditto			
Royal Institution: William Rathbone.	£20 (triennial)	Ditto			
Sir Edward Harland Memorial.	About £80, and a reduction in University fees (biennial).	Donation	Employees in shops or shipbuilding yards in the city or suburbs of Liverpool or Birkenhead. Awarded on the results of the Board of Education Examination in the subjects required for the Whitworth Scholarship.	Approved course of study in the Faculty of Engineering.	2 years.
Sir David Gamble -	£40 (triennial)	Endowment vested in the Cowley Boys' School, St. Helens.	Pupils of Cowley Boys' School, St. Helens, of not less than two years' standing, who are not over 18 years of age at the commencement of University course.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. degree.	3 years.
Gossage - - -	About £65 (triennial).	Donation	Pupils wholly or partially educated at schools within the borough of Widnes.	Ditto - - -	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued.*

Entrance Scholarships and University Studentships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Liverpool Working Men's	£35 and a free Studentship (triennial).	Liverpool Industrial Exhibition Committee.	Sons of Liverpool working men	Approved course of study for the Liv. Univ. B.Eng. or for the full Engineering Course.	3 years.
Lundie Memorial	£15 (offered in various sessions, as appointed by Trustees).	Lundie Memorial Trust.	(*a*) Pupil teachers within the city of Liverpool who pass the Preliminary Examination for the Elementary School Teachers' Certificate, or (*b*) students of Evening Continuation Schools of the city who have completed at least one session in the subject of English History or "The Life and Duties of the Citizen." Awarded on the results of a Special Examination.	Approved course of study for a degree in Arts, Science, Law, or Engineering: or a course of training in the University, Mount Pleasant or Edge Hill Training Colleges.	3 years.
Robert Gee	£25 (*two* annual)	Bequest	Male candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board.	Approved course of study for the Liv. Univ. M.B., Ch.B.	2 years.
Wallasey Urban District Council.	£35 (*two* annual)	Wallasey Urban District Council.	Scholars who have attended Secondary Schools in the Wallasey Urban District for not less that two years prior to the date of the examination. One open to male and the other to female candidates.	Approved course of study for a University degree.	3 years.

W. P. Sinclair - -	£45 (triennial)	Donation	Awarded on the Arts and Mathematics papers set in the Examination for Entrance Scholarships.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A. or B.Sc. in the Honours School of Mathematics.	3 years.
University Studentships -	Attendance on University courses for an inclusive fee of £6.	University Funds.	Persons of limited means, approved by the Senate, of not less than 18 years of age, who satisfy the Examiners in the Entrance Scholarship Examination.	Approved course of study for a Liverpool University degree.	1 year (renewable each year for 3 years).

Undergraduate and Post-graduate Scholarships and Exhibitions.

University Scholarships -	Two in each of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering. One in the Faculty of Medicine. One in the Faculty of Law. The value of each Scholarship is £25, which may be increased to £50.	University Funds.	Awarded on the results of the examinations in the various Honours Schools. Awarded on the results of the Second Examination for the M.B., Ch.B. degree. Awarded on the results of the examination for the degree of LL.B., with Honours.	To pursue an advanced course of study in some learned Institution.	1 year.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued.*

Undergraduate and Post-graduate Scholarships and Exhibitions—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Derby Scholarship for Mathematics.	About £45 (biennial).	Donation	Awarded on the results of the Honours Examination in Mathematics.	To pursue an advanced course of Mathematical study.	1 year (renewable for a second year).
Stanley Jevons Studentship	About £70 (sexennial).	Stanley Jevons' Trustees.	Persons qualified for research in Economic Science.	Research in Economics	2 years.
Sheridan Muspratt Chemical Scholarship and Exhibition.	£50 Scholarship (biennial).	Donation	Persons under 23 years of age, studying Chemistry in the University. Awarded on the results of a special Examination.	To attend higher Chemistry lectures; take a University degree in Science, of which Chemistry forms a principal feature; or carry on research work in the Chemical Laboratories.	2 years.
	£25 Exhibition (biennial).	Ditto			1 year.
1851 Exhibition Scholarship.	£150	Awarded by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners.	British subjects who have spent three years in the University of Liverpool, and who show capacity for original research.	Advanced study and research in a Science subject in some approved learned Institution.	1 year (renewable for 1 or 2 years).
1851 Exhibition Probationary Bursaries.	£70	Ditto	British subjects, under 25 years of age, who have passed the B.Sc. Examination with Honours.	Advanced study in Science in University of Liverpool.	1 year.
David Rew Memorial	£95	Donation	Graduates of the University in the Faculty of Engineering.	Advanced study or research in Applied Electricity.	1 year.

Gilchrist Studentship in Modern Languages.	£80	Gilchrist Trustees.	Graduates of the University in the Honours School of Modern Languages who propose to take up teaching work in Secondary Schools.	To follow a course of preparation for the profession of teacher of a Modern Language or Languages in a Secondary School: the course must be approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.	1 year.
Korbach German Scholarship.	£20	Donation	Graduates of the University who wish to proceed with German study, or research: or undergraduates reading German in the Honours School of Modern Languages and Literature.	Advanced study in German or in Modern Languages.	1 year (renewable for 1 year).
Thomas Hornby - -	£20 (biennial)	Donation	Persons connected with Liverpool by birth, or a three years' residence. Awarded upon the results of the Greek papers set in the Intermediate Examination for the ordinary degree.	Approved course of study for a Liv. Univ. B.A. degree, having Greek for a subject of Examination.	2 years.
Henry Warren Meade King Memorial Scholarship in Economics.	£35 (biennial)	Donation	Awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Arts.	To proceed to a degree in the Faculty of Arts, studying either (*a*) in the Honours School of Economics, or (*b*) for the ordinary degree of B.A., taking as a subject Economics and two other approved subjects.	2 years.
Holt Travelling - -	£50	Donation	Students of Architecture of two years' standing.	To spend at least ten weeks on an approved tour.	1 year.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued.*

Undergraduate and Post-graduate Scholarships and Exhibitions—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Owen Templeman Exhibition.	About £15	Bequest	Graduates of the University, or others who intend to pursue a course of Celtic study. Awarded on the results of a Special Examination.	To pursue an approved course of Linguistic, Literary, or Historical Celtic study.	1 year (renewable).
Lyon-Jones Scholarships: (*a*) Junior.	£21 (biennial)	Donation	Students who have completed a full course for the first M.B., and are of not more than one year's standing from the date of registration as Medical students. Awarded on the results of the first M.B. Class Examinations.	To proceed to the Liv. Univ. M.B., Ch.B.	2 years.
(*b*) Senior - -	£21 (biennial)	Donation	Medical students who have satisfactorily attended courses in Anatomy and Physiology during two Winter Sessions, and on one Summer Course in Therapeutics. Awarded on the results of the Senior Class Examinations.	To continue Medical studies during fourth and fifth years.	2 years.
Bickersteth Scholarship -	£50	Donation	Nominated by Mr. R. A. Bickersteth, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor of Pathology, and the Professor of Surgery.	To spend not less than 20 hours a week in the work of the Surgical Department of the Pathological Museum under the direction of the Sub-Curator.	1 year (renewable).

Derby Exhibition - -	£15	Donation	Medical students, having no legal qualification, who have passed their Professional Examination in Anatomy and Physiology. Awarded on the results of a Clinical Examination.	- - - - - -	1 year.
Isaac Roberts - -	£50 (*two*)	Bequest	Undergraduates in Science in their third or fourth year of residence; or Science graduates of not more than two years' standing.	To pursue an approved course of study or research in Science.	1 year (renewable).
Fletcher - - -	£20	Donation	Students beginning their Dental Hospital course, on results of an Examination in Mechanical Dentistry.	- - - - - -	1 year.
University Scholarships in Law.	£25 (*two*)	University Funds.	(*a*) Law students at the end of their first year of University study. (*b*) Law students at the end of their second year of University study.	- - - - - -	1 year.
Board of Legal Studies -	£15 (*two*)	Board of Legal Studies.	Law students who have attended not less than four lectures weekly for at least one session, and who have not been called to the Bar or admitted on the Rolls as Solicitors. Each awarded on the results of a Competitive Examination.	To study for the degree of LL.B.	1 year.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued.*

Prizes.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Baring	£5 (*to be expended in books*).	Donation	All day students of the University. Awarded on the results of an examination for proficiency in Greek, Latin, or German.		
Edward Rathbone	£5 (*three*) (*to be expended in books*).	Donation	Students attending regularly the lectures in English Literature, Philosophy, and Political Economy respectively.		
Thompson English Essay	Silver Cup	Gift	All day students of the University.		
Thompson Reading	Silver Cup	Gift	Ditto.		
Felicia Hemans Prize for Lyrical Poetry.	Bronze Medal, and one year's interest on the invested fund, after deducting therefrom the cost of Medal.	Subscription	Open to all competitors.		
Gladstone Memorial	£5	Gladstone Memorial Committee.	All day students of not less than one year's standing. Awarded for an essay on some subject connected with History, Political Science, or Economics.		

Dawson Turner - -	About £14	Subscription	All students of the Faculty of Arts. Awarded on the result of an examination in the Literature, History, and Philosophy of Greece and Rome.
Leblanc - - -	Bronze Medal	Subscription	Awarded to the candidate in the Final B.Sc. Examination, with Honours in Chemistry, who, having been placed in the First or Second Class, obtains distinction in Technological Chemistry or Metallurgy.
Oliver Lodge - -	£7 10*s.* (*to be expended in books*).	Subscription	Awarded to the best student in Physics in the last year of Honours Course.
Ronald Hudson - -	£5	Subscription	Awarded upon the results of the examination in the Honours School of Mathematics in Pure and Analytical Geometry.
Robert Gee - - -	£5 5*s.* (*to be expended in books*).	Bequest	Awarded on the results of the Class Examinations in Diseases of Children.
Torr Gold Medal - -	Gold Medal	Subscription and University Funds.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Advanced Anatomy.
George Holt Medal -	Bronze Medal	University Funds.	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Advanced Physiology.
Kanthack Medal - -	Bronze Medal	Ditto	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Pathology.
Dental Staff Prize -	£6 6*s.*	Subscription	Awarded on the result of the Class Examination in Operative Dental Surgery.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—*continued.*

Prizes—continued.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Length of Tenure.
Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster's Prizes.	£5 5*s.* (*two, to be expended in books*).	Donation and Board of Legal Studies	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in (*a*) Real and Personal Property, and Conveyancing; and (*b*) Equity.		
Mr. Alfred Tyrer's Prize -	£5 5*s.* (*to be expended in books*).	Donation	Awarded on the result of the Examinations in Common Law.		
Mr. A. F. Warr's Prize -	£5 5*s.* (*to be expended in books*).	Donation	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations in Commercial Law.		
Sir J. E. Gray Hill's Prize	£5 5*s.* (*two, to be expended in books*).	Donation	Awarded on the result of the Class Examinations and the Intermediate LL.B. Examination in (*a*) Roman Law; (*b*) Constitutional Law.		
Liverpool Law Students' Association Prizes.	£1 1*s.* (*three*),	Liverpool Law Students' Association.	Members of the Liverpool Law Students' Association who obtain highest marks at the Class Examination in (*a*) Conveyancing; (*b*) Equity; (*c*) Common Law.		
William Rathbone Medal -	Bronze Medal	University Funds.	Awarded to the student who most distinguishes himself in the Examination for the degree of B.Eng. with Honours.		

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The University has established (in accordance with Charter) relations with the Universities of Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield for the conduct of a Joint Matriculation Examination, controlled by a Board representing the four Universities concerned. The Joint Board has made an agreement with (i) Oxford, (ii) Cambridge, for mutual recognition of certificates obtained in various examinations qualifying for entrance. Through the Joint Board the University examines and recommends for the award of scholarships given by the Education authorities of Lancashire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Scarborough, Sheffield, Rotherham.

It has affiliated (i) St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, (ii) Edge Hill Training College, Liverpool, (iii) Mount Pleasant Training College, Liverpool, and recognises certain courses of instruction given in those institutions as equivalent to lectures given in the University, and has recognised the teachers concerned as University teachers.

It has also direct representation on the following Schools and Colleges :—

Ashton-in-Makerfield Grammar School, Birkenhead Institute, Calday Grange Grammar School, Lancaster Royal Grammar School, Liverpool Institute, Ormskirk Grammar School, Wallasey Grammar School, Warrington Grammar School, Widnes Municipal Day Secondary School, Wigan and District Mining and Technical College.

(*b*) The University has direct representation on the following local education authorities :—

The City of Liverpool, the County of Lancaster, the County of Chester, the City of Chester, the Boroughs of Birkenhead, Bootle, St. Helens, Wigan, Southport, the Urban District Councils of Ashton-in Makerfield, Wallasey, Waterloo.

Certain scholarships awarded by the Education Committee of the City of Liverpool are tenable only at the University of Liverpool.

The University has made arrangements with the City Council of Liverpool for closer relations between the Museums and Libraries belonging to the Corporation and to the University respectively.

(*c*) The University has direct relations with the Board of Agriculture, and receives a grant for specific purposes.

VIII.—Finance.

Receipts and Expenditure from 1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stipends of Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Bursar, Librarian, and Deans	3,375	0	0			
„ General Expenses, as per Schedule H	6,165	18	0			
„ Current Expenses of Faculties	200	0	0			
„ Grant in aid of Superannuation	972	12	1			
„ „ „ „ „ from Treasury	700	0	0			
„ „ to Society for University Extension	150	0	0			
„ „ „ Guild of Undergraduates	155	0	0			
„ „ „ Athletic Club	37	10	0			
„ Renewal of Leases	400	0	0			
„ Repairs and Renewals of Buildings	1,000	0	0			
				13,156	0	1
„ Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes—	£	s.	d.			
As per Schedule D Awards	1,982	11	1			
As per Schedule E Awards	2,673	6	6			
	4,655	17	7			
Awarded out of the General Funds of the University	566	6	0			
				5,222	3	7

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Treasury Grant (for Universities and University Colleges)	12,000	0	0			
„ Treasury Grant (for special purposes, as per Schedule J)	1,050	0	0			
„ Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	200	0	0			
„ Grant from City of Liverpool	£ 10,000	s. 0	d. 0			
Less to Scholarship Fund	1,000	0	0			
	9,000	0	0			
„ Grant from Borough of Bootle	500	0	0			
Less to Scholarship Fund	250	0	0			
	250	0	0			
„ Grant from Lancashire County Council	1,100	0	0			
Less allocated for special purposes	600	0	0			
	500	0	0			
„ Grant from Cheshire County Council	300	0	0			

,, Salaries of Professors, Lecturers, and other members of the Teaching Staff, as per Schedule G			24,233	8	2		
,, Share of Fees, paid to Professors, Lecturers, and other members of the Teaching Staff	As per Schedule G.		6,683	18	6		
,, Fees of External Examiners			1,332	7	0		
,, ,, Internal Examiners			519	2	6		
,, Payments to Practising Schools			78	15	0		
						32,847	11 2
,, Expenses of University Examinations						611	17 4
,, Transfer *per contra* Special Government Grant	As per Schedule I.		350	0	0		
,, Departmental Expenditure			200	0	0		
			10,960	19	4		
						11,510	19 4
,, Gregson Institute—Income *per contra*						192	3 4
,, School of Commerce						250	0 0
						63,790	14 10
,, Balance carried to Balance Sheet						602	11 1

,, Grant from Borough of Birkenhead			500	0	0		
Less to Scholarship Fund			250	0	0		
						250	0 0
,, Technical Fund: Liverpool City Council						1,750	0 0
,, Technical Fund: Lancashire County Council						600	0 0
							25,900 0 0
,, Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes—Awards *per contra* as per Schedules D and E							4,655 17 7
,, Fees from Students, as per Schedule F						17,248	19 11
,, Fees from Students, Account Medical Library						36	6 0
,, Interest on Investments Accounts: Amalgamated Chairs and Laboratories Endowments						10,103	15 2
,, Johnston Professorship of Bio-Chemistry						375	0 0
,, Interest from Lectureships Endowments						372	13 6
,, Interest from Library Endowments and special receipts						166	7 6

VIII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure from 1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

Balance Sheet, 30th September 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Donations and Promises to the University Fund				171,019	6	1
Bank Interest, &c.	6,047	13	9			
Less Expenses of Charter, &c.	3,395	14	0			
				2,651	19	9
				173,671	5	10
Less expended on—						
Buildings and Fittings	67,546	17	10			
Endowment of Chairs	57,774	7	8			
,, Scholarships	1,000	0	0			
,, Fellowships	6,000	0	0			
,, Lectureships	4,258	5	4			
Arts Equipment	1,000	0	0			
Temporary accommodation of Class Libraries	600	0	0			
Medical Faculty	1,375	15	0			
				139,555	5	10
				*34,116	0	0†
,, Sites and Buildings, as per Schedule A				337,667	16	3
,, Endowments—						
Chairs and Laboratories, as per Schedule B	283,519	10	7			
Library, as per Schedule B	6,000	0	0			
Gregson Memorial Institute, as per Schedule B	5,116	3	0			

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*The following allocations have been made out of this balance, viz. :—						
Extension of Victoria Building	20,000	0	0			
To complete endowment of Chair of Tropical Medicine	2,000	0	0			
	£22,000	0	0			
†Represented by :—	£	s.	d.			
Cash at Bank	14,814	3	0			
Promises	4,301	17	0			
Temporary Investment	15,000	0	0			
	£34,116	0	0			
By Sites and Buildings, as per Schedule A (Further payments have to be made under building contracts.)				343,289	18	4
,, Temporary Investment of Physics Laboratory unexpended balance				1,871	16	4
				345,161	14	8
,, Investments—						
Chairs and Laboratories	283,526	15	0			
Temporary Investment	1,992	9	9			

VIII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

Balance Sheet, 30th September 1907—continued.

LIABILITIES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Endowments—*continued.*						
Lectureships, as per Schedule B	12,447	12	8	307,083	6	3
Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes, as per Schedule D				56,525	14	2
„ Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes, balances as per Schedule D	984	16	10			
„ Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes, endowment funds not held by the University, as per Schedule E	2,064	16	0			
				3,049	12	10
„ Arts Equipment				1,000	0	0
				739,442	9	6
„ The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel				10,403	8	7
„ The Students' Union—Donations and Promises, £8,173 11*s.* 7*d.*, and interest, *less* Promises (£2,220 5*s.* 0*d.*) outstanding, and (£13 11*s.* 7*d.*) payments made				5,939	15	0
„ Superannuation Fund				6,194	7	4
„ Sustentation Fund—Receipts in advance	566	8	0			
„ Arts Equipment—Donations to Class Libraries	327	17	2			

ASSETS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Investments—*continued.*						
Library	6,000	0	0			
Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum	5,116	3	0			
Lectureships	12,447	12	8			
				309,083	0	5
Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes, as per Schedule D				56,525	14	2
„ Arts Equipment—Expenditure on books for Class Libraries				993	4	1
„ University Fund—Cash and promises with Bank of Liverpool, Head Office	19,116	0	0			
Temporary Investment	15,000	0	0			
				34,116	0	0
				745,879	13	4
„ The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel				10,403	8	7
„ Superannuation Fund				5,700	3	8
„ Arts Equipment, Payments to date	274	12	11			
„ Special Treasury Grant, Payments to date	84	10	3			
„ Sundry Debtors	1,340	18	10			
				1,700	2	0
„ Cash—Bank of Liverpool, Heywood's Branch				9,068	16	7

„ Departmental Grants—Balances unexpended			1,567	2	6	
„ Special Treasury Grant, Schedule J			350	0	0	
„ Convocation—Balance			21	9	8	
„ Ashton Hall			9	7	1	
„ Sundry Creditors			7,327	8	3	
						10,169 12 8
„ Balance brought forward 30th September 1906			474	15	8	
Add Excess Income over Expenditure, 1906–7 (after making provision for repairs and renewals)			127	15	5	
						602 11 1
						£772,752 4 2

£772,752 4 2

Schedule A.

Sites and Buildings.

Date.	Sites and Buildings.	Donations.			Expended.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882	Site for Buildings - - -	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
	Sites in Brownlow Street and Dover Street.	8,443	3	0	8,443	3	0
1882	Expended on alterations and fittings of original buildings.	17,103	8	9	17,103	8	9
1886	The Chemical Laboratory - -	23,021	11	4	28,256	3	1
1886	The Walker Engineering Laboratories.	23,005	11	5	23,255	11	5
1892	The Victoria Buildings - -	52,489	12	5	53,923	16	3
1895	Museum of Sanitary Science (Ashton Hall) and out-buildings of the Anatomical School.	7,300	0	0	7,300	0	0
1898	The Thompson Yates Laboratories of Physiology and Pathology.	32,676	12	6	32,676	12	6
1902	The Hartley Botanical Laboratories.	13,500	0	0	13,500	0	0
1903	The Johnston Laboratories - -	9,481	12	5	9,481	12	5
1904	The George Holt Physics Laboratories.	26,111	12	7	24,241	15	11*
1904	The Medical School - -	38,447	0	9	38,447	0	9
1905	The Zoology and Electrotechnics Laboratories.	31,600	0	0	32,239	11	5
	The Muspratt Laboratories of Physical Chemistry (*in course of erection*).	13,753	8	8	13,721	4	6
1905–1906	The Chemical Laboratories -	370	18	0	536	13	11
1906	The Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum.	10,163	4	5	10,163	4	5
1907	The Engineering Laboratories -	200	0	0	—		
		£337,667	16	3	£343,289	18	4

* *Note.*—Unexpended balance temporarily invested in £2,000 Cordova Central Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, costing £1,871 16*s.* 4*d.*

Schedule B.

Endowments—Chairs.

Date.	Title of Chair.	Endowment.		
		£	s.	d.
1881	King Alfred Chair of Modern Literature - -	10,000	0	0
1881	Gladstone Chair of Greek - - -	10,000	0	0
1881	Chair of Philosophy - - - - -	10,000	0	0
1881	Derby Chair of Natural History - - -	10,000	0	0
1881	Lyon Jones Chair of Physics - - -	10,000	0	0
1881	Roscoe Chair of Art - - - -	10,000	0	0
1881	Grant Chair of Chemistry - - - -	10,000	0	0
1882	Chair of Mathematics - - - -	10,000	0	0
1884	Chair of Latin - - - - -	10,000	0	0
1884	Rathbone Chair of History - - -	10,000	0	0

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Endowments—Chairs—*continued.*

Date.	Title of Chair.	Endowment. £	s.	d.
1886	Harrison Chair of Engineering	11,000	0	0
1889	Holbrook Gaskell Chair of Botany	10,000	0	0
1890	Brunner Chair of Economics	10,000	0	0
1890	George Holt Chair of Physiology	10,000	0	0
1893	Derby Chair of Anatomy	10,000	0	0
1893	George Holt Chair of Pathology	10,000	0	0
1894	Queen Victoria Chair of Law	10,000	0	0
1899	Education (Unendowed)	—		
1902	Johnston Chair of Biological Chemistry	10,000	0	0
1902	Sir Alfred Jones Chair of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology.	8,361	3	11
1903	Chair of German	10,000	0	0
1903	David Jardine Chair of Electrotechnics	10,000	0	0
1903	Brunner Chair of Physical Chemistry	10,000	0	0
1903	Chair of Commercial Law	10,000	0	0
1904	Baines Chair of English Language	10,000	0	0
1905	James Barrow Chair of French	10,000	0	0
1906	Andrew Geddes and John Rankin Chair of Modern History.	10,000	0	0
1907	John Rankin Chair of Methods and Practice of Archæology.	6,666	13	4
1907	Brunner Chair of Egyptian Archæology	6,666	13	4
		£272,694	10	7
	LABORATORY ENDOWMENTS.			
1891	George Holt Chair of Physiology	5,000	0	0
1894	George Holt Chair of Pathology	5,000	0	0
1890 to 1903	Chemical Laboratories	825	0	0
		£283,519	10	7
	LIBRARY FUND.			
1893	Thompson Yates Endowment	1,000	0	0
1896	Tate Library Maintenance Fund	5,000	0	0
		£6,000	0	0
	GREGSON INSTITUTE.			
1906	Gregson Memorial Institute and Museum	£5,116	3	0
	LECTURESHIPS.			
1891 to 1903	Italian Lectureship (partly endowed)	2,931	14	0
1904	John Rankin Archæology Lectureship	Transferred to Chairs 1st April 1907.		
1905	William Mitchell Banks Memorial Lectureship	1,500	0	0
1907	John Lord Bowes Lectureships	8,015	18	8
		£12,447	12	8

Schedule C of the Statement of Accounts issued by the University Authorities, contains a list of investments of funds received under Schedule B.

Schedule D.

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes.—Endowment Funds held by the University of Liverpool.

Name.	Donation.	Balances in Hand, Sept. 30, 1906.	Interest received, Session 1906–7.	Payments, Session 1906–7.		Balances, Sept. 30, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bibby Scholarships	1,000 0 0	20 18 7	38 5 0	Two Scholarships	40 0 0	19 3 7
Morris Ranger Scholarships	1,000 0 0	9 7 0	37 14 2	Two Scholarships	40 0 0	7 1 2
Christopher Bushell Scholarship	1,088 3 5	63 15 10	45 12 3	One Scholarship	40 0 0	69 8 1
Elizabeth James Scholarship	1,000 0 0	48 6 5	43 10 2	One Scholarship	40 0 0	51 16 7
Edward Rathbone Memorial Scholarship.	704 7 6	68 15 6	31 11 8	Two Scholarships	50 0 0	50 7 2
Edward Rathbone Commercial Scholarship.	1,000 0 0	31 8 0	47 17 7	- - - - -	—	79 5 7
Thomas Hornby Scholarship	500 0 0	Dr. 16 0 7	18 17 6	One Scholarship	20 0 0	Dr. 17 3 1
Pickup Scholarships	1,000 0 0 206 4 7	9 3 3	39 6 3	- - - - -	—	48 9 6
Sir Richard Moon Scholarship	2,000 0 0	15 5 10	78 10 2	One Scholarship	60 0 0	33 16 0
Derby Scholarships	2,000 0 0	Dr. 17 15 0	68 2 4	Two Scholarships	70 0 0	Dr. 19 12 8
Sir Edward Harland Memorial Scholarship	2,000 0 0 128 17 10	1 15 5	82 18 9	One Scholarship	80 0 0	4 14 2
Gossage Scholarship	2,526 16 9	48 12 1	61 14 7	One Scholarship	65 0 0	45 6 8
W. P. Sinclair Scholarship	1,000 0 0	37 15 6	50 12 9	One Scholarship	45 0 0	43 8 3
Charles Beard Foundation	2,000 0 0 103 2 3	Dr. 2 9 7	83 17 10 154 13 6	Two Fellowships One Exhibition Proceeds of Mersey Dock Bond, £150.	192 10 0	43 11 9
Sheridan Muspratt Scholarship	1,500 0 0 128 17 11	17 10 4	68 13 0	One Scholarship	25 0 0	61 3 4
David Rew Scholarship	1,500 0 0	35 18 3	55 19 9	One Scholarship	48 0 0	43 18 0

Henry Warren Meade-King Memorial Scholarship	1,000	0	0	Dr.	1	10	4		39	15	3	One Scholarship	34	19	8		3	5	3
	51	11	2																
Oliver Lodge Fellowship	2,650	0	0		58	0	11		116	11	9	One Fellowship	106	0	0		68	12	8
Oliver Lodge Prize	150	0	0		15	1	4		7	17	6	Balance of Prize	1	9	0		21	9	10
Baring Prize	100	0	0		11	8	10		5	10	7			—			16	19	5
Edward Rathbone Memorial Prizes.	291	0	9		17	3	9		14	18	9	Two Prizes	7	10	0		24	12	6
	103	2	3																
Owen Templeman Exhibition	450	0	0	Dr.	0	5	10		13	18	11	One Exhibition	12	12	8		1	0	5
Felicia Hemans Memorial Fund	104	0	6		9	17	4		3	12	2	One Prize	3	5	3		10	4	3
Dawson Turner Prize	351	0	0		12	13	4		14	14	4	One Exhibition	13	6	6		14	1	2
	31	4	6																
Korbach Scholarship	600	0	0		29	12	9		20	10	1	One Scholarship	20	0	0		27	12	10
												Books for Library	2	10	0				
Derby Scholarship in Mathematics	1,000	0	0		79	9	1		46	18	8			—			126	7	9
	351	6	2																
Leblanc Prize	30	3	11		—				1	12	11	Cost of Six Medals	2	2	0	Dr.	0	9	1
Ronald Hudson Memorial Prize	153	1	1		4	15	0		5	0	0	One Prize	4	17	4		4	17	8
Robert Gee Medical Fellowship, Scholarships, and Prize.	7,099	15	2		9	10	4		269	9	8	One Fellowship	100	0	0				
	941	6	11									Seven Scholarships	175	0	0	Dr.	1	0	0
	670	5	0									One Prize	5	0	0				
Derby Exhibition	400	0	0		7	1	6		15	3	11	One Exhibition	15	0	0		7	5	5
Lyon Jones Scholarships	2,000	0	0		59	1	3		68	7	11	Four Scholarships	84	0	0		43	9	2
Torr Medal	100	0	0		—				4	8	8	Part cost of Two Medals	4	8	8		—		
Johnston Colonial Fellowship in Pathology and Bacteriology.					—				100	0	0	One Fellowship	100	0	0		—		
John W. Garrett International Fellowship in Pathology and Physiology.	6,000	0	0		—				200	0	0	Two Fellowships	175	0	0		25	0	0
Ethel Boyce Fellowship in Gynæcology.					—				100	0	0	One Fellowship	100	0	0		—		
Holt Fellowships in Physiology and Pathology.	5,500	0	0	Dr.	31	8	7		195	18	10	Two Fellowships	200	0	0	Dr.	35	9	9

Schedule D—*continued.*

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes.—Endowment Funds held by the University of Liverpool—*continued.*

Name.	Donation.	Balances in Hand, Sept. 30, 1906.	Interest received, Session 1906–7.	Payments, Session 1906–7.	Balances, Sept. 30, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sir John Willox Scholarship -	1,500 0 0	—	25 16 0	—	25 16 0
Webb Scholarship - -	2,000 0 0	—	36 7 3	—	36 7 3
Henry Deacon Scholarship -	511 6 6	—	—	—	—
(*Endowment not yet completed.*)		722 7 5			1,058 11 5
		Dr. 69 9 11			Dr. 73 14 7
	£56,525 14 2	£652 17 6	£2,314 10 5	£1,982 11 1	£984 16 10

	£ s. d.
Expended for Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes, and Books, out of interest.	1,827 17 7
Investment Account Accumulations -	154 13 6
	£1,982 11 1

Schedule E.

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes.—Endowment Funds *not* held by the University of Liverpool.

Name.	Balances, Sept. 30, 1906.	Received, Session 1906-7.	Payments, Session 1906–7.		Balances, Sept. 30, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cropper Scholarship.	15 0 0	—	- - -	—	15 0 0
Tate Technical Science Scholarships.	173 15 8	—	3 Scholarships	105 0 0	68 15 8
Tate Trustees Scholarships.	280 0 0	210 0 0	4 Scholarships	140 0 0	350 0 0
Stanley Jevons Memorial Trust.	7 0 0	—	- - -	—	7 0 0
Ladies' Educational Association Scholarship.	40 0 0	—	1 Scholarship	20 0 0	20 0 0
Thelwall Thomas Fellowship in Surgical Pathology.	100 0 0	100 0 0	1 Fellowship	100 0 0	100 0 0
Alexander Fellowship in Pathology.	—	112 0 0	1 Fellowship. Pathological Expenses.	100 0 0 12 0 0	—
1851 Exhibition Scholarships.	—	300 0 0	3 Scholarships	300 0 0	—
Gladstone Memorial Prize.	—	8 0 0	2 Prizes	8 0 0	—
Fletcher Scholarship in Dental Surgery.	19 0 0	21 0 0	2 Scholarships	20 0 0	20 0 0
City of Liverpool Scholarships and Grants.	1,087 6 10	1,000 0 0	41 Awards = £1,423 6*s.* 6*d.*, less award, 1905–6, unavailed of, £50.	1,373 6 6	714 0 4
Borough of Bootle Scholarships and Grants.	75 0 0	250 0 0	9 Awards = £320, less 1 award, 1904–5, unavailed of, £25.	295 0 0	30 0 0
Borough of Birkenhead Scholarship Fund.	400 0 0	250 0 0	3 Awards	145 0 0	505 0 0
Holt Travelling Scholarships in Architecture.	130 0 0	10 0 0	2 Scholarships	30 0 0	110 0 0
Isaac Roberts Scholarships.	—	100 0 0	- - -	—	100 0 0
R. A. Bickersteth Scholarship in Surgical Pathology.	—	50 0 0	1 Scholarship	25 0 0	25 0 0
	2,327 2 6	2,411 0 0		2,673 6 6	2,064 16 0

Schedule F.*

Fees from Students.

Faculties.	Registration.	Lecture.	Examination.	Graduation.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Faculty of Arts - -	279 5 9	4,371 4 8	234 0 0	261 0 0	5,145 10 5
„ Science -	201 13 0	4,063 11 8	104 0 0	211 0 0	4,580 4 8
„ Medicine -	43 4 0	1,759 1 6	442 18 0	70 0 0	2,315 3 6
„ Law - -	26 0 0	†87 11 0	11 0 0	45 0 0	169 11 0
„ Engineering	107 6 6	2,878 3 6	69 0 0	92 0 0	3,146 10 0
School of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.	71 0 0	914 9 4	36 15 0	—	1,022 4 4
Board of Dental Studies	26 18 0	818 18 0	24 0 0	—	869 16 0
£	755 7 3	14,892 19 8	921 13 0	679 0 0	17,248 19 11

* Note.—In this schedule the fees of students are credited to the Faculty in which the student is enrolled.

† The Board of Legal Studies also received £453 2*s.* 0*d.*—as lecture fees.

Schedule G.*

Stipends, Salaries, Share of Fees of Professors, Lecturers, Tutors, and Examiners.

	Faculties of					School of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.	School of Dental Surgery.	Total.
	Arts.	Science.	Medicine.	Law.	Engineering.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stipends of Professors and Lecturers.	7,879 6 3	3,467 1 2	3,725 2 6	852 12 3	1,889 6 11	1,270 6 1	—	19,083 15 2
Salaries of Assistant Lecturers and Tutors.	1,797 10 0	2,065 0 0	628 15 0	230 18 0	327 10 0	100 0 0	—	5,149 13 0
								24,233 8 2
Share of Fees of Professors and Lecturers.	1,648 19 2	2,418 3 4	1,279 6 3	26 2 3	655 8 0	325 16 10	330 2 8	6,683 18 6
	11,325 15 5	7,950 4 6	5,633 3 9	1,109 12 6	2,872 4 11	1,696 2 11	330 2 8	30,917 6 8
External Examiners.	390 0 0	191 6 0	489 11 0	75 0 0	105 0 0	31 10 0	50 0 0	1,332 7 0
Internal Examiners.	165 12 1	113 8 5	176 4 7	9 1 0	26 4 0	17 19 5	10 13 0	519 2 6
£	11,881 7 6	8,254 18 11	6,298 19 4	1,193 13 6	3,003 8 11	1,745 12 4	390 15 8	32,768 16 2

* Note.—In this schedule the share of fees due to Professors and Lecturers is debited to the Faculties to which the department of the Professor or Lecturer is assigned in each case by Ordinance.

SCHEDULE H.

General Expenses.

			£ s. d.
Wages of Office Staff			1,079 15 11
Rates and Taxes			1,419 6 6
Insurance			279 14 11
General Repairs and Renewals			78 9 1
Cleaning			1,030 11 5
Advertising	£277 18 1		
Less Receipts	7 19 9		
			269 18 4
Printing	£640 6 6		
Less received for Calendars, &c.	75 15 8		
			564 10 10
Postages			255 17 11
Stationery			312 0 11
Auditors' Fees			52 10 0
Cost of Receptions and Ceremonies (including 25th Anniversary)			375 12 10
Cost of Inaugural Lectures			31 8 4
Grounds (keeping in order, £28), and shale, £24 17*s.* 1*d.*			52 17 1
Travelling Expenses (Fares) of Representatives on Committees			79 0 3
" " " " Candidates for Appointments			27 11 11
Subscription Liverpool Marine Biology Committee			10 0 0
Liveries			19 10 0
Law Costs			99 12 11
Sundries			127 8 10
Total			£6,165 18 0

Schedule I.

Departmental Expenditure.

Department.	Wages of Assistants and Porters.	Grants for Apparatus, Materials, and Books.	Repairs and Fittings.	Light, Heat, and Power.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria Buildings and Refectory.	244 6 6	—	319 6 8	195 16 5	759 9 7
Old Buildings	41 12 0	—	49 13 5	57 3 1	148 8 6
Library	176 0 0	441 7 6	—	—	617 7 6
„ Medical	—	36 6 0	—	—	36 6 0
Class Libraries	37 10 0	349 4 8	—	—	386 14 8
Architecture	28 0 0	45 10 5	—	—	73 10 5
Archæology	—	*110 13 6	—	—	110 13 6
Chemistry:—					
General	396 2 6	533 10 6	168 0 7	175 12 6	1,318 6 1
Organic	—	45 0 0	—		
Physical	119 6 9	553 17 4	17 18 6	54 0 3	745 2 10
Physics	328 18 0	160 0 0	56 17 9	101 3 9	646 19 6
Mathematics	—	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
Zoology	328 19 0	240 0 0	16 15 4	63 15 5	649 9 9
Botany	66 10 0	185 15 0	11 15 8	35 16 0	299 16 8
Physiology	139 19 0	286 0 0	—	—	425 19 0
Pathology	150 14 0	351 11 1	1 10 0	—	503 15 1
Comparative Pathology.	—	12 10 0	—	—	12 10 0
Pathological Museum.	26 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	56 0 0
Bacteriology	—	50 0 0	—	—	50 0 0
Veterinary Med. and Surgery.	165 7 6	175 0 0	—	—	340 7 6
Bio-Chemistry	38 1 0	187 15 0	—	—	225 16 0
Tropical Medicine.	—	200 0 0	—	—	200 0 0
Thompson Yates Laboratories.	192 4 0	—	56 10 7	228 16 10	630 13 0
Johnston Laboratories.			61 12 2	91 9 5	
Medical Buildings.	179 14 3	—	122 9 3	101 11 10	403 15 4
Anatomy	140 8 0	120 0 0	—	—	260 8 0
„ Dental	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Midwifery	50 0 0	84 15 0	—	—	134 15 0
Ophthalmology	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Forensic Medicine.	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Materia Medica	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
Pharmacy	—	15 0 0	—	—	15 0 0
School of Hygiene.	—	90 19 4	—	—	90 19 4
Law	—	25 0 0	—	—	25 0 0
Engineering	601 8 0	450 0 0	290 3 8	142 18 6	1,484 10 2
Electrotechnics	201 1 3	197 10 0	19 13 10	128 7 10	546 12 11
Woodworking	195 0 0	—	22 16 11	49 16 1	267 13 0
£	3,847 1 9	5,022 5 4	1,215 4 4	1,426 7 11	11,510 19 4

Note.—Special Treasury Grant of £350 is included in above. For details of allocation, *see* Schedule J.

* This sum represents rents, rates, and taxes.

SCHEDULE J.

Special Treasury Grant.

SUBJECT.	Allocation. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Faculty of Arts:—		
Municipal Records of Liverpool (towards cost of publication).	50 0 0	
Lancashire Place Names, for books	15 0 0	
Jevons Scholar	10 0 0	
		75 0 0
Faculty of Science:—		
Botany	10 0 0	
Zoology	30 0 0	
Physics	10 0 0	
Chemistry	20 0 0	
Physical Chemistry	40 0 0	
Organic Chemistry	20 0 0	
		130 0 0
Faculty of Medicine:—		
Physiology	20 0 0	
Bio-Chemistry	30 0 0	
Anatomy	20 0 0	
		70 0 0
Faculty of Engineering:—		
Engineering	30 0 0	
Electrotechnics	35 0 0	
Applied Mechanics	10 0 0	
		75 0 0
		350 0 0
Superannuation Fund		700 0 0
Total Grant		£1,050 0 0

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Liverpool Day Training College, for the Year ended 31st July 1907.

Showing the Amounts actually received and actually disbursed during the Year.

The number of students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students, and attending for continuous training throughout the year was:—Men: 76; Women: 88.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank on August 1st, 1906	542	19	5
„ Grants from the Board of Education to the College—			
(*a*) Annual Grant, 163 Students at £12 each	1,956	0	0
„ Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	2,748	0	0
„ Fees of 133 Students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students—			
132 at £10 each (£1,320 0 0)			
1 at £5 each (5 0 0)	1,325	0	0
„ Fees of Students paid through Hostels—			
Ashton Rathbone Hostel, 17 men at £10 each	170	0	0
University Hall of Residence—			
13 women at £10 each (130 0 0)			
1 woman at £5 (5 0 0)	135	0	0
„ Bank Interest	60	4	2
„ Refund of Grant paid to a Student in previous Session (6 0 0)			
„ Refund of a Student's part fee for Session 1905–6, per University of Liverpool (6 0 0)	12	0	0
„ Sale of Books, &c. to Students	0	12	1
	£6,949	15	8

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Payments in respect of Maintenance:—			
By Salaries and Fees—			
(*a*) Of Principal and Teachers employed in the Training College	555	9	2
(*b*) Fees paid to University of Liverpool	2,684	0	0
„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery for use of College	26	13	11
„ Fuel and Light	3	10	0
„ Cleaning	2	10	0
„ Replacement of Furniture and ordinary Repairs	2	10	0
„ Rent—proportion of Amount paid to Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel	40	0	0
„ Rent of Gymnasium	5	0	0
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	14	0	0
„ Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of administration	74	16	9
„ Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	2,748	0	0
„ Medical Attendance	65	0	0
„ Subscription to Guild of Undergraduates	81	10	0
„ Sundry Expenses	19	5	11
Other Payments:—			
By Board of Education—refund of Grants on account of the year ended 31st July 1906	93	13	4
„ Balance on July 31st, 1907, in hand	533	16	7
	£6,949	15	8

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel on Revenue Account for the Year ended 31st July 1907.

Showing the Amounts actully received and actually disbursed during the Year.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on August 1st, 1906	20	0	0
„ Grants from the Board of Education	692	0	0
„ Fees paid by or for Students (including all compulsory Payments):—			
(*a*) Hostel Fees—17 recognised Students at £5 each	85	0	0
(*b*) College Fees paid through the Hostel	170	0	0
„ Contribution from the University of Liverpool	252	8	4
„ Other Receipts:—			
Liverpool Day Training College, Annual Payment for Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, Fuel and Light, and Repairs and Cleaning	62	10	0
Bank Interest	6	0	9
„ Balance overdrawn at Bank on July 31st, 1907	32	4	11
	£1,320	4	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
By Balance overdrawn at Bank on August 1st, 1906	150	3	3
Payments in respect of Maintenance:—			
By Salary of Warden	100	0	0
„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery for use of Hostel	4	2	4
„ Medical Expenses	1	3	7
„ Board. (*a*) Of Warden and Students (*b*) Of Servants	494	8	11
„ Washing	45	17	1
„ Wages of Servants employed in Hostel (including Insurance)	72	19	11
„ Fuel and Light	70	5	3
„ Cleaning „ Replacement of Furniture, and ordinary Repairs (Hostel Premises)	95	10	6
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance (in respect of Hostel Premises)	69	0	3
„ Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of administration	23	3	2
„ Sundry Expenses	3	9	9
„ College Fees of Students paid through the Hostel	170	0	0
„ Balance in hand on July 31st, 1907—			
In Warden's hands	20	0	0
	£1,320	4	0

The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel Balance Sheet.

Made up to 31st July 1907.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To Capital	10,371	3	8
„ Heywood's Bank—Overdraft on Revenue Account	32	4	11
	£10,403	8	7

Assets.	£	s.	d.
By Cost of Freehold Property, viz.:—Premises, No. 13, Croxteth Road, Liverpool	3,000	0	0
„ Other Investments at Cost, viz.:—			
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, six 4½ per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each	1,259	7	0
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, five 4 per cent. Unified Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each	841	5	6
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, £810 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	994	14	9
Birkenhead Railway, £757 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock	1,000	4	10
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, £1,987 3 per cent. Consolidated Preference Stock	2,287	16	6
Canadian Pacific Railway, £877 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock	1,000	0	0
„ Cash in hands of Warden on Revenue Account	20	0	0
	£10,403	8	7

The Liverpool Ashton Rathbone Hostel.

Capital Account.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
1907.	£	s.	d.	1906.	£	s.	d.
July 31. To Balance carried to Balance Sheet - -	10,371	3	8	July 31. By Balance from last Account - -	10,253	5	4
				July 31. „ Receipts, viz. :—			
				Contribution from the University of Liverpool (being part of £292 15*s.* 4*d.* received during year ended July 31st, 1906) and transferred from the Revenue Account of that year, to comply with requirements of the Board of Education - - -	83	15	0
				1907.			
				July 31. „ Amount shown in last Account as excess of Expenditure over Receipts at July 31st, 1906, on Revenue Account, viz. :— - - - - £ 46 8 3			
				But which has been reduced during the past year to - 12 4 11			
				Making the amount recovered this year - - - -	34	3	4
	£10,371	3	8		£10,371	3	8

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

(With which is Incorporated the Owens College, Manchester.)

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the University, which was founded in 1880, and with which the Owens College, Manchester, founded in 1851, was incorporated in 1904, are defined in Clause II. of the Charter, and include among other objects the conferment of Degrees, Diplomas, and other distinctions, provision for instruction and research, the provision of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes and the licensing of Halls of Residence.

(b) *Governing Bodies, &c.*

The authorities of the University are the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, two Pro-Vice Chancellors, the *Court*, now consisting of 96 members, which is the supreme governing body of the University; the *Council*, now consisting of 24 members, which is the executive body of the University; the *Senate*, which consists of 42 Professors and the Dean of the Faculty of Technology, and which subject to the Court and Council has the control and general regulation of the instruction and education of the University; and the Boards of Faculty of Arts, Science, Law, Music, Commerce, Theology, Medicine, and Technology, which, subject to the control of the Senate, are responsible for the arrangements of the examinations and for the courses of study in the subjects assigned to each Faculty respectively.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The main site of the University buildings comprises about 245,000 square yards of freehold land, and was acquired at a cost or £57,617. Buildings have been erected at various dates on the site, the cost of which and their necessary equipment amounted in July 1908 to £429,714. This is exclusive of the Library of about 105,000 volumes and of equipment and apparatus purchased yearly out of income.

The principal buildings are as follows :—

The central building which was completed in 1874, contains the Chemistry and History Lecture Theatres, the Hydraulic Laboratory, the Engineering Drawing Room, Reading Room, and numerous Lecture and Class Rooms, as well as the Vice-Chancellor's rooms and the administrative offices. The Chemical Laboratories, which were extended in 1895 and again in 1905 by the addition of the Dalton and Schunck Research Laboratories, are joined by a covered way to this block. The Museum and the Beyer (Natural History) Laboratories, costing £95,000, were added in 1887. The Christie Library, containing upwards of 105,000 volumes, was built and presented to the University by the late Mr. R. C. Christie, in 1897, at a cost of £23,000. The Whitworth Hall, erected in 1901 at a cost of £57,000, and having seating accommodation for upwards of 1,000 persons, was the gift of Mr. Christie, as one of the residuary legatees of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth. The organ and organ screen were the gift of Mrs. Rylands. West of the main buildings are situated the Medical School, which has been twice enlarged, and now covers an area of 27,000 square feet, the Engineering Laboratory and the Gymnasium. The Physical Laboratories, erected in 1900, at a cost of £36,000, are on the north side of the main buildings, with which they are connected by a subway. The Public Health Laboratories, erected in 1903, at a cost of £12,000, are situated in York Place, about half a mile from the main buildings. The Athletic Ground, consisting of about 13 acres, situated on the Firs Estate at Fallowfield, has been levelled and a pavilion erected at a cost of £7,000, and further accommodation for Athletics has been provided on the Behrens Estate, which has recently been acquired by the University at a cost of £12,000. The Women's Halls of Residence in Victoria Park and at Fallowfield are also the property of the University. The University rents separate buildings for a Refectory and Men's and Women's Unions. The University has recently purchased an additional site for the erection of the new Engineering Laboratories, which are estimated to cost about £15,000 exclusive of equipment. An appeal has been made by the past and present students of the University for new Union buildings, and an estimate has been accepted for the work, which will cost about £23,000. It will provide ample accommodation for both Men's and Women's Union and for the Refectory.

The Halls of Residence provide accommodation for about 160 students.

Owing to the increase in the number of students in the Chemistry Departments, and especially with regard to those engaged in original research, it has been found necessary to still further increase the accommodation, and an extension of the present Laboratories has been designed by Mr. Waterhouse at an estimated cost of about £14,000.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

[The information under this heading gives the arrangements for the Session 1906–7.]

At the beginning of the Session 1906–7 there were eight Faculties in the University: Arts, Science, Law, Music, Commerce, Theology, Medicine (including the Dental and the Pharmaceutical, Public Health, and Veterinary State Medicine Departments), and Technology. There were 42 Professors and 150 Lecturers and Assistants.

The total stipends (inclusive of a share of fees) of Professors who give their whole time to the University vary from £1,500 or thereabouts to £550 or thereabouts. The stipends of those Medical Professors who are also engaged in practice are really nominal. The stipends of Lecturers in charge of a subject average about £300. A Senior Lecturer or Demonstrator usually receives about £180, and a Junior Lecturer or Demonstrator £125 a year, exclusive of payments for Evening Classes. Higher stipends are paid to Assistants in special cases.

Conditions of admission to each Faculty and Department will be found in the University Calendar.

Evidence of sufficient proficiency is required in all cases before a course is commenced. The Matriculation or some equivalent Examination is a necessary condition for all degrees.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the University.*

The degrees awarded in the respective Faculties are as follows:—

Arts:	B.A., M.A., Litt.D.
Science:	B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc.
Law:	LL.B., LL.D.
Music:	Mus.B., Mus.D.
Commerce:	B.Com., M.Com.
Theology:	B.D., D.D.
Medicine:	M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch., M.D.
	(Dentistry:—B.D.S., M.D.S.)
Technology:	B.Sc. Tech., M.Sc. Tech.

The minimum period required for degrees in all the Faculties is three years, except in the case of Music, in which it may be two years; in Medicine, in which it is five years; and in Dentistry, in which it is four years. For all students entering on or after the 1st October 1906, the period of study necessary to qualify for graduation is not less than three years, all of which will be subsequent to the date on which the student passed the Matriculation Examination.

Students proceeding to the ordinary degree of B.A. and B.Sc. must pass, after the Matriculation Examination, the Intermediate and Final Examinations. Students for Honours in these

Faculties must pass a Final Examination at the end of three years of Honours study, and in some cases must also pass the Intermediate Examination or portions of it.

Candidates for Bachelors' degrees in Law are required to pass the Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations.

Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom may graduate in Commerce or Theology in two years.

Candidates for degrees in Theology are required to pass the First and Second B.D. Examinations.*

Candidates for the degree of B.Com. are required to pass separately in the various subjects of examination.

Students in the Faculty of Medicine are required to pass the First, Second, Third, and Final M.B. Examinations.

As regards the Master's degree, except Honours students in the Faculty of Arts, all students are expected to show further evidence of study and pass a further examination or present a thesis. For the degree of Doctor, candidates are expected to show evidence of having conducted original research.†

The following Diplomas are granted by the University :—

(*a*) Teacher's Diploma, for which a year's study in the University is required and which is only open to persons who have passed the Final degree examinations of an approved University.

(*b*) Diploma in Public Health.

(*c*) Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine.

Both (*b*) and (*c*) require about a year's study at the University or under recognised teachers or at recognised institutions. Candidates must have already obtained a qualification in Medicine or in Veterinary Surgery.

(*d*) Diploma in Dentistry, which requires a four years' course of study.

Evening Work.—Evening courses do not qualify for degrees except in the Faculty of Commerce, in which the courses are generally duplicated in the evening. In addition to these a number of evening courses are held, namely, in Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Literature, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics, Engineering, Electro-Metallurgy, Chemistry, and Botany.

Full information as to ordinances, regulations, and courses of study will be found in the University Calendar.

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* Persons who have passed a Final degree examination in any other Faculty or have graduated in any other approved University are excused from the main portion of the First Examination.

† Under ordinances ratified during the Session 1905–6, graduates of other approved Universities or other qualified persons may obtain a Master's degree in Arts or Science after a period of research, and Masters or similarly qualified persons of approved foreign and colonial Universities may proceed to the Doctor's degree after a period of research.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The degrees obtained in the Victoria University of Manchester during the year 1906–7 by present students were as follows:—

M.A.	15	B.Sc. Tech.	37
B.A. (Honours)	22	M.B., Ch.B.	32
B.A. (Ordinary)	45	L.D.S.	2
M.Sc.	21	Teacher's Diploma	13
B.Sc. (Honours)	48	Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine	2
B.Sc. (Ordinary)	33		
LL.B.	3	Diploma in Public Health	3
B.Com.	5		
B.D.	1		

In addition to the above the following degrees were conferred on former students:—

D.Sc.	3	Ch.M.	1
M.Sc.	38	M.D.	4
M.A.	22		

The following degrees were obtained by present or former students in London University:—

D.D.	1	LL.B.	1
D.Sc.	1	M.B.	5
B.Sc.	3	M.D.	2

For distinctions gained by former students, *see* University Calendar, 1906–7, pp. 812–814.

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

The arrangements made for the Session 1906–7 provide for the following awards for the purposes of the encouragement of research:—

Fellowships.

The Langton Fellowship.
The Jones Fellowship.
The John Bright Fellowship.
The Faulkner Fellowship.
The John Harling Fellowship.
The Vulcan Fellowship.
The Beyer Fellowship.
The Leech Fellowship.
The Junior Research Fellowships in Public Health.
The Honorary Research Fellowships.
The additional Graduate Fellowships.

Studentships.

The Jevons Studentship.
The Research Studentships.

Scholarships.

Graduate Scholarships, which are increased in certain cases.
The 1851 Exhibition Scholarships.
The Gartside Scholarships.
The Mercer Scholarship, with increase in certain cases.
The Derby Scholarship, with increase in certain cases.
The Professor Tom Jones Surgical Scholarship.
The Robert Platt Zoological and Botanical Scholarships.
The Robert Platt Physiological Scholarship.

Prize.

The Warburton Essay Prize.

There is a large Library in connection with the University, containing a number of special collections dealing with Law, History, Economics, Biology, &c.

There are large and well-equipped Laboratories in Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Engineering, Zoology and Botany, and special assistance is given in all Departments for students undertaking research.

The Doctor's degree in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Music, Divinity, and Medicine, is awarded for research.

The Degrees of Litt.D. and D.Sc. are open under certain conditions to graduates of approved foreign and colonial Universities.

The Degree of Master in the Faculties of Arts and Science may also be obtained on the results of research by graduates of other approved Universities, and in certain cases by persons who are not graduates.

Special arrangements are made in all Departments in the Faculties of Arts and Science for the encouragement of research, and in Medicine. Post-graduate Courses are given when required. In addition to the above, a number of graduates are studying either for higher degrees in their own Faculty or in other Faculties, or for the Diplomas of the University, or for Civil Service Examinations.

Arrangements are made for admission to Laboratories for special investigations.

The following is a summary of the regulations which have been adopted in the Arts and Science Faculties in the case of persons not previously members of the University :—

(1) Graduates of approved foreign or colonial Universities who have attained a degree substantially equivalent to that of the Master's degree in this University, and are recommended by the Faculty concerned, are allowed to become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Letters or Science after a course of study or research of at least two years in this University, provided that they do not proceed to the Doctor's degree until four years have elapsed from their taking their first degree at the approved University. The degree of Doctor of Letters or Science is conferred only on such as have distinguished themselves by special research or learning.

(2) Graduates or persons who have passed the degree examinations of approved Universities, who can give sufficient evidence of their qualifications, shall, without having previously taken a lower degree of this University, be allowed to offer themselves for the degree of Master of Arts or Science awarded as the result of research, provided that such persons have conducted research in the University for a period of two years.

(3) Such Masters of Arts or Science shall be admitted as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Letters or of Science under the same conditions as other Masters of Arts or Science of this University, provided that not less than four years have elapsed from the date of admission to their first degree of the approved University, and not less than one year has elapsed from the date of admission to a Master of Arts or Science degree of this University.

(4) Such degree of Doctor of Letters or Science shall not be given on any piece of work on which a similar degree has been obtained at any other University.

(5) The Senate shall have power, on sufficient evidence of educational qualification, to admit as candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Science, awarded as the result of research, persons who are not graduates nor have passed the degree examinations of approved Universities, but who can give sufficient evidence of having attained an adequate standard of knowledge before entering on their research work, provided such candidates carry on research work in this University for a period of three years.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The Session (1906–7) for all Faculties except Medicine is divided into three terms, Michaelmas about eleven weeks, Lent about eleven weeks, and Easter about eight or nine weeks. These are exclusive of vacations. In the Faculty of Medicine the academic year is divided into two terms—the winter and the summer sessions. The winter session exclusive of vacation lasts about twenty-two weeks and the summer session amounts to about fourteen weeks.

(f) *Extension Work.*

University Extension Courses are organised by the University. During 1906–7 one course of twenty-four and one course of twelve lectures were delivered, besides seven courses of six lectures, two courses of four lectures, and one independent lecture. Examinations are conducted and certificates are granted in connection with these courses.

A number of lectures (both Scientific and Literary), open to the public without charge, are given during the year.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

In the Session 1906–7 there were 1,408 day students, of whom 279 were women.

There were 226 persons attending evening classes, of whom 25 were women. This number is exclusive of about 115 students attending lectures on Railway Economics, and of about 200 attending courses in Law and Economics at the Bankers' Institute.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

Of the day students in the Session 1906–7, about 65 per cent. came from Secondary Schools, about 10 per cent. from Universities and University Colleges, and the remainder from other sources (including Pupil-Teachers' Centres and Higher Grade Schools). It has been impossible at present to ascertain the places of previous education of most of the evening class students. They were persons mostly engaged in business or teaching.

About 76 per cent. of the day students came from a district within a radius of 30 miles from the University. About 20 per cent. came from the British Isles, outside a radius of 30 miles, and the remaining 4 per cent. came from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

Table I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work of 300 hours or over.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate, or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation	26	3	29	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts	31 (13)	55 (28)	86 (41)	28 (14)	55 (27)	83 (41)	37 (12)	48 (18)	85 (30)	3	—	3
Science	63 (18)	13 (4)	76 (22)	93 (23)	18 (11)	111 (34)	75 (20)	16 (10)	91 (30)	39	4	43
Teacher's Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	17
Commerce	3	—	3	8	—	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
Law	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Technology	17	—	17	33	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	35	3	38	25	1	26	73	8	81	5	—	5

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

Table II.

Students taking Courses of 300 hours or over which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Course.			Second Year of a Course.			Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	3	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	2
Science	17	—	17	7	—	7	9	—	9
Commerce	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Technology	66	—	66	47	1	48	—	—	—
Medicine	20	1	21	13	—	13	12	—	12

Table III.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate, or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation	3	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	16	6	22
Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	10	1	11
Commerce	5	—	5	7	—	7	11	—	11	—	—	—
Law	5	—	5	6	—	6	3	—	3	—	—	—
Music	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology	5	—	5	6	—	6	14	—	14	—	—	—
Medicine	1	—	1	2	—	2	35	1	36	35	2	37

Table IV.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	First Year of a Course.			Second Year of a Course.			Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	30	12	42	7	1	8	14	5	19
Science	13	4	17	6	—	6	5	1	6
Commerce	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	17	—	17	2	—	2	8	—	8
Theology	3	—	3	1	—	1	3	1	4
Medicine	13	—	13	12	—	12	22	—	22

Table V.

Students in the Evening Classes.

1906–7.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	Number of Students.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts	32	14	46
Science	30	11	41
Commerce	132	—	132
Law	7	—	7

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

There are four Halls of Residence associated with the University, two being for men and two for the women students. At the Hulme Hall the charges are sixty-three pounds (£63) per annum. There are several scholarships of from twenty pounds to fifty pounds per annum each, tenable at this Hall for three years; five or more of these are offered annually for public competition.

At the Dalton Hall the charges are ninety pounds (£90) per annum. There is a scholarship offered annually tenable for two years at this Hall of the value of twenty-five pounds a year.

At Ashburne House (a Hall of Residence for Women) the charges vary from thirty-six guineas to fifty guineas per session, according to the rooms selected. At least one bursary of fifteen pounds a year, and renewable for two additional years, is offered annually.

At the Victoria Church Hostel, for women students, the fees for board and residence for University training students are fifteen pounds (£15) a year.

A list of lodgings is also kept at the University from which students may select apartments. The terms vary from eight shillings a week and upwards without board, and from twenty-one shillings per week and upwards with board. A Refectory is maintained on premises, leased by the University, opposite the University buildings, where there is accommodation for students desiring luncheon, dinner, or tea, at a moderate charge. Another house is used for a Refectory for women students.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

Under the Charter a Students' Representative Council has been established with the following objects :—

(1) To promote the general interests of the students and to represent them in all matters affecting their interests;
(2) To afford a recognised means of communication between the students and the University authorities; and
(3) To promote social and academic unity.

There are two Unions—the University Union and the University Women Students' Union—both of which have premises. Arrangements are being made at present for a new building.

There are a large number of Societies, many of which are connected with the above-mentioned Unions.

There are also a University Athletic Union and a Women's Athletic Union and a large Athletic Ground in Fallowfield.

Allusion has already been made above to the four Halls of Residence, *see* Heading IV. (3) (a).

A full account of the different Societies and Unions will be found in the University Calendar.

V.—Fees.

1. The fees for the various degree and diploma courses, and for occasional courses, examinations, &c., as arranged for the Session 1906–7, are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.	
Matriculation	about	19	18	0	
Intermediate B.A.	,,	21	0	0	
Final B.A.	,,	16	0	0	
Honours B.A., varies with course taken.					
Intermediate B.Sc., including deposits*	about	26	14	0	
Final B.Sc., including deposits*	,,	35	0	0	
Honours B.Sc., varies with course taken.					
Intermediate LL.B.	about	8	8	0	
Final LL.B.	,,	7	17	6	1st year
Final LL.B.	,,	4	14	6	2nd year
First Mus.B.	,,	3	13	6	
Second Mus.B.	,,	6	2	6	
Third Mus.B.	,,	2	12	6	
B.Com., varies with courses taken.					
First B.D.	,,	8	8	0	
Second B.D.	,,	10	10	0	
B.Sc. Tech. (First or Second or Third Year)	,,	24	0	0	
First M.B., with deposits*	,,	30	0	0	
Second to Final M.B.	,,	78	0	0†	in two instalments.
B.D.S. (Composition Fee)	,,	63	0	0†	in two instalments.
L.D.S. (College of Surgeons) (Composition Fee)	,,	63	0	0†	in two instalments.
Dental Diploma of the University	,,	57	0	0†	in two instalments.
Teacher's Diploma	,,	15	15	0	
D.P.H.	,,	18	18	0	
D.V.S.M.	,,	12	12	0	

‡ The above fees do not include the registration fees, which amount to £2 2*s.* for the first year ; £1 1*s.* for the second year ; £1 1*s.* for the third year. This fee includes the Library Fee and the fee for the Athletic Union.

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* The deposits represent estimated cost of apparatus.

† Exclusive of Hospital Fees.

‡ For students in the Faculties of Law, Commerce, Music, Theology, and Medicine, and all University Training Students, and all students taking special courses of study: First year, £1 1*s.*; Second year, £1 1*s.*; Third year, £1 1*s.*

2. Fees for Occasional Courses throughout the Session.

Lectures..

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One hour per week - - -	1	11	6
Two hours per week - -	2	12	6
Three hours per week - -	3	10	0
Four hours per week - -	4	4	0
Five or six hours per week - - (French or German.)	5	5	0

*Laboratory.**

One day per week - - -	5	5	0
Two days per week - -	9	9	0
Three days per week - - -	13	13	0
Four days per week - -	17	17	0
Five days per week - - -	21	0	0

Fees for Degree and Diploma Examinations and Conferment of Degrees.

1. The fees for examination are as follows :—

(1) For the Matriculation Examination, £2 ; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

(2) For the First Examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., £5 ; and for each subsequent examination, £2.

For the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Arts), £1 ; and for each subsequent examination in any subject, 5*s.*†

For the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Science or Technology), £1 ; for each re-examination in a single subject, 5*s.* ; for each re-examination in all subjects, £1.

For the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of Law), £1 ; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

For the First Examination for the degree of Mus.B., £1 ; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

For the First Examination for the degree of B.D., £1 ; for each subsequent examination, £1.

For the First Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £4.

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* In addition to the above fees, students pay a deposit for chemicals and apparatus. Some changes are being made in the current session as regards the composition fees in Medicine.

† Candidates who have entered the Faculty of Arts before the session 1905–6, and prefer to come under the old regulations, will be charged £1 for each subsequent examination in all subjects.

(3) For the Second Examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., £5; and for each subsequent examination, £2.

For the Second Examination for the degree of Mus.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

For the Second Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £2.

For the Second Examination for the degree of B.D., £1; for re-examination in any subject, 5*s*.

(4) For the Final Examination for the degree of B.A., £1; and for each re-examination in any subject, 5*s*.

For the Final Examination for the ordinary degrees of B.Sc. or B.Sc. Tech., or LL.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.

For the Final Examination for the degrees of B.A. or B.Sc., with Honours, £2.

For the Third Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £3; and for the Fourth Examination for the degree of B.D.S., £4.

For the Final Examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., £5; and for each subsequent examination, £2.

For the Third Examination for the degree of Mus.B., £1; and for each subsequent examination, £1.*

(5) For the examination for the degree of B.Com., £2 (for the whole examination; £1 when the examination is entered upon; £1 when the examination for the fifth subject is entered upon). An additional 5*s*. is charged for a second or subsequent examination in each subject.

(6) For the Examination for the degrees of M.A. or M.Sc., £1.

(7) For the Examination for the degree of Ch.M., £5.

(8) For the Examination for the Teacher's Diploma, £2.

(9) For each part of the Examination for the Diploma in Public Health, £5 5*s*.; for each subsequent examination, £3 3*s*.

(10) For each part of the Examination for the Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine, £3 3*s*.; for any subsequent examination in the same part, £2 2*s*.

(11) For the First Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £2.

For the Second Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £2.

For the Third Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £3.

For the Fourth Examination for the Diploma in Dentistry, £3.

* An additional fee of £2 is charged for the Exercise.

(12) For Examination for Sanitary Inspector's Certificates, £3 3*s.*; for each subsequent examination, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

2. No fee will entitle to admittance to more than *one* examination.

3. The fees* on conferment are as follows :—

(1) On conferring the degree of B.A., or B.Sc., or B.Sc. Tech., or LL.B., or Mus.B., £5.
(2) On conferring the degree of M.A., or M.Sc., or M.Sc. Tech., £5.
(3) On conferring the degree of B.Com., £5.
(4) On conferring the degree of B.D., £5.
(5) On conferring the degree of B.D.S., or the Diploma in Dentistry, £5 5*s.*
(6) On conferring the degree of Ch.M., £5.
(7) On conferring the degree of Doctor, £10, of which £4 is paid on application.†

* These do not apply to Honorary degrees.

† An addititional fee of £3 is charged for the Exercise for the degree of Mus.D.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions

(as arranged for the Session 1906–7).

[Except when otherwise stated, the offer of Award is annual.]

Fellowships. (12) (or more).

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Langton - - -	£150 (offered triennially).	Private subscription.	Graduates (who have been students of the University).	Further study or research in some Arts subject.	3 years.
Jones - - -	£150 (offered biennially).	Bequest	Graduates (of Manchester University).	Research in History - -	2 years.
John Harling - -	£125 (offered as a vacancy occurs).	Founded under will.	All persons able to pursue research.	Research in Physics - -	1, 2, or 3 years.
John Bright - -	£100 (offered biennially).	Private subscription.	Graduates of the University -	Further research in English Literature.	1 year.
Vulcan - - -	£120	Donation	Graduates of any University able to pursue research.	Research in Engineering - -	1 year (renewable).
Faulkner - - -	£100	University funds.	Students of the University at graduation for excellence in Arts with Honours, or in Law.	Research in Arts or Law -	1 year.
Beyer - - -	£100	University funds.	Students of the University at graduation for excellence in Science with Honours.	Research in Science - -	1 year.
Leech - - -	£100	University funds.	Students of the University at graduation for excellence in Medicine.	Research in Medicine - -	1 year.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Fellowships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Honorary Research - -	Use of laboratory and apparatus.	University funds.	All persons able to pursue research.	Research in any subject -	1 year (renewable).
Additional Graduate Fellowship.	£100	University funds.	Persons eligible for Faulkner, Beyer, or Leech Fellowships.	Research in Arts, Law, Science, or Medicine.	1 year.
Research in Public Health (2).	£50 each	University funds.	*Either* candidates for D.P.H. Examination, Part I., *or* Graduates (M.B. in Medicine).	Research in Public Health -	1 year.

Studentships. (3.)

Jevons - - -	£70 (offered sexennially).	Subscription	Persons qualified for research in Economic Science.	Research in Economics in Lancashire Industries.	1 year.
Gilchrist - - - (Travelling.)	£80	Awarded by the Gilchrist Trustees.	Graduates in Honours, of Manchester University, in Modern Languages.	Preparation for course of Modern Language Teacher.	1 year.
Research - - -	Use of the Laboratory or other facilities in the University.	University funds.	Persons qualified for research	Research in any approved subject. (Small fee payable by student.)	1 term (renewable).

Scholarships (other than entrance). (30.)

Graduate - - - (One each offered in the various Honours. Arts and Science Schools, and one each in Law, Medicine, and Theology.)	£25 or £50	University funds.	Graduates of the University who have obtained First Class Honours in Final Examinations in Arts or Science, or have obtained a First Class in Final Examinations in Law, Medicine, or Theology.	If advanced study or research is taken, the Scholarship is increased to £50.	1 year.
1851 Exhibition - -	£150	Awarded by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners.	British subjects who have spent three years at Manchester University or Owens College.	Advanced study in Science in any approved University or Institution.	1 year (renewable for 1 or 2 years).
Victoria - - -	£40	Donation	Candidates for Preliminary Honours Examination in Classics.	Study for Classical Honours or other approved course.	1 year.
Bishop Fraser - -	£40	Donation	All persons who have not entered on a third year of attendance at the University in Honours.	Study for Classical Honours or other approved course.	2 years.
Oliver Heywood - -	£50	Donation	All persons who have not entered on a second year's Honours Course.	Study for Honours in Classics, History, or Philosophy.	2 years.
Wellington - - -	£30 (offered biennially).	Donation	Students of the University in Greek Testament and Greek.	Attendance on course on Greek Testament and other approved course.	1 year.
Shakspere - - -	£40 (offered biennially).	Subscription	All persons who have not previously graduated at the University in Arts, or entered on a third year's Honours Course.	Study for Honours in English Language and Literature, and other approved study.	2 years.
Walters - - -	£30 (offered biennially).	Bequest	All persons not taking second year Modern Language Honours in the University.	Study for Modern Language Honours in French and German.	2 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Scholarships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Bradford History - -	£35	Donation	Students of the University for History Honours.	Study for History Honours -	1 year.
Gartside - - -	£80 to £250	Donation	Persons qualified for research in Commerce and knowing two Modern Languages.	Research in Industry and Commerce, including foreign travel.	2 years.
Shuttleworth - -	£45	Donation	Students in the University day classes for two consecutive sessions.	Study or research in Political Economy.	1 year.
Dauntesey Legal (2) -	£35	Bequest	Students of the University in Law.	Study of Law - - - -	1 year.
Dalton Mathematical -	£35	Subscription	Students of the University who have completed two years' Honours Courses in Mathematics.	Study for Honours in Mathematics.	1 year.
Derby - - -	£30 or £55	Donation	University Candidates for B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics.	If increased to £55, advanced course of study.	1 year.
Heginbottom - -	£15	Donation	Students of the University in Physics.	Study in Physics - - -	1 year.
Hatfield - - -	£35	Bequest	Students at end of second year's Honours Course in Physics.	Approved course of study -	1 year.
Rumney - - -	£40 (offered triennially).	Donation	Artisan members of Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes.	University Courses in Science or Engineering.	3 years.
Ashbury - - -	£25 (offered biennially).	Donation	Students of Engineering in the University.	Honours Course in Engineering at the University.	2 years.

Ramsbottom - -	£40 (offered biennially).	Donation	Employees of the London and North-Western Railway Company, nominated by the Company.	Attendance at Honours Engineering classes.	2 years.
Trevithick - - -	£32 10s. (offered biennially or annually).	Donation	Students in Honours Engineering.	Attendance on Honours Course in Engineering.	2 years.
Dalton Chemical - -	£50	Subscription	Students of the University in Chemistry.	Attendance on course in Chemistry.	2 years.
Mercer - - -	£30 or £55	Bequest and University Funds.	Candidates for B.Sc. with Honours in Chemistry.	If increased to £55, advanced study in Chemistry.	1 year.
Robert Platt Zoological and Botanical.	£50	Accumulation of Robert Platt Physiological Funds.	Students in Biology of any other University or College.	Research in Zoology or Botany at the University.	1 or 2 years.
Robert Platt Physiological	£50	Donation	All students in Physiology -	Research in Physiology - -	2 years.
Entrance in Medicine -	Exemption from fees up to £100.	University and Manchester Royal Infirmary Funds.	Persons proficient in Arts or Science.	Attendance on full Medical curriculum of the University.	During Medical Course.
Dauntesey Medical - - (Entrance.)	£35	Bequest	Persons entering on Medical Course.	Entrance on full Medical Course at Manchester University.	1 year.
Turner Medical - -	£20	Donation	Students of the University who have completed a Medical Course of four years.	——	—
John Henry Agnew - -	£20	Bequest	Students of the University who have completed a Medical Course of four or five years.	——	—

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Scholarships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Professor Tom Jones Memorial—Surgical.	£100 (offered biennially).	Donation	Graduates in Medicine of the University, or persons who have passed the Final Examinations of the Conjoint Board and have spent three years at the University.	Surgical investigation, study, or work.	1 year.

Entrance Scholarships. (18.)

(For general conditions of Entrance Scholarships, *see* University Calendar.)

University Matriculation -	£30	University Funds.	Awarded on the Matriculation Examination. Conditions as for Entrance Scholarships.	Regular course of study - -	3 years.
Rogers - - -	£40 (offered biennially).	Donation and Bequest.	Awarded in Classics - -	Ditto - - -	2 years.
Seaton - - -	£40 (offered biennially).	Bequest and University Funds.	Awarded mainly on Classics -	Regular course of study at the University.	2 years.
Dalton - - -	£40	Subscription	Awarded mainly on Mathematics.	Ditto - - -	2 years.

Cartwright - -	£35 (offered sexennially).	Bequest	Persons whose parents reside in Parliamentary Borough of Manchester or Salford. Awarded mainly on Mathematics.	Ditto - - -	3 years.
Hulme - - -	£35	Hulme Trust	Awarded mainly on Arts subjects.	Ditto - - - -	3 years.
Jones (History.) - -	£35	Bequest	Awarded mainly on History -	Attendance on course of History Honours at the University.	2 years.
Dora Muir - - -	£25 (offered triennially).	Donation	Open to all women candidates for Entrance Scholarships.	Attendance on Degree Course at the University.	3 years.
John Buckley - -	£30 (offered triennially).	Founded under will.	Awarded mainly on Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and Natural History.	Attendance in Honours School of Science in the University.	3 years.
Bleackley - - -	£15	Bequest	Open to all candidates for Entrance Scholarships.	Attendance on Degree Course of the University in Arts or Science.	3 years.
James Gaskill - -	£35	Bequest	Awarded mainly on Mathematics, Mechanics, and Chemistry.	Attendance on regular course of study at the University.	2 years.
Crace-Calvert - -	£23 (offered biennially).	Bequest	Persons who have attended courses in Practical Chemistry at the Manchester Municipal School of Technology or Royal Salford Technical Institute. Awarded on Mathematics, Mechanics, and Chemistry.	Attendance on two years of Honours Course in Chemistry at the University.	2 years.
James Scarlett - -	£50 (offered triennially).	Bequest	Members of Industrial Classes in or near Manchester. Awarded mainly on Mechanics, Mathematics, and Physical Science.	Attendance on Engineering Honours Course in the University.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Entrance Scholarships—continued.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Kay-Shuttleworth - -	£30 (offered triennially).	Donation	Persons educated at Sedbergh, Giggleswick, or Burnley Grammar School. Awarded on Mathematics, Mechanics, and Chemistry.	Attendance on regular course of study at the University.	3 years.
Entrance in Technical Science.	£25 (offered triennially).	Donation	Preference given to persons educated at Grammar or Technical Schools of Bury, Heywood, and Stockport.	Attendance on regular course of study at the University.	3 years.
Cobden Club, Manchester Workmen's.	£10 *or* £20	Gift of Cobden Club.	Members of Trade Unions, Co-operative Societies, &c.	£10 for 2 years. Attendance at evening classes. £20 for 1 year. Attendance at day classes.	—
Manchester Grammar School.	£25	—	Manchester Grammar School pupils of not less than three years' standing.	Attendance on regular course at the University.	3 years.
Dennison-Naylor - -	Fees at the University and previously at the Manchester Grammar School.	Bequest	Persons educated at Chetham's Hospital and Manchester Grammar School.	Course of study at the University.	—

Scholarships awarded by other Bodies.

Manchester Education Committee.	Six of £60	Manchester Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Manchester Education Committee -	3 years.
Salford Scholarships -	£35	Salford Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Salford Education Committee -	3 years.
Burnley Corporation Technical Scholarship.	£50 (offered triennially).	Burnley Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Education Committee of Burnley -	1 year (renewable).
Bolton Education Committee Commercial.	Railway fares and College fees.	Bolton Corporation.	Conditions as arranged by Corporation of Bolton - - -	1 year (renewable).
Manchester and District Bankers' Institute.	Fees for classes in Banking and Commerce at the University.	Council of Bankers' Institute.	Students of Bankers' Institute - - - - -	2 years.

Scholarships which may be held at the University.

Lancashire County Council	£60	Lancashire County Council.	Awarded on the Matriculation Examination.	As arranged by Lancashire Education Committee.	3 years.
Cheshire County Council -	Amount of class fees and railway fares not exceeding £50.	Cheshire County Council.	Awarded on the Matriculation Examination.	As arranged by Cheshire Education Committee.	3 years.
West Riding of Yorkshire County Council.	Amount of class fees and railway fares not exceeding £60.	West Riding County Council.	- - - - -	As arranged by West Riding of Yorkshire Education Committee.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Scholarships which may be held at the University—continued.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
County Borough of Bolton	Fees at Evening Classes.	County Borough of Bolton.	- - - - -	As arranged by Bolton Education Committee.	1 year.
The scholarships awarded by the County Councils of Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Flintshire, Kesteven (Lincs.), Middlesex, Norfolk, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, North Riding, are also tenable at this University.					
Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions.	£150, £100, £50.	Donation.			
Burnley Grammar School -	£20	—	Persons who have attended Burnley Grammar School for 3 years.	- - - - -	3 years.
Hugh Mason - -	£50	—	Persons who have attended the Albion Higher Grade Schools, Ashton-under-Lyne, for 2 years.	- - - - -	2 years.
Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.	About £26	Council of Pharmaceutical Society.	Student-Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society.	Pharmaceutical Course - -	1 year.
Fairchild - - -	£50	—	Registered students of Pharmacy who have completed three years of Dispensing.	- - - - -	1 year.

Exhibitions.

Theodores Modern Language. Entrance.	£15	Donation	Candidates must be under 20 years of age.	Regular course at the University	1 year.
Shuttleworth History -	£20	Accumulations of Shuttleworth Scholarship Fund.	Students in History Honours Schools.	History Honours Course - -	1 year.
*Hargreaves Musical -	£30	—	Candidates for First Examination for Mus.B.	Study for Second and Third Examinations for Mus.B.	2 years.
*William Simpson - Entrance.	£25	Bequest	Preference to candidates resident in Moston.	Course in University - -	3 years.
*Alice Fay - - - Entrance.	£25	Bequest	Preference to candidates resident in Moston.	Course in University - -	3 years.
Woodiwis - - -	£12	Bequest	Students of the University in Chemistry.	Study for Chemistry Honours -	1 year.
Professor Tom Jones in Anatomy.	£25	Subscription	First-year students of the University in Anatomy (*i.e.*, who have completed first year).	Study in Human Anatomy -	1 year.
Robert Platt Biological -	£15	Donation	First-year students of Biology -	Course of study in Zoology and Botany.	1 year.

* Awarded by Special Board of Governors.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Exhibitions—continued.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Robert Platt, Junior and Senior Physiological. (One or more.)	£15	Accumulation	Students who have completed first and second years of study respectively in Medical Department.		
Sydney Renshaw in Physiology.	Interest on £500	Donation	Students who have attended a Manchester University course for a degree in Medicine or Science, including Physiology.		
*Heginbottom and Tetlow	£60	Founded under trust.	Persons resident in borough of Ashton-under-Lyne or certain specified neighbouring townships.	Course of study approved by Governors.	3 years.

* Awarded by Special Board of Governors.

Prizes (other than Class Prizes).

Bishop Lee Greek Testament.	Senior £21. Junior £10 10s.	Bequest	Members of the University Senior and Junior Greek Testament classes respectively.		
Shakspere - - -	£6	Accumulations of Shakspere Scholarship Fund.	University students who have attended General Class in English Literature.		

David S. Bles - - Hebrew	£10	Donation	Members of Senior Class in Hebrew.	Attendance on more advanced class in Hebrew.
Samuel Robinson, Modern Language.	£10	Donation	Members of Senior Class in French and German.	
Warburton Essay - - (On subject connected with Local Government).	£30 (quadrennial)	Founded under will.	Present and former students.	
Gladstone Memorial - -	£5 (books)	Subscription	Awarded in History, Economic and Political Science.	
Fairbairn - - Engineering.	£20	Subscription	Students of the University who have obtained the Engineering Certificate.	
Leblanc - -	Bronze medal	Subscription	Candidates for Final B.Sc. Honours recommended for distinction in Technological Chemistry or Metallurgy.	
Dalton - - - Natural History.	£10	Subscription	Students of the University who have attended during a session classes in Zoology, Botany, or Geology.	
Dumville - - - Surgical.	£15	Donation	Students who have attended specified courses in the Faculty of Medicine.	
University in Medicine -	£25	—	Candidates for Second Examination for degrees of M.B., Ch. B.	

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Special Exhibitions and Prizes.

Name.	Annual Value during Tenure.	Source.	Persons Eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Ashbury Exhibitions (2).	£10	Endowment	Students attending evening classes in Engineering.	Attendance on evening classes in Engineering.	
Prize in Classical Composition.	£5	—	All University students of day classes.		
Early English Text Society's Prize.	Early English text books.	Early English Text Society.	Students in English day classes.		
English Essay Prize and English Poem Prize.	each £5	Gift of Vice-Chancellor.	All members of University day classes.		
New Shakespere Society's Prize.	Books	Donation	Members of day classes in English Language or Literature.		
Cobden Club Prizes.	Books	Donation	Members of Political Economy classes.		
Cobden Prizes	Interest on £442.	Subscription	Awarded on evening classes in Political Economy with preference to, in the first instance, teachers or assistant teachers in schools within the municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, who have attended evening classes at the University.		

*Peacock Prize - -	£5	Donation	Articled Clerks who have attended advanced courses in Law at the University.
Withers Prize - -	£5	Donation	Candidates for Teacher's Diploma.
Leo Grindon - -	£5	Donation	Students in Botany.
Royal Geographical Society	£3 3s.	Royal Geographical Society.	Students in Geography.
Vice-Chancellor of Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster (2).	£5 5s. each in Equity and Conveyancing.	Gift of and awarded by the Vice-Chancellor of Duchy and CountyPalatine.	Law Students not called to Bar or admitted as Solicitors.
Fairchild (4) - - -	£5	—	Consolation Prizes to candidates for Fairchild Scholarship.
Cobden Club, Manchester Workmen's.	£1 to £6	—	Conditions of competition as in corresponding Scholarship.

* Awarded in conjunction with the Manchester Incorporated Law Association.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(1906–7.)

(*a*) The Matriculation Examination of the University is conducted jointly with the Universities of Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, and a reciprocal recognition of that examination and of the corresponding examinations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Scottish Universities has been arranged under certain conditions.

The University has the power of objecting in some cases specified by Charter to ordinances of the Universities of Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, with a right of appeal to the Privy Council after conference. A reciprocal power of objection is possessed by the Universities of Liverpool and Leeds.

The University has established a scheme for the inspection and examination of Schools, of which a number of Schools annually avail themselves. This is recognised at present under the Board of Education Act, 1899, for joint inspections by the Board and the University.

(*b*) The University appoints representatives under schemes of the Board of Education on the governing bodies of two Universities and a large number of Secondary Schools and other educational institutions, and recommends for appointment representatives on about 20 Education Committees. It also appoints representatives on some other Educational Bodies which do not come under the above categories. There are four representatives of the University on the Council of the John Rylands Library, and the Vice-Chancellor is Chairman. The University is also represented on the City Art Gallery Committee and on the Council of the Whitworth Institute.

(*c*) There is a large Day Training College in connection with the University with 100 men and 97 women students.

There are also about 20 assisted Science students.

(*d*) The University has also entered into arrangements with the Manchester School of Technology, the Royal Manchester College of Music, and with certain Theological Colleges, under which various members of the teaching staffs of those institutions have been appointed as members of the staff of the University in the Faculties of Technology, Music, and Theology, respectively, and part of the instruction given by such teachers is recognised for the degrees of the University in those Faculties.

Under arrangements with the Royal Infirmary, the St. Mary's Hospitals for Women, and the Eye Hospital, full facilities for clinical instruction in Medicine are provided in those hospitals.

VIII.—Finance.

Abstract of Capital Account, &c.

General Balance Sheet, July 31st, 1907.

Dr. (The Investments throughout are taken at par value unless otherwise stated.) *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To John Owens Trust Fund, Capital Account -	89,879	5	1	By Investments representing John Owens Trust Fund—						
				Mortgage on Land and Buildings, Piccadilly and Tib Street - - - - -				11,800	0	0
				Part Mortgage on Land and Buildings, Oxford Street - - - - -				1,200	0	0
				Chief Rents, £271 15s. per annum - -				8,081	14	0
				India Government 3½ per cent. Stock -				39,880	2	10
				Manchester Corporation Consolidated 4 per cent. Stock - - - - -				6,000	0	0
				Manchester Corporation 10 years' Bond at 3½ per cent. - - - - -				2,353	11	0
				Manchester Corporation 10 years' Bond at 2⅞ per cent. - - - - -				395	14	0
				Bradford Corporation £5,000 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock at 111½ - - -				5,645	11	3
				River Tyne Improvement Commission 3 per cent. Bond - - - - -				10,000	0	0
				Wirral Railway £4,500 3 per cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -				4,522	12	0
								89,879	5	1

Dr. *General Balance Sheet*—continued. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Fund, comprising all Funds received for Building and General Purposes to 31st July 1906 - -	515,112	2	9			
Add—						
The Behrens Estate Fund—	£	s.	d.			
The Behrens Family -	5,000	0	0			
Miss Gill - - -	500	0	0			
Edward Donner, Esq. -	300	0	0			
H. H. Smith-Carington, Esq. - - -	300	0	0			
Mrs. Fulda - - -	100	0	0			
T. A. Drew, Esq. - -	100	0	0			
Richard Goldschmidt, Esq. - - -	100	0	0			
Walter Whitehead, Esq. -	100	0	0			
Ivan Levinstein, Esq. -	20	0	0			
	6,520	0	0			
				521,632	2	9
„ Suspense Account, for Schunck Laboratory Removal and Extension—						
Transferred from Schunck Foundation Income Account to 31st July 1906 -	1,006	8	5			
Transferred this year - - -	240	0	0			
				1,246	8	5
„ Suspense Account for Chemical Laboratory Extension—						
Transferred from General Fund Income Account to 31st July 1906 - -	1,460	0	0			
Transferred this year - - -	1,000	0	0			
				2,460	0	0
„ Special Suspense Account, for Extension of Class Room Accommodation for Extension and Equipment of the Engineering Laboratory, and Equipment in Metallurgy, transferred from General Fund Income Account to 31st July 1906	2,536	7	3			
Transferred this year - - -	2,000	0	0			
				4,536	7	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By College Site and Buildings—						
College Site - - - - -				40,193	15	4
College Buildings and Equipment (inclusive of Museum), as 31st July 1906 - -	£ 373,864	s. 1	d. 9			
Add—						
Expended to date on New Physical Laboratory Building and Equipment - -	36,808	16	4			
Expended to date on Chemical Laboratory Extension -	3,960	2	11			
Expended to date on Schunck Laboratory Removal - -	2,044	0	3			
				416,677	1	3
„ Property other than College Buildings—						
Women's Hall Property, Oxford Road, Lime Grove, and Burlington Street - -	6,810	12	3			
Land and Buildings in Burlington Street and Lime Grove (adjoining Women's Hall Property) - -	4,554	7	2			
Land and House in Victoria Park, used as Women's Hall of Residence - - -	3,500	0	0			
Land and House adjoining Exmouth Terrace, Oxford Street - - - -	2,105	15	6			

„ Christie Trust Fund— Transfer of Stock, per the Trustees				5,442	4 6
„ Jesse Haworth, Esq., Donation for Extension of Museum Buildings				5,000	0 0
„ Special Funds—					
A. Funds held in Trust for Professorships, Lectureships, and General Purposes Income Account—					
(1) Beyer Endowment Fund			100,925	13	5
(2) Other Funds, as 31st July 1906	£	s. d.			
	206,551	5 9			
Received since—					
Superannuation Scheme Fund transferred from Income Account, 1st August 1906	1,000	0 0			
Clifton Endowment Fund, American Coal Company's Special Dividend and Invested Reserve, transferred to Capital Account	4,583	17 6			
Alexander W. Mills Endowment Fund, per Executors	4,000	0 0			
Miss Mary Middleton Bequest for Chair of Anatomy	5,000	0 0			
	14,583	17 6			
Land and Buildings in Coupland Street, Higher Chatham Street, Eagle Street, and Bridge Street, &c.			6,133	2	6
New Athletic Ground and Pavilion and the "Firs Estate," Fallowfield	£	s. d.			
	17,704	15 6			
Less Received for Land sold	1,431	12 9			
			16,273	2	9
The Behrens Estate, Fallowfield			12,060	0	0
			51,437	0	2
					508,307 16 9
„ Investment representing Christie Trust Fund— £5,581 15*s.* 4*d.* 2¾ per cent. War Stock					5,442 4 6
„ Investment representing Donation of Jesse Haworth, Esq.— Consolidated Stock 2½ per cent.					5,000 0 0
„ Investments, representing Special Funds for Professorships, Lectureships, and General Purposes		£ s. d.	321,960	16	8
„ Investments, representing Special Funds for Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.			95,558	5	10
„ Investments, representing Special Fund for Museum			24,589	4	6
					442,108 7 0

Dr. *General Balance Sheet*—continued. *Cr.*

To Special Funds—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Less Professor Leech Memorial Fund, amount transferred to Income Account for Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy - -	100 0 0	14,483 17 6	221,035 3 3	
			321,960 16 8	
B. Funds held in Trust for Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes—				
Total, as July 31st, 1906 -		93,558 5 10		
Add—				
Webb Scholarship, per Executors of the late F. W. Webb, Esq. -		2,000 0 0		
			95,558 5 10	
C. Museum Fund - - - -			24,589 4 6	442,108 7 0
To Suspense Fund for Special Purposes -			- - -	5,000 0 0
„ Firs Estate Rentals Account - -			- -	328 4 7
„ Women's Hall Property, Rentals Account			- -	836 17 10
„ Coupland Street, &c., Improvement Account			- -	200 17 6
„ Deposit Fees - - - - - -			148 6 11	
„ American Coal Company Reserve Fund -			5,830 12 2	
„ Microscope Fees, Suspense Account - -			174 11 0	
„ University Training College Fees, Suspense Account - - - - -			198 7 0	
„ Sundry Receipts in Advance for 1907-8 -			51 11 6	6,403 8 7

By Sundry Investments on General Fund Account—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Great Western Railway:		
£366 12s. 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock - - - - - -	600 0 0	
London and India Docks Company:		
£1,671 "B" Debenture Stock - -		
£2,886 "C" do. do. - -	4,415 0 8	
£1,230 Preferred Ordinary Stock -		
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway:		
£610 Preferred Ordinary Stock -	988 4 0	
North Eastern Railway:		
£822 4 per cent. Preference Stock -	822 0 0	
North Staffordshire Railway:		
£106 10s. 3 per cent. Debenture Stock - - - - - -	105 5 9	
Faulkner Street Premises, Chief Rent -	2,561 19 5	
Part Mortgage on Land and Buildings:		
Church Street, at 3⅜ per cent. - -	15,000 0 0	
Part Mortgage on Property, Stockport, at 4 per cent. - - - - -	700 0 0	
Manchester Corporation:		
3½ per cent. Bonds - - -	300 0 0	
4 per cent. Stock, £1,315 16s. 6d. -	1,658 0 9	
New Russia Company, Limited:		
£2,666 Ordinary Stock - -	3,333 10 0	
Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, Limited:		
Debenture Stock - - -	5,000 0 0	
Manchester Freeholds, Limited:		
10 Ordinary Shares of £5 each -	50 0 0	
Bleachers' Association, Limited:		
£1,800 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock	1,936 6 9	
Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Limited:		
4 per cent. Debenture Stock - -	10,000 0 0	
Loan to Bacteriological Laboratory -	2,000 0 0	
		49,470 7 4

„ Provisional Account for Repairs, Charges, &c.			2,206 9 0
„ Do. do. University Examination Fees, Scholarships, &c. not yet paid			4,000 0 0
„ Provisional Account for Special Departmental Grants in reserve			693 13 3
„ Balances of Income Accounts of Special Funds	£17,471 19 4		
Less Over-expended	34 5 9		
		17,437 13 7	
„ Special Repairs Fund			2,898 0 2
„ General Fund Income Account, Balance to date			105 14 4
Memo—			
Bacteriological Laboratory Building Account; Payments for Purchase of Site and on account of Building and Equipment	£12,177 16 9		
Less Receipts £8,156 8 7			
Manchester Corporation, proportion of Technical Grant 1,200 0 0			
Subscriptions per Prof. Delepine 350 0 0			
Grant from University 350 0 0			
	10,056 8 7		
Amount of Overdraft on Special Bank Account	£2,121 8 2		
		£1,112,415 13 10	

„ Drugs and Apparatus in Chemical Stock			285 0 0
„ Investment (Midland Railway £622 2½ per cent. Debenture Stock), representing part of Women's Hall Property Rentals			499 19 2
„ Cash in Special Bank Account representing Special Suspense Account for Class Room Accommodation, &c.			2,536 7 3
„ Cash in Firs Estate Rentals, &c., Bank Account		693 3 1	
„ Investment (Midland Railway £1,400 2½ per cent. Preference Stock) representing Balance of Sale of Land		1,066 14 3	
			1,759 17 4
„ Investments (Cape of Good Hope £128 14*s.* 1*d.* Inscribed Stock, 3½ per cent., and Midland Railway £1,394 10*s.* 2½ per cent. Preference Stock) representing part of Special Repairs Fund			1,821 10 1
„ Balance of Government Grant not yet received			3,000 0 0
„ Suspense Accounts			665 18 9
„ Cash in General Bank Account		872 3 11	
„ Cash in Hands of Cashier		766 16 8	
			1,639 0 7
		£1,112,415 13 10	

Funds held in Trust by the University for the Museum.

	£	s.	d.
To Museum Trust Fund - - - -	24,589	4	6
	£24,589	4	6

	£	s.	d.
By INVESTMENT REPRESENTING MUSEUM TRUST FUND—			
Mortgage on Land and Buildings, Union and Queen Streets, Liverpool, 4¼ per cent. -	10,000	0	0
Manchester Corporation Consolidated 4 per cent. Stock - - - -	4,589	4	6
River Tyne Improvement Commission 3 per cent. Bond - - - -	10,000	0	0
	£24,589	4	6

GENERAL FUND.

Dr. *Receipts and Payments on Income Account.* *Cr.*

1907.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 31.	To London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, Interest	34	15	4			
,,	London and India Docks Company, Interest	176	12	4			
,,	North Eastern Railway, Dividend	31	4	10			
,,	Great Western Railway, Dividend	14	10	2			
,,	North Staffordshire Railway, Interest	3	0	10			
,,	Manchester Corporation, Interest	61	8	2			
,,	Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Limited, Interest	380	0	0			
,,	Bleachers' Association, Limited, Interest	38	9	6			
,,	Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, Limited, Interest	213	15	0			
,,	Manchester Freeholds, Limited, Dividends	0	14	3			
,,	Mortgage on Property in Church Street, Interest	516	11	3			
,,	Mortgage on Property in Stockport, Interest	114	0	0			
,,	Mortgage on Property in Deansgate, Interest	55	1	6			
,,	Chief Rent, Faulkner Street Property	38	0	0			
,,	Firs Estate Account, Interest	90	0	0			
,,	Loan to Bacteriological Laboratory, Interest	96	7	6			
,,	Loan to Schunck Laboratory, Interest	39	10	0			
,,	Rents from Burlington Street and Lime Grove Property	70	10	9			
,,	Rents from Coupland Street, Higher Chatham Street, &c. Property	170	19	7			
					2,145	11	0

1907.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 31.	By EDUCATIONAL STAFF—						
	Professors' Salaries (Arts, Science, &c. Faculties)	14,168	15	0			
	Professors and Lecturers' Share of Students' Fees (Arts, Science, &c. Faculties and Evening Classes)	3,114	1	8			
	Lecturers' and Assistant Lecturers' Salaries (Arts, Science, &c. Faculties)	8,018	8	10			
	Evening Classes Endowment	90	0	0			
	Professors' and Lecturers' Salaries (Faculty of Medicine)	4,959	0	0			
	Professors' and Lecturers' Share of Students' Fees (Faculty of Medicine)	593	3	8			
	Professors' and Lecturers' Share of Students' Fees (Department for Women)	1,205	16	5			
	Professors' and Lecturers' Salaries, &c. (Faculty of Commerce Fund)	957	18	0			
					33,107	3	7
,,	Examiners' Fees and Expenses	2,408	3	7			
,,	Examination Expenses	190	8	0			
,,	Examination of Schools	176	5	8			
,,	University Scholarships	825	0	0			
					3,599	17	3
,,	GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES—						
	Classics—	£	s.	d.			
	Excavating at Melandra (part)	12	10	0			
	Public Lecture	10	0	0			
	Printing Maps, &c	12	11	2			
					35	1	2

Dr. *General Fund—Income Account*—continued. *Cr.*

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	To FEES RECEIVED FROM STUDENTS, 1906-7—		
	Arts, Science, &c. Faculties	11,629 0 0	
	Arts, Science, &c. Department for Women	4,494 12 0	
	Faculty of Medicine	4,838 7 1	
	Evening Classes	207 17 6	
			21,169 16 7
	„ Examination Fees	1,543 12 0	
	„ Graduation Fees	1,556 0 0	
	„ Convocation Fees	6 0 0	
	„ Examination of Schools	176 10 8	
			3,282 2 8
	„ University Extension Courses	-	341 0 9
	„ Treasury Universities and College Grant	14,000 0 0	
	„ TREASURY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGE GRANT FOR—		
	Chemical Department, Research (£ s. d.)	300 0 0	
	Physical Department	100 0 0	
	Superannuation Scheme Fund	800 0 0	
		1,200 0 0	
	„ Manchester Corporation Grant, part of total Grant of £4,000, Balance for Special Purposes	3,500 0 0	
	„ MANCHESTER INCORPORATED LAW ASSOCIATION—		
	Grant	400 0 0	
	Part Balance from 1905-6 Account	50 0 0	
		450 0 0	
	„ Lancashire County Council Grant, part of total Grant of £1,000, Balance for Special Purposes	750 0 0	

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	By DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES—*continued.*			
	Classical Archæology—			
	Apparatus, Books, &c.	10 18 6		
	Fittings	2 9 7		
			13 8 1	
	Semitic Languages—			
	Printing		5 10 0	
	History—			
	Printing, &c.	6 7 11		
	Excavating at Melandra (part)	12 10 0		
			18 17 11	
	Philosophy—			
	Apparatus		12 17 9	
	Education—			
	Assistance	20 0 0		
	Grant to Demonstration Schools	33 6 8		
	Printing and Stationery	15 2 6		
			68 9 2	
	English Literature—			
	Printing		5 5 0	
	Geography—			
	Diagrams, &c.	15 16 7		
	Apparatus	14 8 0		
	Lantern	16 18 6		
	Diagram Case	11 10 0		
			58 13 1	
	Architecture—			
	Books and Apparatus	12 12 10		
	Printing, &c.	2 7 7		
	Current Expenses	0 16 7		
			15 17 0	

„ Bolton Corporation, Grant	100 0 0		
„ Oldham Corporation, Grant	150 0 0		
„ Cheshire County Council, Grant	300 0 0		
„ Salford Corporation Grant, part of total Grant of £300, Balance for Scholarships	200 0 0		
„ Stockport Corporation, Grant	100 0 0		
		20,750 0 0	
„ Local Fees, London University, &c. Examinations	278 14 0		
„ Students' Locker Fees	78 10 6		
„ Do. do. Department for Women	7 18 0		
„ Gymnasium Fees	29 2 6		
„ Testing Fees	39 8 0		
		433 13 0	
„ Bankers' Institute Fees		36 15 0	
„ Bacteriological Laboratories Account—			
Receipts per Prof. Delepine, &c	670 6 8		
Less Payments for Chief Rent, Rates, and Interest	230 0 11		
		957 18 0	
„ Faculty of Commerce Fund (for Salaries of Professors and Lecturers, &c.)		50 0 0	
„ Professor Schuster, towards a Demonstratorship in Physics			
„ Joint Matriculation Board, towards Expenses incurred	75 0 0		
„ Manchester Royal Infirmary, for Printing and Advertising	50 0 0		
„ Manchester Royal Infirmary, towards Expenses of Pathological Department	125 0 0		
„ St. David's (Lime Grove), &c., acknowledgments for Window Lights	0 4 0		
		250 4 0	

Law—		
Assistance at Law Library		4 4 0
Theology—		
Books	25 11 4	
Current Expenses	2 0 0	
		27 11 4
Mathematics—		
Apparatus for Laboratory	25 19 8	
Models and Printing	2 16 3	
		28 15 11
Physics—		
Wages	249 15 0	
Apparatus	261 12 1	
Meteorological Station	49 8 9	
Grant for Electro-Chemistry	44 11 7	
Current Expenses	117 14 1	
Fittings and Repairs	32 4 9	
Subway	1 1 0	
Telephone	4 5 0	
Insurance	32 6 1	
Gas	24 1 0	
Electric-lighting	93 19 6	
Coal	41 15 11	
Water	13 9 9	
Cleaning	81 3 0	
Printing	5 2 0	
Books for Library	7 10 5	
Government Grant for Apparatus, 1905–6, expended	200 0 0	
Do., 1906–7 £11 15 6		
Do., reserved 88 4 6		
	100 0 0	
Special Grant, reserved	150 0 0	
	1,509 19 11	

General Fund—Income Account—continued.

Dr. *Cr.*

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	To Donation, John Slyman, Esq. -	10 10 0	
„	Do. Somerset Quarry Co. -	1 1 0	
			11 11 0
„	Income Tax Account - - -		1,183 14 4
„	Bank Interest and Commission Account -		227 13 7
„	TRANSFERS FROM SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—		
	John Owens Trust Fund - -	2,923 7 10	
	Adams (Samuel) Bequest - -	258 15 6	
	Architecture Professorship Fund -	173 8 10	
	Ashbury Endowment Fund (for Teacher of Mechanical Drawing)	150 0 0	
	Beyer Endowment Fund - -	3,362 19 1	
	Brackenbury Professorship of Physiology Fund - - -	190 0 0	
	Bradford (Miss Mary) Bequest -	171 0 0	
	Clifton Endowment Fund - -	1,946 15 5	
	Chinese Professorship Fund -	225 0 0	
	Cobden Professorship Fund -	60 0 0	
	Education Professorship Fund (special)	337 10 0	
	Engineering Instruction Fund -	358 16 10	
	Fielden Endowment Fund - -	237 10 0	
	Fielden (Mrs. Sarah) Professorship of Education Fund - -	305 9 8	
	Fraser (Bishop) Lectureship Fund -	114 0 0	
	Geological and Mining Endowment Fund - - - - -	127 16 2	
	Greenwood Greek Testament Lectureship Fund - -	50 0 0	
	Heywood (Mrs. E. S.) Bequest -	285 0 0	
	Hospital Estate Fund, for Faculty of Medicine - - -	48 12 10	

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	By DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES—*continued.*			
	Less—			
	Transfer from £ s. d.			
	Physical Laboratory Maintenance Fund - - 192 3 0			
	Government Grant, 1905–6, omitted - 200 0 0			
	Donation from Prof. Schuster - 50 0 0			
		442 3 0		
			1,067 16 11	
	Engineering—			
	Wages - -	472 10 0		
	Apparatus, &c. -	106 11 7		
	Do. Special Grant (1905–6 still in reserve, £24 14*s.* 4*d.*)			
	Materials - -	25 18 1		
	Current Expenses -	75 4 0		
	Repairs and Fittings	90 10 2		
	Printing, &c. -	7 3 6		
	Insurance - -	1 5 0		
	Gas - - -	15 4 10		
	Electric-lighting -	4 18 5		
	Cleaning - -	7 6 3		
	Coal for Engine -	14 2 11		
			820 14 9	
	Chemistry—			
	Wages - -	389 17 6		
	Apparatus - -	211 14 9		

Jevons (Stanley) Professorship Fund	100	0	0			
Langworthy Endowment Fund	356	5	0			
Law Endowment Fund	230	1	2			
Leech (Professor) Memorial Fund for Professorship of Materia Medica	114	10	2			
Metallurgy Professorship Fund	375	0	0			
Metallurgy Research Assistant Fund	37	10	0			
Middleton (Miss Mary) Bequest	160	6	4			
Mills (Alexander) Endowment Fund	130	5	3			
Mining Lectureship Fund	265	0	0			
Political Economy Endowment Fund	87	18	6			
Political Economy Lecture Fund, for Professorship of Political Economy	9	19	6			
Proctor Pathological Professorship Fund	263	12	6			
Richardson Endowment Fund, for Mathematical Lectureship	114	0	4			
Simon (Hy.) Professorship of German Fund	178	2	6			
Smith (John Benj.) Professorship of English Fund	347	0	8			
Theology Faculty Fund	530	0	0			
Turner Medical Scholarship Fund	20	11	6			
Whitworth Endowment Fund	67	0	10			
Whitworth (late Sir Joseph) Annuity Fund	103	6	3			
Whitworth (late Sir Joseph) Bequest	689	7	5			
Hulme Trust Estates, towards payment of Professorships of Greek, Latin, History, and English Literature	895	0	0			
				16,401	0	1

Chemicals for Lectures	50	0	0			
Apparatus and Chemicals used in Research	354	16	6			
Do. special Government Grant	300	0	0			
Chemicals for Laboratory Work	309	3	4			
Current Expenses	121	15	2			
Repairs and Fittings	261	12	2			
Cleaning	127	17	6			
Boiler, &c. Insurance	8	2	0			
Gas	143	15	7			
Electric-lighting	39	15	11			
Coke	35	5	9			
Books for Schunck Library	14	19	10			
	2,368	16	0			
Less—						
Transfers from Schunck Endowment Fund	218	19	7			
				2,149	16	5
Metallurgy—						
Apparatus	263	2	8			
Repairs and Fittings	189	19	8			
Current Expenses	35	5	5			
	488	7	9			
In reserve	61	12	3			
				550	0	0

Dr. *General Fund—Income Account*—continued. *Cr.*

1907.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 31.	To Chemical Stock Account, Balance -				165	17	5
„	REFECTORY ACCOUNT—						
	Receipts from Students, &c. -			1,776 3 3			
	Less—	£	s.	d.			
	Wages - -	273	6	3			
	Supplies - -	1,249	7	10			
	Rents, Rates, &c. (proportion) -	113	9	3			
	Coal, Gas, and Water (proportion) -	55	19	7			
	Repairs, Fittings, &c.	52	19	8			
				1,745 2 7			
					31	0	8
„	REFECTORY FOR WOMEN ACCOUNT—						
	Receipts from Students	374	2	9			
	Transfer from Mrs. James Worthington Endowment Fund Income Account -	146	1	2			
				520 3 11			
	Less—						
	Wages - -	133	6	0			
	Supplies - -	249	14	7			
	Rent, Rates, &c. -	111	2	3			
	Coal, Gas, and Water	18	1	11			
	Furniture, Fittings, and Repairs -	6	19	0			
				519 3 9			
					1	0	2
„	Balance brought forward from last Account, 31st July 1906 - -			679 8 2			
	Less Physics Department Grant omitted last year - -			200 0 0			
					479	8	2

1907.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 31.	By DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES—*continued.*						
	Zoology—						
	Wages - -	125	8	0			
	Apparatus - -	6	4	0			
	Current Expenses -	39	6	0			
	Repairs and Fittings	15	0	8			
	Specimens, Diagrams, and Models -	18	2	3			
	Printing - -	10	14	0			
	Subscription to Liverpool Marine Biology Committee - -	10	0	0			
	Economic Zoology (Grant in reserve)	50	0	0			
					274	14	11
	Botany—						
	Wages - -	69	19	0			
	Apparatus - -	21	7	7			
	Current Expenses -	39	5	8			
	Repairs and Fittings -	23	1	1			
	Specimens, Diagrams, and Books -	32	13	7			
	Printing - -	4	13	2			
	Economic Botany (Grant in reserve)	50	0	0			
					241	0	1
	Geology—						
	Wages - - -	66	12	0			
	Electric Lantern (part) - -	2	2	6			
	Repairs and Fittings	1	17	6			
	Current Expenses -	23	13	4			
					94	5	4

Mining—								
Apparatus - - - -					11	1	9	
Prizes and Certificates—								
Arts, &c. Faculties - -					96	10	0	
Library—								
Books and Magazines	554	12	0					
Binding - -	205	6	0					
Carriage and Sundries	28	2	8					
	788	0	8					
Salaries and Wages -	479	15	4					
Stationery and Printing - -	12	9	9					
Cleaning - -	43	4	3					
Window-cleaning -	6	0	0					
Electric-lighting -	6	8	4					
Coke - -	35	4	6					
Repairs and Fittings	58	6	7					
Insurance - -	30	17	6					
	1,460	6	11					
Amounts in reserve:								
Book Cases £102 17 6								
Extra Grant 33 4 3								
	136	1	9					
					1,596	8	8	
								7,196 19 3
University Extension Account—								
Salaries - - -					292	10	0	
Lecturers' Fees and Expenses -					293	11	9	
Printing and Stationery - -					14	16	6	
Advertising - - -					9	17	8	
								610 15 11

Dr. *General Fund—Income Account*—continued. *Cr.*

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	By DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES—*continued.*		
	Whitworth Hall—		
	Organist and Attendant	63 16 0	
	Coal and Coke	42 11 1	
	Gas and Electric-lighting	45 6 1	
	Insurance	31 5 6	
	Fittings and Furniture	1 17 0	
	Repairs and Alterations	14 7 0	
	Cleaning	52 4 0	
	Widow-cleaning	5 5 0	
	Organ Recital Expenses and Tuning	47 17 0	
	Current Expenses	8 16 10	
		313 5 6	
	Deduct—		
	Receipts for Organ Recitals — £ 9 4 6		
	Transfer from Whitworth Hall Maintenance Fund Income Account — 83 9 2		
		92 13 8	
			220 11 10
„	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EXPENSES—		
	Anatomy—		
	Wages — 126 8 0		
	Current Expenses — 131 10 2		
	Repairs and Fittings — 20 12 6		
		278 10 8	
	Physiology—		
	Wages — 143 16 0		
	Apparatus — 177 5 7		
	Repairs and Fittings — 35 7 7		

Current Expenses -			66	11	2	
Printing and Diagrams - -			20	18	8	
						443 19 0
Surgery (Systematic)—						
Assistance - -			40	0	0	
Diagrams - -			5	7	0	
Current Expenses -			5	12	6	
						50 19 6
Surgery (Clinical)—						
Diagrams - -			-		-	5 5 0
Surgery (Operative)—						
Assistance - -			5	0	0	
Current Expenses -			27	1	0	
						32 1 0
Surgery (Practical)—						
Apparatus - -			-		-	6 10 6
Pathology—						
Wages - - -			115	14	0	
Apparatus and Instruments -			232	4	5	
Repairs and Fittings			55	6	11	
Do. Special -			50	6	6	
Books and Printing -			24	6	9	
Current Expenses -			85	7	8	
Telephone - -			8	14	4	
						572 0 7
Medicine—						
Apparatus - -			5	15	0	
Current Expenses -			2	7	0	
						8 2 0
Materia Medica—						
Wages - -			98	5	0	
Apparatus - -			6	1	1	
Current Expenses -			29	9	9	

Dr. *General Fund—Income Account*—continued. *Cr.*

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	By MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EXPENSES—*continued.*			
	Materia Medica—*cont.*			
	Repairs and Fitting -	2 0 4		
	Leech Library Continuation - -	5 18 0		
			141 14 2	
	Obstetrics—			
	Current Expenses - -		6 4 9	
	Diseases of Children—			
	Printing - - - - -		1 15 0	
	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology—			
	Current Expenses - - -		2 6 6	
	Laryngology—			
	Current Expenses - - -		11 19 10	
	Dental—			
	Current Expenses - - -		2 8 4	
	Medical Museum (Anatomical Portion)—			
	Wages - - -	52 0 0		
	Current Expenses -	9 3 5		
			61 3 5	
	Medical Museum (Pathological Portion)—			
	Wages - - -	169 0 0		
	Current Expenses -	48 14 9		
	Glass Jars, &c. -	83 18 3		
	Printing Catalogue -	100 0 0		
			401 13 0	
	Public Health Laboratory—			
	Grant for Extension - -		350 0 0	
	Medical Library—			
	Books, &c. - -	223 16 8		
	Cleaning - -	30 0 0		
	Repairs and Fittings	14 15 2		
			268 11 10	

Medical General Expenses—						
Wages			172	1 0		
Livery and Excise			6	9 6		
Chief Rents			91	6 2		
Rates and Taxes			306	1 4		
Insurance			61	0 6		
Coal			103	1 3		
Gas			68	9 1		
Electric-lighting			6	19 10		
Water			24	2 2		
Repairs and Alterations			46	6 6		
Repairs, Special Provision			239	12 7		
Current Expenses			33	15 0		
Cleaning			179	8 2		
Window-cleaning			21	15 0		
Printing and Stationery			126	6 6		
Advertising			240	13 8		
Prizes, &c.			31	2 9		
					1,758 11 0	
						4,403 16 1
„ GYMNASIUM—						
Wages			96	0 0		
Coke			1	17 7		
Cleaning			12	18 7		
Repairs, &c.			56	1 5		
Electric Light			3	3 6		
					170 1 1	
„ ATHLETIC GROUND—						
Rates and Taxes			49	4 2		
Coal, Gas, and Water			29	10 9		
Insurance			3	0 0		
					81 14 11	

Dr. *General Fund—Income Account*—continued. *Cr.*

1907.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.	By UNIVERSITY UNION—			
	Rent, Rates, and Taxes (rooms in Dover House)	82 14 3		
	Coal, Gas, and Water	44 7 4		
	Wages	73 8 0		
			200 9 7	
				452 5 7
	„ Refectory Account (see *contra*).			
	„ Refectory for Women Account (see *contra*).			
	„ MUSEUM TRUST—			
	Grant for Year		1,200 0 0	
	Do. additional		9 10 9	
				1,209 10 9
	„ Manchester University Training College—			
	Adverse Balance for Year			640 7 0
	„ GENERAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES—			
	Office Salaries		2,254 13 8	
	Wages		690 13 6	
	Livery and Excise		29 4 2	
	Chief Rents		99 9 10	
	Rates and Taxes		1,004 11 9	
	Telephones		16 18 8	
	Insurance		68 6 5	
	Coal and Coke		290 3 5	
	Gas and Electric-lighting		104 17 4	
	Water		126 7 4	
	Fittings and Furniture		66 6 8	
	Repairs and Alterations		508 2 10	
	Special Repairs, &c., Provisional		1,929 15 0	
	Cleaning		330 15 7	
	Window-cleaning		30 10 0	
	Gardening		41 16 6	

Current Expenses			156	12	3	
Publications			502	17	4	
Printing			745	16	4	
Advertising			282	13	5	
Calendars and Prospectus			354	11	6	
Stationery			295	17	2	
Postage			401	5	5	
Audit and Accountancy			83	10	0	
Public Ceremonials			250	9	11	
Travelling Expenses			73	1	0	
Law Charges			19	13	6	
						10,759 0 6
Medical Entrance Scholarships						60 0 0
University Training College, Entrance Exhibitions Account, Balance						30 0 0
Annuity Account						100 0 0
Superannuation Scheme and Pension Fund, Balance						182 17 5
Do. Special Government Grant						800 0 0
Do. Grant from General Fund Income Account						1,000 0 0
Chemical Laboratory Extension Fund						1,000 0 0
Special Account for Class Room Accommodation, Equipment, &c.						2,000 0 0
Public Health Laboratories, towards reduction of Loan Account						536 5 3
Christie (Mrs.) Fund for Cricket Bats, Interest						2 10 0
Leblanc Memorial Fund for Medals, Interest						2 2 3
Public Lectures						136 1 6
Joint Matriculation Board, Furnishing						3 6 0
Rent Account, No. 192, Oxford Street						2 19 3
Behrens Estate Income Account						96 8 5
Repayment to Langton Fellowship Fund						100 0 0
Balance						105 14 4
						£68,358 12 2

£68,358 12 2

SPECIAL FUND.

Museum Trust.

Receipts and Payments on Income Account.

Received.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1906. July 31.	To Balance, as per last Account	60	17	11			
1907. July 31.	„ Sale of Handbooks, Maps, &c.	14	10	0			
	„ Corporation of Manchester, Interest	174	7	10			
	„ Mortgage in Liverpool do.	403	15	0			
	„ River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, Interest	285	0	0			
	„ Manchester Corporation, Grant	400	0	0			
	„ Transferred from Subscription Account	465	1	3			
	„ Bank Interest	5	7	7			
					1,808	19	7
	„ Grant from the University				1,200	0	0
	„ Do. to extinguish adverse Balance, 1906–7				9	10	9
					£3,018	10	4

Expended.		£	s.	d.
1907. July 31.	By Salaries and Wages	1,570	14	2
	„ Rates	208	6	8
	„ Coal, Gas, Water, and Electric-lighting	113	16	6
	„ Insurance	52	5	0
	„ Cleaning	154	11	0
	„ Current Expenses	95	6	3
	„ Specimens	199	9	2
	„ Bottles and Spirit	25	1	5
	„ Stationery and Printing	75	1	3
	„ Library	51	11	8
	„ Advertising	27	9	3
	„ Fittings and Apparatus	379	12	10
	„ Repairs	14	19	2
	„ Fees to Specialists	50	6	0
		£3,018	10	4

The Income Account exhibits amongst other items the following receipts from the Treasury in respect of the Government Grant and from Local Authorities in aid of the University:—

Year ending July 1907—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(*a*) Treasury Grant - -	14,000	0	0
„ Special - -	1,200	0	0
(*b*) Local Authorities—			
Manchester - - -	3,500	0	0*
Lancashire County Council	750	0	0†
Oldham - - -	150	0	0
Cheshire County Council -	300	0	0
Salford - - -	200	0	0‡
Stockport - - -	100	0	0
Bolton - - -	100	0	0

* *Part of* £4,000. † *Part of* £1,000. ‡ *Part of* £300.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, showing the Amounts actually received and actually paid in respect of the College during the Year ended 31st July 1907.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 1st August 1906, on account of Mr. Travis Rimmer	25	0	0
1. Grants from the Board of Education to the College:—			
(a) Annual Grant — £1,791 0 0			
(b) Special Grant (Science and Drawing) — £597 0 0			
	2,388	0	0
2. Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	3,648	0	0
3. Fees paid by or for Students (other than Fees paid through Hostels):—			
(a) Ordinary Fees, 116 at £15 per annum for each Student. Ordinary Fees, 56 at £16 1s. per annum for each Student.			
(i) Recognised Students — No. of Students 172 — Amount received £2,638 16 0	2,638	16	0
4. Fees of Students paid through Hostels:—			
(a) Hulme Hall Hostel—			
4 Ordinary Fees at £15, Recognised Students — £60 0 0			
3 Ordinary Fees at £16 1s., Recognised Students — £48 3 0			

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance overdrawn on 1st August 1906, since the opening of the Day Training College in 1890	5,787	3	2			
Less—Amount paid by the University to meet Deficit to date	5,787	3	2			
A.—Payments in respect of Maintenance:—						
1. Salaries and Fees—						
(a) Of Teachers employed solely in the Training College				1,464	5	0
(b) Of Professors, occasional Teachers, and Officers (excluding Servants)				4,294	18	6
12. Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of Maintenance				133	3	8
14. Other Payments in respect of Maintenance—						
(a) Bank Commission	1	15	0			
(b) University Examination Fees	170	5	0			
				172	0	0
15. Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel				3,654	0	0

1 Ordinary Fee at £10, Recognised Student -	10 0 0		
		118 3 0	
(*b*) Ashburne House Hostel—			
13 Ordinary Fees at £15, Recognised Students -	195 0 0		
1 Ordinary Fee at £16 1*s*., Recognised Student -	16 1 0		
		211 1 0	
(*c*) Victoria Church Hostel—			
2 Ordinary Fees at £15, Recognised Students -	30 0 0		
3 Ordinary Fees at £16 1*s*., Recognised Students -	48 3 0		
		78 3 0	
7. (*a*) Contribution from the University of Manchester, being Amount of Deficit for Session 1906–7 -	640 7 0		
(*b*) Contribution from the University of Manchester, being Amount of Deficit for Men and Women Entrance Exhibitions - -	30 0 0		
		670 7 0	
11. Other Receipts :—			
(*a*) Bank Interest - - - -		14 18 2	
Balance overdrawn up to 31st July 1907	6,427 10 2		
Less—Amount paid by the University of Manchester to meet the Deficit to date - - - - -	6,427 10 2		
		£9,792 8 2	

B.—Other Payments :—			
16. Scholarships and Exhibitions (see *contra*) - -		30 0 0	
20. Board of Education, being one year's payment of Government Grant refunded by Mr. Travis Rimmer -	£ *s*. *d*. 25 0 0		
Board of Education, being Amount of Science Grant on account of Miss Dora Owens 1905–6, refunded	3 0 0		
		28 0 0	
Balance in hand on 31st July 1907 :—			
Balance at Bank (on account of Miss Sarah E. Marsland) - - - - -		16 1 0	
		£9,792 8 2	

Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. *Receipts and Expenditure, 31st July 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
Fees from Students	4,838	7	1
Interest on Endowments, &c.:—			
Brackenbury Professorship	190	0	0
Procter Professorship	263	12	6
Leech Professorship	114	10	2
Anatomy Professorships	160	6	4
Hospital Estate Fund	48	12	10
Turner Scholarship	20	11	6
Public Health Laboratory	440	5	9
Contribution to Pathology Department	125	0	0
Contribution for Advertisements, &c.	50	0	0
	6,251	6	2
Balance	3,704	13	7
	£9,955	19	9

	£	s.	d.
Professors' and Lecturers' Salaries, &c.	5,552	3	8
Departmental Expenses	4,403	16	1
	£9,955	19	9

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Founded 1905.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The University is both a Teaching and an Examining Body. In accordance with its Charter (dated 31st May 1905), it provides for—

Instruction and teaching in every Faculty.

Such instruction in all branches of education as may enable students to become proficient in and qualify for Degrees, Diplomas, Associateships, and Certificates in Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, Commerce, Medicine, Surgery, Law, and all other branches of knowledge.

Such instruction, whether theoretical, technical, artistic, or otherwise, as may be of service to persons engaged in or about to engage in Education, Commerce, Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining, or in other industries or artistic pursuits of the City of Sheffield and the adjacent counties and districts.

Facilities for the prosecution of original research in Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, Medicine, Surgery, Law, and especially the applications of Science.

Such fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, and rewards, and pecuniary and other aids as shall facilitate or encourage proficiency in the subjects taught in the University, and also original research in all such subjects.

Such extra University instruction and teaching as may be sanctioned by Ordinances.

Examination and inspection of Schools and other Educational Institutions.

(b) *Constitution.*

The Court of Governors is the supreme Governing Body. It consists of the Chancellor, the two Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, 22 members for life, 67 members for 10 years, 105 *ex-officio* members, and 104 representative members.

The executive power is vested in the Council. The Senate superintends the education and discipline of the University.

The Council consists of—

The Chancellor, the two Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, and 33 representative members.

The Senate consists of—

The Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Librarian, and 27 Professors and Chief Lecturers.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The University buildings, which are freehold, are upon two sites, viz.:—Western Bank (adjoining Weston Park) and St. George's Square. The Western Bank buildings provide accommodation for the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, and Medicine, and for the Administration, while the St. George's Square buildings house the Faculty of Applied Science.

Western Bank Buildings.—These buildings are planned to form a quadrangle. The existing buildings occupy three sides of this quadrangle, the fourth side being left to be erected as an extension. In the South Block, facing Western Bank, are the Main Entrance, the Firth Hall—designed to accommodate 800 persons — the Council Room, Administrative Offices, Common Rooms, and Refectory. The Faculties of Arts and Pure Science are accommodated in the West Block and part of the North Block, the remainder of the North Block being devoted to the Faculty of Medicine. Special attention has been paid to the equipment of the Laboratories, which are of the most modern type, in all Faculties.

The Library is at present temporarily accommodated in one of the class rooms. A sum of £10,000 has been given by Mr. Edgar Allen for the erection of a special Library at the south-west corner of the University buildings. This building is now in course of erection, and will provide Reading Rooms and accommodation for about 114,000 volumes.

The total number of rooms in these buildings (excluding staff private rooms) used in connection with teaching is 100.

St. George's Square Buildings.—The Engineering Department occupies four floors, and is completely equipped with modern apparatus. The Metallurgical Department has received special attention, and, so far as Iron and Steel Metallurgy is concerned, the Laboratories are unique. They are divided into two sections—the scientific and the practical. There are nine scientific and two practical Laboratories. Lecture Rooms and Laboratories are also provided for the Mining Department, though much of the work of this Department is naturally done at a distance from Sheffield.

The total number of rooms in these buildings used in connection with teaching is 39.

The cost of the buildings and their equipment, to date, has been as follows:—

	£
Western Bank - - -	101,336
St. George's Square - - -	64,195

No provision is made for lodging students in the University buildings.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

There are four Faculties, viz. :—Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, and Applied Science. Every student desiring to take a Degree Course in any Faculty is required to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, or an examination accepted by the Board in lieu thereof.

The following are particulars of the staff :—

Professors	24
Lecturers	46
Demonstrators	48

The remuneration of Professors ranges from £410 to £1,050, and that of Lecturers and Demonstrators from £120 to £250.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the University.*

The University confers the following Degrees :—

Bachelor of Arts	(B.A.)
Master of Arts	(M.A.)
Doctor of Letters	(Litt.D.)
Bachelor of Science	(B.Sc.)
Master of Science	(M.Sc.)
Doctor of Science	(D.Sc.)
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	(M.B., Ch.B.)
Doctor of Medicine	(M.D.)
Master of Surgery	(Ch.M.)
Bachelor of Engineering	(B.Eng.)
Master of Engineering	(M.Eng.)
Doctor of Engineering	(D.Eng.)
Bachelor of Metallurgy	(B.Met.)
Master of Metallurgy	(M.Met.)
Doctor of Metallurgy	(D.Met.)

Associateships are granted in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy. Diplomas in Public Health, Mining, Education, and Modern Language Teaching are also awarded.

Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree in Arts, Science, Engineering, or Metallurgy, must attend prescribed courses for three years after matriculation. In the case of candidates for the Degrees of B.A. or B.Met., who take their courses partly in the day and partly in the evening, five years at least must elapse between matriculation and graduation. For each Degree there are an Intermediate and a Final Examination.

The Degree of B.A. (Ordinary).

Intermediate Examination.—Five subjects selected from the following groups :—

(i) Latin.

(ii) English Language and Literature.

(iii) Either Ancient History, or Modern History, or Economics.
(iv) Either Greek, or French, or German, or Spanish, or Italian.
(v) Either Pure Mathematics, or Logic, or any Science recognised in the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Pure Science, or any of the subjects in (iii) and (iv) not already taken.

Final Examination.—Candidates must offer either—
Course (*a*) Two primary subjects and three secondary subjects, or Course (*b*) Three primary subjects and one secondary subject.
Primary subjects must be studied for at least two years each; secondary subjects must be studied for at least one year each.
Candidates may select from the following:—Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Ancient History, Modern History, Economics, Pure Mathematics, Education, and any other subject authorised by the Faculty, provided (*a*) that either Latin or Mathematics is included, and (*b*) that, if Education is taken as a primary subject, Course (*a*) above must be selected.

The following are the regulations for the B.A. Degree granted partly on day and partly on evening work:—

Intermediate Examination:
Subjects—(i) Latin,
(ii) English Language and Literature,
(iii) French or German,
(iv) English History from 1485–1815, or Economics,
(v) Mathematics.

Final Examination:
Subjects—Latin,
English,
French,
German,
History,
Economics,
Pure Mathematics,
Education.

Candidates may select five subjects, provided that—
(*a*) Either Latin or Mathematics is included, and that
(*b*) Three of the subjects chosen have already been offered for the Intermediate Examination.

Two of the subjects must be taken as primary subjects and studied for at least two years (or the equivalent), three of the subjects as secondary subjects, and studied for at least one year, or the equivalent.

Note.—It may be found necessary to place some limitation upon the freedom of a student to decide which subjects he shall take as primary and which as secondary.

The Degree of B.A. (with Honours).

Intermediate Examination. — Either the ordinary Intermediate Examination, or one of the following :—(*a*) a special Intermediate Examination set by the University, (*b*) some other examination accepted as equivalent.

Final Examination.—Candidates take one of the following Schools :—(1) Classics ; (2) History ; (3) English Language and Literature ; (4) Modern Languages and Literatures ; (5) Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

The Degree of M.A. may be obtained by Bachelors of Arts of not less than one year's standing, on the following conditions :—(*a*) If they have graduated in an Honours School of the Faculty, without further examination ; (*b*) if they have not graduated in an Honours School, either after passing a further examination or presenting a dissertation.

The degree may also be obtained by Bachelors of Arts of not less than three years' standing, without further residence, after passing an examination or presenting a dissertation.

The Degree of Litt.D. may be conferred on a Master of Arts of not less than five years' standing from date of admission to his Bachelor's Degree, for published contributions to learning.

The Degree of B.Sc. (Ordinary).

Intermediate Examination.—Three of the following subjects :—

(i) Pure Mathematics ; (ii) Applied Mathematics ; (iii) Pure and Applied Mathematics ; (iv) Physics ; (v) Chemistry ; (vi) Biology.

No candidate who offers subject (iii) is permitted to take (i) or (ii) in addition to (iii).

Final Examination.—Three of the following subjects :—Pure Mathematics ; Applied Mathematics ; Physics ; Chemistry ; Zoology ; Botany ; Physiology ; Geology ; Education.

The Degree of B.Sc. (with Honours).

Intermediate Examination. — The ordinary Intermediate Examination.

Final Examination.—Candidates take one of the following Schools :—Mathematics, Pure and Applied ; Physics ; Chemistry ; Zoology ; Botany ; Physiology.

The Degree of M.Sc. may be obtained (*a*) by a Bachelor of Science with Honours of one year's standing, (*b*) by any Bachelor of Science who has either passed an examination in an Honours School subsequent to graduation, or has for at least one year after graduation done research work at the University, and has presented a thesis.

The Degree of D.Sc. may be conferred upon a Master of Science of not less than five years' standing from the date of admission to his Bachelor's Degree, for published research.

The Degrees of M.B., Ch.B. The course of study extends over five years after the student has been registered by the General Medical Council.

First Examination.—Subjects:—

Part I. A. { Chemistry. / Physics.
B. Biology.
Part II. Organic Chemistry.

Second Examination.—Subjects:—Anatomy; Physiology; Materia Medica; and Pharmacy.

Third or Final Examination.—Subjects:—Forensic Medicine and Toxicology; Public Health; Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; Medicine, including Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Mental Diseases, and Diseases of Children; Surgery; Obstetrics and Gynæcology.

The Degree of M.D. may be conferred upon an M.B., Ch.B., of at least one year's standing for a thesis on some subject approved by the Professor of Medicine. An examination in Medicine may have to be passed.

The Degree of Ch.M. may be conferred upon an M.B., Ch.B., of at least one year's standing, who has, since taking his Bachelor's Degrees, held for at least six months a surgical appointment in an approved public hospital. There is an examination in Surgery; Surgical Anatomy; and Surgical Pathology and Bacteriology.

The Degree of B.Eng. (*Ordinary*) (*in Engineering*).

Intermediate Examination.—Subjects:—Four of the following:—(i) Pure and Applied Mathematics; (ii) Machine Drawing and Design; (iii) Engineering; (iv) Physics *or* Chemistry.

Final Examination.—Subjects, five of the following:—(i) Pure and Applied Mathematics (compulsory); (ii) Theory of Machines; (iii) Strength of Materials and

Theory of Structures; (iv) Hydraulics; (v) Thermodynamics; Heat Engines; (vi) Civil Engineering and Surveying; (vii) Civil Engineering Design; (viii) Generation, Transmission, and Distribution of Electricity; (ix) Design of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus; (x) Theory and Practice of Machine Tools; (xi) Machine Drawing and Design; (xii) Geology.

The Degree of B.Eng. (Ordinary) (in Mining).

Intermediate Examination.—Subjects:—(i) Pure and Applied Mathematics; (ii) Machine Drawing and Design; (iii) Chemistry; (iv) Physics.

Final Examination.—Subjects:—(i) Mining (including the Working and Winning of Minerals, Dressing, Economic Mineralogy, Building Construction, Ambulance, and Mining Hygiene); (ii) Mine Surveying; (iii) Geology, including Blowpipe Analysis of Minerals; (iv) Heat Engines and the Strength of Materials; (v) Generation, Transmission, and Distribution of Electricity; (vi) (*a*) Mining Chemistry—for students taking Coal Mining; or (*b*) Assaying and General Metallurgy—for students taking Metalliferous Mining.

Candidates must also have attended courses in French, or German, or Spanish.

The Degree of B.Met. (Ordinary).

Intermediate Examination.—Subjects:—(i) Chemistry; (ii) Metallurgy; (iii) Physics, *or* Pure and Applied Mathematics.

Final Examination.—Subjects:—(i) Geology; (ii) Metallurgy of Cast and Wrought Iron, and of Siemens and Bessemer Steels; (iii) Fuel and Refractory Materials; (iv) Pyrometry; (v) Micrographic Analysis; (vi) Chemical Physics of Iron and Steel; (vii) Mechanical Drawing.

The Degrees of B.Eng. and B.Met. (*with Honours*) are granted to candidates who obtain a first class in the ordinary Degree Examination, and who at the same time satisfy the Examiners in separate papers of a higher standard in certain subjects.

The Degrees of M.Eng. and M.Met. may be conferred on Bachelors of not less than one year's standing, who have obtained honours at their examination for the B.Eng. or B.Met.

The Degrees of D.Eng. and D.Met. are conferred for published original research on graduates of not less than five years' standing from the date of admission to B.Eng. or B.Met.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

1906–7.

B.Met. (Sheff.)	3 (2 Hons.)
Diploma in Education (Sheff.)	2
„ „ Modern Language Teaching (German) (Sheff.)	2
B.A. (Lond.)	4 (1 Hons.)
B.Sc. (Lond.)	4
B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.)	2 (1 Hons.)
M.B., B.S. (Lond.)	2 (1 Hons.)
L.S.A.	3
A.I.C.	1

(d) *Post-graduate Courses and Research Work.*

Ample provision is made in all the Laboratories for post-graduate courses and for research work.

The number of Post-graduate Students has been as follows:—Faculty of Arts, 2; Faculty of Pure Science, 6; Faculty of Medicine, 16; Faculty of Applied Science, 2.

(e) *Length of Session and of Terms.*

Session:—(Day.)		31 weeks.
Michaelmas Term	11 weeks	
Lent Term	12 „	
Easter Term	8 „	
Session:—(Evening.)		22 weeks.
Michaelmas Term	10 weeks	
Lent Term	12 „	

(f) *Extension Work.*

The University Extension work is conducted by one of the Committees of the Council. The Committee proceeds on an organised plan for the constitution of local committees to arrange for centres in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. Lecturers on Scientific Subjects, Literature, History, and Archæology are provided by the University.

IV.—Students.

Session 1906–7.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

Over 16 years of age:

	Men.	Women.
Day	449	227
Evening	1,357	87

Students are not admitted under 16 years of age.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

No reliable information can be given under this head.

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work of 300 hours or over.

1906–7.

Faculty.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate, or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation -	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts - -	4 (4)	12 (4)	16 (8)	3 (1)	2 (1)	5 (2)	—	3 (3)	3 (3)	—	2	2
Pure Science -	3	6 (4)	9 (4)	7 (3)	4 (2)	11 (5)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Medicine -	3	—	3	2	—	2	25	—	25	—	—	—
Applied Science	20	—	20	9	—	9	14	—	14	2	—	2

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

TABLE II.

Students taking Courses of 300 hours or over, which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

1906–7.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pure Science -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applied Science -	32	—	32	14	—	14	8	—	8

Table III.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1906–7.

Faculty.	First Year of a Degree Course.			Second Year of a Degree Course.			Third or later Year of a Degree Course.			Post-graduate, or Research.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Matriculation -	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts - -	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pure Science -	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	1	7
Medicine - -	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	16
Applied Science -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IV.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees, who take less than 300 hours per Session.

1906–7.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Course.			In Second Year of a Course.			In Third Year of a Course.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts - -	14	53	67	9	7	16	4	2	6
Pure Science -	34 (27)	68 (67)	102 (94)	26 (26)	57 (57)	83 (83)	—	—	—
Medicine - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Applied Science -	89	—	89	68	—	68	13	—	13

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

Table V.

Students in the Evening Classes (taking less than 300 hours per Session).

1906–7.

Faculty.	Number of Students.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arts and Pure Science - - - -	116	87	203
Applied Science - - - - -	1,241	—	1,241

Six courses of Free Extension Lectures were given, one in each of the following districts:—Attercliffe (201), City (60), Heeley (40), Hunter's Bar (20), Langsett Road (128), Walkley (99). The numbers in brackets are the average attendance per lecture.

Fourteen Popular Lectures were given at the University, at which the average attendance per lecture was 257.

The Coal Mining Course at Derby was attended by 49 students.

Lectures were given in the West Riding of Yorkshire as follows:—

	Average per Lecture per Centre.
Practical Coal Mining (two Centres) -	- 42
Chemistry of Coal Mining (two Centres)	- 13

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

The University Hostel, Ashgate Road, is recognised by the Senate as a Hostel for women students. The fees for board and residence amount to about thirty guineas per annum.

There is no Hostel for men students, who reside in lodgings in the city. The charges made by owners of lodging-houses vary from about 18*s.* to 25*s.* per week for board and lodging.

There is a refectory at the University, where meals are served at a very cheap rate.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

There is a Students' Representative Council, consisting of representatives of the registered students of the University, and of persons engaged in research, but not employed on the staff. The Council is elected annually by the students grouped in four constituencies, representing the four Faculties.

The functions of the Students' Representative Council are to promote the general interests of the students, and to represent them in all matters affecting their interests; to afford a recognised means of communication between the students and the University authorities, and to promote social and academic unity. Committees of the Council are appointed annually to deal with Athletics, Debates, Entertainments, Finance, and other matters.

There are also various Scientific and Literary Societies.

There are separate Common Rooms for men and women, and a smoking room for men.

V.—Fees.

The following are the Sessional Fees charged for Lecture Courses in Arts, Pure Science, and Applied Science:—

For a course of four hours per week during the Session, £4 4*s.*; for a course of three hours per week during the Session, £3 13*s.* 6*d.*; for a course of two hours per week during the Session, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*; for a course of one hour per week during the Session, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

Laboratory Fees.

Pure Science.

Chemistry.—Three hours per week, £3 3*s.*; six hours per week, £5 5*s.*; nine hours per week, £7 7*s.*; twelve hours per week, £9 9*s.*; eighteen hours per week, £12 12*s.*; twenty-four hours per week, £14 14*s.*; full time, £16 16*s.*; Honour or University students taking eighteen hours or more per week, £12 12*s.*

Biology.—Three hours per week, £3 3*s.*; six hours per week, £5 5*s.*; nine hours per week, £7 7*s.*; twelve hours per week, £9 9*s.*; eighteen hours or more per week £12 12*s.*; Biology Intermediate Course, £6 6*s.*

Physiology.—(Same as Biology.)

Physics.—Two hours per week, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*; four hours per week, £4; six hours per week, £5 5*s.*; eight hours per week, £6 10*s.*; twelve hours per week, £9; sixteen hours per week, £11 11*s.*; eighteen hours or more per week, £12 12*s.*

Applied Science.

Three hours per week, £3 3*s.*; six hours per week, £5 5*s.*; nine hours per week, £7 7*s.*; twelve hours per week, £9 9*s.*; eighteen hours per week, £12 12*s.*; full time, Engineering Lab., £16 16*s.*; full time, Metallurgical Lab., £18 18*s.*

Composition Fees in Faculty of Applied Science.

Engineering.—Fees for the full Engineering Course, including the Lectures and Laboratory Courses in the Pure Science and the Applied Science Departments, £25 4*s.* per annum.

Fees to the Applied Science Department only, including Engineering Lectures, Tutorial Classes, Workshops, Drawing Office and Laboratories, £16 16*s.* per annum.

Fees for students taking Workshop and Drawing Office Courses only, and devoting full time to these subjects, £10 10*s.* per annum.

Metallurgy.—Fees for the full Metallurgical Course, including Lectures and Laboratory Courses in the Pure Science and Applied Science Departments, £25 4*s.* per annum.

Fees for the Applied Science Department only, including Metallurgical Lectures and Laboratory, £18 18*s.* per annum.

Mining.

Diploma Course.—Preliminary year, £24 per session; first year, £12 12*s.* per session; second year, £14 14*s.* per session; third year, £16 16*s.* per session. When the third-year's course is taken over a period of two years the fee is £10 10*s.* per year.

Certificate Course.—Sessional Fee, £3 3*s.*

Medicine.

Composition Fee, £80, payable in three instalments, viz.:—£24 at commencement of first year of study, £28 at commencement of second year, and £28 at commencement of third year of study.

General Fees for Medical Students.

	1st Course.			2nd Course.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Chemistry (Conjoint) - - -	7	7	0			
,, (University Course) - -	5	5	0			
Practical Chemistry (University Course) -	5	5	0			
Chemistry (Revision Course) - -	3	3	0			
Physics (Conjoint) - - - -	4	0	0			
,, (University Course)—Lectures -	5	5	0			
Practical -	2	12	6			
General Biology (University Course) -	10	10	0			
Elementary Biology (Lectures and Practical), Conjoint - - -	5	5	0			
Anatomy - - - - -	5	5	0	3	3	0
Practical Anatomy,* including Demonstrations and use of Dissecting Room:						
Six months - -	3	3	0			
Three months -	2	2	0			
Revision Classes in Anatomy for Students who have been referred, for every three months, or portion thereof - -	3	3	0			
For six months -	5	5	0			

* The fee for Practical Anatomy does not include "parts" for dissection.

	1st Course. £	s.	d.	2nd Course. £	s.	d.
Physiology (General Course)	10	10	0	5	5	0
Practical Histology	4	4	0	2	2	0
Revision Classes in Physiology, for students who have been referred, for every three months, or portion thereof	3	3	0			
For six months	5	5	0			
Medicine	5	5	0	3	3	0
Practical Medicine	3	3	0	2	2	0
Surgery	5	5	0	3	3	0
Practical Surgery	3	3	0	2	2	0
Midwifery	3	3	0	2	2	0
Diseases of Women	2	2	0	2	2	0
Practical Pharmacology	1	1	0			
,, Toxicology	2	2	0			
Materia Medica	2	2	0	2	2	0
Pharmacology and Therapeutics	4	4	0	3	3	0
Medical Jurisprudence	3	3	0	2	2	0
Pathology	4	4	0	3	3	0
Practical Pathology	5	5	0	5	5	0
Operative Surgery	2	2	0	2	2	0
Ophthalmic Surgery	2	2	0	2	2	0
Public Health	2	2	0	2	2	0
Practical Bacteriology—Six months	6	6	0			
Three months	4	4	0			

Dental School of the Faculty of Medicine.

	£	s.	d.
Dental Anatomy and Physiology	3	3	0
,, Histology	3	3	0
,, Surgery	3	3	0
,, ,, Practical	3	3	0
,, Mechanics	3	3	0
,, ,, Practical	3	3	0
,, Metallurgy	3	3	0
,, ,, Practical (*plus* £2 2*s.* for Materials)	3	3	0
,, Materia Medica	3	3	0
,, Bacteriology	3	3	0

Or Composition Fee for Dental Lectures and Practical Classes, £25.

Dental Hospital Practice, £21.

Three years' Apprenticeship, £105.

Fees for general courses required by Dental Students:—

	£	s.	d.
Chemistry - - - - - -	7	7	0
„ Practical - - - -			
„ Revision Course - - -	3	3	0
Physics - - - - - -	4	0	0
Anatomy - - - - - -	5	5	0
„ Practical (12 months) - - -	6	6	0
Physiology - - - - - -	10	10	0
„ Practical - - - -			
Surgery (including Surgery of the Mouth) - -	5	5	0
Medicine - - - - - -	5	5	0

Or Composition Fee of £30, subject to a reduction of £5 in the case of those students who have taken out courses of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and Physics prior to their admission as students of the Dental Department.

Hospital Practice (Surgical), including Clinical Lectures on Surgery (12 months), £10 10*s.*

The above fees do not include the Registration Fees, which are payable annually, as follows:—By Degree Students, £1 5*s.*; by Non-degree Students taking Day Courses involving attendance for more than four hours per week, £1 1*s.*; by other students (except occasional students*), 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Registration Fee entitles a student to the use of Library and Common Rooms.

The standard of fees for Evening Courses is 10*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per subject, per session.

Fees payable for Degree and Diploma Examinations.

(1) For the Matriculation Examination, £2; for re-examination in the same year, 30*s.*

(2) For the Intermediate Examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, and Applied Science, £1.

(3) For the Final Examinations in the Faculties enumerated in (2), £1.

(4) For re-examination in the above Faculties, 5*s.* per subject.

(5) For the 1st, 2nd, and Final Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine, £5 for each examination. For re-examination, £2.

(6) For the Diploma in Modern Language Teaching, £2 2*s.*

(7) For the Diploma in Education, £1.

* An occasional student is a student who takes less than the equivalent of one hour per week for the whole session.

Fees for Degrees.

In the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, and Applied Science.

For the Bachelor's Degree, £5: for the Master's Degree, £5; for the Doctor's Degree, £10.

In the Faculty of Medicine.

For the Degree of Master of Surgery, £5; for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, £5.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Firth Scholarship - -	£30 (offered annually)	Endowment	Open to persons of either sex over 21 years of age.	Complete course of study in the Faculties of Arts or Pure Science.	3 years.
Corporation Scholarship -	£25 (offered annually)	University Funds.	Candidates born within the City of Sheffield or resident therein at least 12 months previous to the award.	Complete course for a degree in Faculties of Arts or Pure Science.	3 years.
Technical Scholarships (2)	£20 for first year, £25 for second year, £30 for third year, together with free admission to University Courses. (Offered annually.)	University Funds.	Candidates born within the City of Sheffield or resident therein at least 12 months previous to the award.	Complete course for a degree in Faculty of Applied Science.	3 years.
Technical Free Studentships (4).	Free admission to those University Courses taken (offered annually).	University Funds.	Candidates born within the City of Sheffield or resident therein at least 12 months previous to the award.	Complete course for a degree in Faculty of Applied Science.	3 years.
Medical Scholarship - -	£116 total value (offered annually).	University Funds.	Any candidate under the age of 21 years who has not completed a winter session of study in Anatomy or Physiology at a Medical School.	Must read for a degree in Faculty of Medicine.	5 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Special Medical Scholarship	£100 (total value)	Donation	Any woman candidate under the age of 21 years who has not completed a winter session of study in Anatomy or Physiology at a Medical School.	Must read for a degree in Faculty of Medicine.	About 5 years.
Special Medical Scholarships (2).	£50 each (total value)	Donation	Candidates of either sex under same conditions as above.	Must read for a degree in Faculty of Medicine.	About 3 years.
Town Trustees' Scholarships (2).	£50 each (offered annually).	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Boys under the age of 19 years leaving any Secondary School in Sheffield.	Must read for a degree in the University.	3 years.
Town Trustees' Scholarship.	£50 (offered annually)	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Girls under the age of 19 years having had a two years' residence in Sheffield immediately prior to becoming a scholar, or educated in a Sheffield school.	Must read for a degree in the University.	3 years.
Town Trustees' Scholarships (2).	£60 each (offered annually).	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Boys or girls under the age of 19 years having had a two years' residence in Sheffield immediately prior to becoming a scholar, or educated in a Sheffield school.	Must read for a degree in the University.	3 years.

Earnshaw Scholarship -	£50 (offered triennially)	Endowment	Inhabitants of the City of Sheffield.	Must enter into residence at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom.	3 years.
Kaye Scholarship - -	About £22 10*s.* (offered annually).	Bequest	Students of the University, natives of Sheffield.	The holder must complete the rest of his curriculum, or a substantial portion, not less than three-fourths of it, in the Faculty of Medicine.	1 year.
Town Trustees' Fellowship	£75 (offered annually)	Awarded by Sheffield Town Trustees.	Graduates of the University -	Research work in one of the departments of the University.	1 year.
Mechanics' Institute Scholarship.	£50 awarded every fourth Session, together with free admission to University courses.	Endowment	Students of the University -	Research work in one of the departments of the University.	1 year (renewable for a second).
Frederick Clifford Scholarship.	About £50 (awarded every fourth Session).	Bequest	Graduates of the University who reside within a radius of 40 miles.	Research work in one of the departments of the University.	2 years.
Evening Studentships (about 10).	£3 each	University Funds.	Open - - -	Attendance on Evening Classes.	1 year.
Mechanical Engineers Premium.	£4 4*s.* (offered annually).	Mechanical Engineers' Trust Fund.	Evening Students obtaining highest total number of marks at the Annual Examinations in the Faculty of Applied Science.		
Mappin Medal and Premium.	2 Medals and 2 Premiums of £15 each (offered annually).	Donation	Students who take the highest place in the Final Examinations in Metallurgy and Engineering.		

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Gold Medal in Clinical Medicine and Surgery.	- - - -	Clinical Committee.	Medical Students of 2 years' standing who have not presented themselves for any part of their Final Qualifying Examination in Medicine or Surgery.		
Bronze Medal - -	- - - -	University Funds.	Students in Faculty of Medicine who have gained first place in the Examination for the Full Course.		
Book Prizes in the Faculty of Applied Science.	- - - -	University Funds.	Students obtaining first position on list at Annual Examination in each subject.		
Cooke Scholarship - -	£21 (offered triennially).	Awarded by Messrs. William Cooke & Co., Ltd.	Articled Mining Students and certain persons employed underground.	Student to take University Mining Diploma Course.	3 years.
Gladstone Memorial Prize	£5 in Books (offered annually).	Awarded by the Committee of the Liberal Memorial to Mr. Gladstone.	Past and present students of the University.		
Royal Commissioners' Scholarships.	£150 (offered annually)	Awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.	Students of the University who have attended for 3 years and who can give evidence of ability to do distinguished work in research.	Research in some branch of Chemistry, Physics, or Mechanics.	1 year (renewable).

Assisted Studentships for Teachers.	Three-fourths of fee for specified courses in Science.	Awarded by the Board of Education.	Teachers engaged in Science Teaching.	Satisfactory terminal reports	1 year (renewable).
Assisted Studentships for Teachers.	Three-fourths of fee for courses.	Awarded by the West Riding County Council.	Teachers on the staff of any school aided by the West Riding County Council.	To undertake to complete each course for which assisted, and sit for any prescribed examinations.	1 year (renewable).
Law Society's Studentships (10).	£50 each	Awarded by the Council of the Law Society.	Articled Clerks and Graduates.	Pursue a course of legal studies approved by the Council of the Law Society.	1 year (renewable for a second or third year).
Education Committee Scholarships (3).	£15 for first year, £20 for second year, £25 for third year, together with University fees. (Offered annually.)	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students recommended by Governors of Central Secondary School.	Attendance at classes in any Faculty.	3 years.
Education Committee Scholarship.	£50 (offered annually) together with University fees.	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students who have attended either the Central Secondary Evening School or District Evening Classes.	Attendance at classes in the Faculty of Applied Science.	2 years.
Education Committee Scholarship.	£15 for first year, £20 for second year, £25 for third year, together with University fees. (Offered annually.)	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students recommended by Governors of Central Secondary School.	Attendance at classes in the Faculty of Applied Science.	3 years.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions—*continued.*

Name.	Annual Value.	Source.	Persons eligible.	Conditions of Tenure.	Period of Tenure.
Education Committee Scholarship.	£50 (offered annually) together with University fees.	Awarded by the Sheffield Education Committee.	Students in attendance at Central Secondary Evening Classes.	Attendance at classes in the Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, or Medicine.	2 years.
Board of Education and Sheffield Education Committee Science Exhibitions (4).	£50 (offered annually) together with free tuition.	Awarded by the Board of Education and Sheffield Education Committee jointly, on Board of Education Science Examinations.	Persons who will be not less than 16 or more than 24 years of age on the 1st August in the year of competition.	Attendance at classes in the Faculty of Pure Science or at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington (two). Attendance at classes in the Faculty of Applied Science or at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington (two).	1 year (renewable for a second or third). 1 year (renewable for a second or third).

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The University is connected with the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, through a Joint Matriculation Board for the conduct of the Matriculation Examination. It has a representative on the Courts of Governors of the Universities of Liverpool and Leeds.

The University has representatives on Committees and Governing Bodies of other Institutions, as follows:—Sheffield Training College for Teachers; Governors of Sheffield Grammar School; Sheffield Workers' Educational Association; The General Medical Council; East, North, and West Ridings Joint Examining Board; Barnsley Grammar School; Chesterfield Grammar School; Dronfield Grammar School; Penistone Grammar School; Rotherham Grammar School; Thorne Grammar School; Mexborough Secondary School; Provisional Governing Body of Penistone Dual School; The Trustees of Ann Reresby Charity; Scargill's Schools, West Hallam; The Board of Architectural Education; Provisional Governing Body of Girls' Secondary School, Doncaster.

The University is also affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

(*b*) The University has direct representation on the following Local Educational Authorities:—The City of Sheffield; the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire; the County of Derby; the Borough of Chesterfield; the Borough of Rotherham.

The University has also representation on the West Riding of Yorkshire County Association (Territorial Force).

VIII.—Finance.

A.—*Abstract of Capital Account.*

31st March 1907.

——	Source.	Value.
		£
Site, Buildings, and Equipment:—		
Arts, Science, and Medical Departments.	Mr. Mark Firth (the late) -	20,000
	Public Subscriptions - -	81,336
Technical Department -	Public Subscriptions - -	30,258
	City Council, &c. - -	33,016
New Library - - - -	Mr. Edgar Allen - - -	9,885
Endowment - -	Mr. Mark Firth (the late) -	10,167
	Town Trustees - - -	19,000
	Sir Hy. Stephenson (the late) -	20,000
	Duke of Norfolk - - -	10,000
	Sir Fredk. Mappin - -	7,000
	Dr. H. C. Sorby (the late) -	4,500
	Mrs. Jackson (for Chair of Anatomy).	5,000
	Public Subscriptions - -	29,879
Scholarships - -	Firth Scholarship - -	2,163
	Earnshaw Scholarship - -	2,965
	Mappin Prize - - -	1,000
	Kaye Scholarship - - -	997
	Mechanics' Institute Scholarship	877
		£288,043

B.—Income and Expenditure.

*For the Period 1st July 1906—31st March 1907.**

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Endowment investments	2,228	17	1
Subscriptions	787	10	0
Students' fees	3,663	14	7
Public Funds:—			
(a) Government Grants:—			
(i) Board of Education, South Kensington, Coal Mining Account, and Technical Department	2,795	2	0
(ii) Treasury Grant to Universities and University Colleges	5,700	0	0
(b) Local Taxation Act, West Riding and Derbyshire County Councils for coal mining lectures, &c.	2,703	17	5
Grant from City Council	8,891	0	0
Grants from Town Councils of Rotherham and Doncaster	150	0	0
Sundry receipts	438	10	4
Transfer from Technical Capital Account	11	5	5
	£27,369	16	10

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Stipends and wages	16,000	1	8
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance	538	17	0
Printing and advertising, &c.	650	1	3
Library and laboratories: fittings, expenses, and apparatus	4,040	16	7
General expenses, including coal, gas, &c., and incidental	2,911	13	4
Exhibitions and scholarships	783	4	3
Extension lecture expenses	191	4	11
Kaye Scholarship Capital Account as per Trust Deed	10	13	0
Earnshaw Scholarship Capital Account	55	0	7
Superannuation Fund	1,150	0	0
	£26,331	12	7

* In 1907 the date of end of Financial Year was altered from 30th June to 31st March.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

FOUNDED 1876.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the College, as defined in the Articles of Association, are as follows:—

"To found, establish, endow, maintain, and conduct, in or "near the city of Bristol, a College or Colleges, and by such "other means as the Association may think proper, to promote "the education of persons of both sexes, and the study and "advancement of Science, Literature, and the Fine and "Mechanical Arts," subject to the condition, "That no "Student, Professor, Teacher, or other Officer, or Person, "connected with the College, or the operations of the "Association, shall be required to make any declaration as "to his or her religious opinions, or submit to any test of "his or her religious opinions, and that nothing shall be "introduced in the matter or mode of education *or instruction* "in reference to any religious or theological subject, which "can be reasonably considered offensive to the conscience of "any student."

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The Governors of the College are the members of the Association under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

The Governors of the College consist of—

(1) Three Subscribers of the Memorandum of Association;

(2) *Ex-officio* Governors, being 61 in number, in addition to all Members of the Council;

(3) Representative Governors as well as a Representative from any and every College, Society, or Institution which, by reason of its contributions or assistance, shall be considered by the Council of the University College, Bristol, as worthy to appoint a Representative Governor; and

(4) A large number of persons who are Governors by virtue of Donations or Subscriptions.

The Council is the Managing Body of the College, and is responsible to the Governors for the proper discharge of its functions.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The College buildings, which are situated on freehold land, the property of the Governors, comprise four wings, containing lecture rooms, a Lecture Hall capable of accommodating nearly 1,000 persons, laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Electrotechnics, Engineering, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology; Drawing Offices, Dissecting Room, Workshops, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Common Rooms, and Administrative Offices.

Adjoining the premises is a large Botanical Garden containing upwards of 1,000 different species of flowering plants, available for the use of students.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

Session 1906–7.

(*a*) The Staff includes—

In the Faculty of Arts and Science:—The Principal, 10 Professors (including the Principal), 26 Lecturers and Demonstrators, 5 Readers, 1 Tutor to the Women Students, and 1 Mistress of Method.

In the Faculty of Medicine:—The Dean, 8 Professors (including the Dean), 27 Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 1 Reader.

In the Day Training College (Men and Women), affiliated to University College, Bristol:—The Principal, the Master of Method and 2 Assistant Masters, the Mistress of Method and 4 Assistant Mistresses.

There is also a Department for the training of Secondary Teachers, which is intended to prepare for the London and Cambridge Teachers' Examinations.

Entrance and other Examinations.

Faculty of Arts and Science.—Persons under the age of 16 years seeking admission as *day* students are required to pass an entrance examination in English Grammar and Composition, and in Elementary Mathematics.

Persons under the age of 16 years seeking admission as *evening* students are required to obtain the permission of the Principal.

Class examinations are held at the end of each term.

An examination for Scholarships and Diplomas is held annually at Midsummer.

Faculty of Medicine.—Every student, prior to the commencement of professional studies, is required to pass one of the preliminary examinations in Arts prescribed by the General Medical Council.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

Associateships.—The title of Associate of University College, Bristol, will be conferred on all candidates who—

A. Shall have diligently attended an amount of instruction in the College equivalent to three courses of three hours a week each in each of three Terms during two Sessions; and shall have obtained a certificate of satisfactory conduct; and

B. Shall have obtained some one of the four following distinctions, namely:—

(i) College Honour Certificates in four subjects;

(ii) A certificate, granted by the Examiners and approved by the Council, of having produced an essay or original investigation of exceptional merit, together with Honour Certificates in three subjects;

(iii) A degree in any University in the United Kingdom; or

(iv) Such distinction in the Oxford University Examination for Women, or the Cambridge University Higher Local Examination, as from time to time shall be considered sufficient.

Diplomas in Engineering.—Candidates are required to have attended the full College courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, or Electrical Engineering, for three years to obtain the Senior Diploma, and for two years to obtain the Junior Diploma.

The subject matter of the examination in Engineering includes the whole work of the course, the examination being conducted by an External Examiner and the Professor of Engineering for Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineering, and by an External Examiner and the Professors of Engineering and Physics for Diplomas in Electrical Engineering.

Special papers are not set in the allied subjects of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Geology, and to obtain the Diploma candidates must have obtained first or second classes in the Sessional Examinations.

The title of Associate of University College, Bristol, is granted to candidates who pass the Examination for the Senior Diploma in Engineering in the first class.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The following degrees, &c. have been obtained by students:—

Faculty of Arts and Science.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
B.A. (Lond.)	—	4
D.Sc.	—	(2 with Honours). 1
B.Sc.	8	3
B.D.	(3 with Honours).	(1 with Honours). 1
Cambridge Teaching Diploma	3	3
Oxford Teaching Diploma	1	—

Faculty of Medicine.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
M.D.	—	1
M.S.	1	—
M.B., B.S.	(with medal). 5	1
M.B., B.C. (Camb.)	2	—
F.R.C.S.	1	—
M.R.C.S.	10	6
L.R.C.P.	10	6
L.S.A.	2	—
L.D.S.	2	3
D.P.H.	1	—

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

The College affords facilities for research and post-graduate work in all the important branches of Arts, Science, and Medicine.

(e) *Length of Session.*

Faculty of Arts and Science (Day and Evening Classes).—About 30 weeks.

Faculty of Medicine (Day Classes only).—About 34 weeks.

(f) *Extension Work.*

During the Session the following courses of Extension Lectures were delivered under the auspices of the College:—

(*a*) With the co-operation of the Oxford University Extension Delegacy:—

Greek Art and Architecture.

(*b*) With the co-operation of the Bristol and District Board of Legal Studies:—

(1) Real Property, Equity and Company Law.
(2) The Law of Contract and Torts.
(3) Constitutional, Ecclesiastical, and Local Government Law.
(4) Bankruptcy and Evidence.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

Over 16 years of age:			
Day:	Men	400	
	Women	214	
			614*
Evening:	Men	342	
	Women	163	
			505
Total			1,119

Number in each Faculty.

	Day.	Evening.	Total.
Faculty of Arts and Science:—			
Men	258	342	600
Women	94	163	257
In Day Training Department:—			
Men	60	—	60
Women	102	—	102
	514	505	1,019
Faculty of Medicine:—			
Men	82	—	82
Women	18	—	18
	614	505	1,119

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

With regard to the previous education of the students no data are available, but it is estimated that fully 70 per cent. of the students have attended a Secondary School.

About 88 per cent. of the total number are drawn from within a radius of 30 miles.

* This number includes 162 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(2) *Studies.*

Number of students who have received instruction for—

(*Faculty of Arts and Science.*)

	Day.		Evening.	
(i) 25 hours or under: Men -	134		226	
„ „ Women -	21		106	
	155			332
(ii) More than 25 hours and less than 125: Men - -	29		101	
More than 25 hours and less than 125: Women - -	19		51	
	48			152
(iii) More than 125 hours and less than 500: Men - -	52		15	
More than 125 hours and less than 500: Women - -	30		6	
	82			21
(iv) Over 500 hours: Men - -	103		—	
„ „ Women -	126		—	
	229			—
	514			505

(*Faculty of Medicine.*)

(i) 25 hours or under - - -	—
(ii) More than 25 hours and less than 125 -	28
(iii) „ 125 „ „ 500 -	—
(iv) Over 500 hours - - -	72
	100

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

University College, Bristol, is not a residential College, nor are there any Halls of Residence in connection therewith, except those for students of the Day Training College. A list of approved lodgings is kept by the Registrar for the use of students, the terms for board and lodging varying from 15*s.* to 42*s.* per week, according to requirements.

A Hostel, recognised by the Board of Education, is open for the accommodation of women students of the Day Training College, coming from a distance. Fee, £15 10*s.* per Session, including tuition, board, lodging, and medical attendance.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

A Lady Tutor advises the women students as to the courses best suited to their requirements.

Students are recommended to join the Union Society, the subscription to which covers membership of the following clubs and societies, viz.:—The Social and Debating, Literary, Engineering, Chemical, Physical, and Musical Societies; the Tennis, Hockey, and Athletic Clubs; the Reading Rooms, and, in the case of women, the Women's Guild. Students are at liberty to join other societies connected with the College, *e.g.*, the Dialectical, Trilingual, and Archæological Societies, the Botanical Club, and the Bristol branches of the English, Historical and Geographical Associations.

V.—Fees.

Faculty of Arts and Science.

The fees are as a rule—

	3 Terms.			2 Terms.			1 Term.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
For a course of instruction of—									
1 hour per week -	2	2	0	1	11	6	1	1	0
2 or 3 hours per week - -	3	13	6	2	12	6	1	11	6
4 or 5 hours per week - -	4	4	0	3	3	0	2	2	0

Laboratory Instruction:—

Fees (in Guineas):—

	5 Days a Week.	4 Days a Week.	3 Days a Week.	2 Days a Week.	1 Day a Week.
For the Session -	15	12½	10	7½	5
For two Terms -	11	9	7½	5½	3½
For one Term -	7	6	4½	3½	2½

An entrance fee of 7*s.* is charged for each course, but all entrance fees may be compounded for by a single payment of a registration fee of £1 1*s.*

Composition Fees.

University of London Courses.

	Guineas.
Matriculation - - - - -	13
Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) - - -	13
Intermediate Arts (B.A.) - - -	13
Do. Science (B.Sc.) - - -	13
Do. do. (Engineering) *see* Engineering fees below.	
Do. Divinity (B.D.) - - -	13

	Guineas.
B.A.	13
B.Sc. (including Laboratory practice)	13
B.Sc. (Engineering), *see* Engineering Fees below.	
Cambridge Higher Local Examination	13
Secondary Training Course	13
Arts Diploma Course	13
Pharmaceutical Society's "Minor" Examination	13
Applied Chemistry—4 years' course	54

Engineering Courses.

Civil Engineering, 3 years	75
Do. do. 1st year	29
Do. do. 2nd year	27
Do. do. 3rd year	25
Mining Engineering, 3 years	75
Do. do. 1st year	29
Do. do. 2nd year	27
Do. do. 3rd year	25
Architectural	26
Mechanical Engineering, 3 years	55
Do. do. 1st year	22
Do. do. 2nd year	20
Do. do. 3rd year	18
Electrical Engineering, 3 years	80
Do. do. 1st year	29
Do. do. 2nd year	30
Do. do. 3rd year	26

Registration Fee, £1 1*s*.

Students who have paid composition fees are entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on all fees for courses additional to those covered by the composition fee.

Evening Fees.

The fees are, as a rule: For each course, 10*s*. for three terms; 7*s*. 6*d*. for two consecutive terms or any less period.

An entrance fee of 1*s*. is charged for each course; but all entrance fees may be compounded for by a single payment of a registration fee of 5*s*.

A reduction in the rate of fees charged may be made on application, in certain exceptional cases.

Faculty of Medicine.

The fees range from £2 2*s*. to £8 8*s*. for each course.

Composition fees, 120 and 133 guineas.

Dental composition fee, 75 guineas (or 140 guineas if two years' Mechanical Dentistry be also taken).

Library Fee.—A library fee of 1 guinea is payable annually, or a composition fee of 3 guineas for the five years' curriculum. This is included in the composition fee.

Students can complete in Bristol the entire course of study required for the Medical and Surgical Degrees of the University of London, the Diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London, and for the examinations of the Army and Navy Boards. Women are admitted to all parts of the Medical curriculum on the same terms as men.

Fees received for the Session:—

Faculty of Arts and Science:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Day	4,138	12	6			
Evening	201	2	11			
				4,339	15	5
Faculty of Medicine				1,670	11	0
				£6,010	6	5

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

There are no Fellowships.

Scholarships.—In the Faculty of Arts and Science there are 40 Scholarships and Studentships of a total annual value of about £600.

In the Faculty of Medicine there are five Scholarships of a total annual value of about £130, as well as several Prizes and Gold and Silver Medals.

There is at present no special provision of Fellowships and Exhibitions for those who undertake post-graduate work. A Research Scholarship in Botany has been awarded for the Session 1907–8.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The Day Training College is under a separate Local Committee upon which University College is adequately represented, and is thus in some degree distinct from and in relation to University College.

(*b*) The Education Committee of the Bristol Town Council have the right to nominate fifteen Free Students, in return for which they contribute £500 per annum to the funds of the College. The Free Studentships are subject to annual renewal on the recommendation of the Principal, and may be held for a period not exceeding five years.

(*c*) A few Evening Students prepare for the Examinations of the Board of Education, in Science and Art.

(*b*) GRANTS FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Bristol Education Committee contributed the following sums during the session under review :—

(1) £500 on condition that 15 Free Students were received, such Free Students being nominated by them after open competitive examination.

(2) £300 towards maintenance of the Day Training College for men.

VIII.—Finance.

Abstract of Capital Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Donations and Subscriptions	77,121	10	11	By Purchase of Land	5,398	9	1
„ Legacies (free of special Conditions)	7,400	0	0	„ Buildings, Furniture, and Fittings	45,275	4	10
				„ Balance	33,847	17	0
	£84,521	10	11		£84,521	10	11

Scholarships and Endowment Funds.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Legacy bequeathed by Mr. John Stewart to found Scholarship Fund	1,000	0	0	By Investments for— John Stewart Scholarship Fund— £400 3½ per cent. Bristol Corporation Stock	400	0	0			
„ Amount collected to found Scholarship Fund in memory of Miss Catherine Winkworth	800	12	2	Mortgage on College Land	600	0	0	1,000	0	0
„ Amount collected by Students to establish Endowment Fund	2,144	15	0	„ Catherine Winkworth Scholarship Fund, East Indian Railway Annuities				800	12	2
„ Endowment of Metallurgical Scholarship by Mr. Alfred Capper Pass, J.P.	1,039	10	0	„ Students' Endowment Fund, £1,947 4 per cent. Preference Stock of the Taff Vale Railway				2,143	7	9
„ Amount collected to found Scholarship Fund in memory of "Hugh Conway"	600	7	6	„ Students' Endowment Fund, uninvested balance				1	7	3
				„ Capper Pass Metallurgical Scholarship Debenture Stock of the Bristol Waterworks Company				1,039	10	0
				„ "Hugh Conway" Scholarship Fund, £600 3½ per cent. Bristol Corporation Stock				600	7	6
	£5,585	4	8					£5,585	4	8

Current Account for the Year ending September 30th, 1907.

Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sustentation Fund				539	11	6
„ Donations—Univ. Coll. Colston Soc.	950	0	0			
„ „ Sundry	11	1	0			
				961	1	0
„ Government Grant	4,000	0	0			
„ „ for Books and Apparatus	750	0	0			
				4,750	0	0
„ Bristol Town Council—Grants:						
Free Studentships	500	0	0			
Capitation	32	0	0			
				532	0	0
„ Board of Education Grants				109	13	0
„ Students' Endowment Fund—Income				85	11	9
„ Students' Fees				5,808	19	0
„ Local Examinations				289	10	0
„ Law Lectures—Donation				225	17	0
„ Gladstone Memorial Book Prize				5	0	0
„ Interest on Investments and Deposits				96	15	3
„ Sundry Receipts—Use of Hall and Rooms	193	5	6			
„ Sundry Receipts—Sundries	263	0	8			
				456	6	2
				£13,860	4	8

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Share of Fees to Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators	7,307	13	1
„ Expenses of Departments	2,804	13	8
„ Do. Special Books and Apparatus	855	12	6
„ Salaries of Officers	910	0	0
„ General Expenses—Rates, Wages, Gas, Electric Current, Water, Fuel, &c.	1,530	6	4
„ Public Lectures	5	8	6
„ Local Examinations	126	7	10
„ Repairs to Premises	78	8	7
„ Grants to Free Students for Books and Apparatus	45	12	1
„ Gladstone Memorial Book Prize	5	0	0
„ Scholarships and Evening Free Studentships	106	16	0
„ Accountant's Charges	14	19	0
„ Interest on Mortgage of Land	24	0	0
	13,814	17	7
„ Balance carried to General Account	45	7	1
	£13,860	4	8

General Account for the Year ending September 30th, 1907.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Anonymous Donation—Five One thousand dollar 1st Mortgage 40 year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway —unrealised—value, say	1,000	0	0	By Outlay on Buildings, Furniture, Fittings, &c., during past twelve months, viz.:—						
„ Balance of Current Account	45	7	1	Medical Department	143	8	8			
				College	376	3	1			
								519	11	9
				„ Balance				525	15	4
	£1,045	7	1					£1,045	7	1

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(University of London.)

Founded 1849.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects for which the College was established are—

(1) To continue, with an improved constitution, the College for Ladies, which has been carried on since the year 1849, in Bedford Square, in the county of Middlesex; and been known since the year 1860 by the name of Bedford College.

(2) To provide thereby a liberal education for ladies, such education not to extend beyond secular subjects.

(3) The doing all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The College consists of persons elected by the College in General Meeting (such meeting to be held "once in each academical year") "on the nomination alternately of the "Visitor and of two members of the College, but so that at "least one in every three persons appointed, or elected, shall be "a woman, and so that the whole number of Members of the "College shall not at any time exceed Two Hundred." (Articles of Association, Nos. 5 and 19.)

The College appoints a permanent committee to transact the business of the College, under the name of "the Council"; this Council consists of "not less than ten, and not more than "twenty, Members of the College elected by the College in "General Meeting, and not less than one-third of such Members "shall be women." (Articles of Association, Nos. 23 and 30.)

The Council at the present time consists of 15 members, of whom one fifth retire annually.

The Principal and two members of the Teaching Staff, elected by the Staff, attend meetings of the Council.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The College occupies a site of nearly three quarters of an acre.

The buildings of the College comprise four houses in the centre of York Place, behind which a solid block of buildings has been erected. Besides the Central Hall there are 11 lecture rooms, 4 coaching rooms, 6 laboratories (for Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, and Bacteriology), a research room, workshops, a studio, 3 libraries, a study, a gymnasium, students' common room, professors' common room, &c., &c.

Forty-two students can be lodged and boarded in the residence on the premises.

The total number of students for whose instruction provision is or can be made is 300.

The buildings are held on lease from Lord Portman. The main lease expires in 1928. The lease of one house in York Place expires in 1909.

Site and Building Scheme.

In view of the fact that the College premises are leasehold, and that the leases are approaching a termination, a fund has been started to provide for the permanent and adequate housing of the College. Contributions and promises have been received amounting to £25,700 (June 1907), including £3,700 from old students, £10,000 from Lady Tate for a Library, £,1000 from the Goldsmiths' Company, £1,000 from Mrs. Ludwig Mond, £1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher, and £1,000 from Miss Shaen.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The College is recognised as a School of the University in the Faculties of Arts and Science, and it has Special Departments for (*a*) the Training of Secondary Teachers, (*b*) Scientific Hygiene, (*c*) and an Art School.

The subjects of instruction include—

Anthropology, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Crystallography, Geology, Hygiene, Mathematics (Pure and Applied), Physics, Physiology, Zoology, Elocution, English Language and Literature, French (Mediæval and Modern), German (Mediæval and Modern), Greek, Italian, Latin, History (Greek, Roman, English, and European), Logic, Political Economy, Psychology, Ethics, Philosophy.

The Training Department.

Recognised as a Training College by the University of London and Cambridge Syndicate.

This department provides a professional training in teaching for women over 19 years of age.

Students are expected to have obtained a degree or some equivalent qualification.

Courses for the training of Secondary Teachers begin in October and January respectively and extend over three Terms, 30 weeks in each Session. These courses include full preparation for the examinations for the "Teaching Diplomas" granted by the Universities of London and of Cambridge.

Any student having satisfactorily passed through a full course of training is entitled to a certificate granted by the Council of Bedford College.

The Hygiene Department.

The Bedford College Hygiene Course is designed to furnish women with the necessary training for such posts as are now open to them—as Factory Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors for the metropolis (as recognised by the Local Government Board) and elsewhere, or as teachers of Hygiene, under County Councils and other public bodies; but attendance on the course would prove useful to women who intend taking part in any kind of public work. The course has been arranged to provide the scientific instruction essential to a thorough knowledge of Sanitation, the Laws of Health, and Personal Hygiene. It thus provides a comprehensive training of high educational value, the subject being constantly treated in connection with the various exact sciences upon which it is based.

A *Certificate* is awarded by the Council of Bedford College to students who have satisfactorily attended the whole course, and have passed in all subjects of the examination held at the end of the Session. Students can also enter for the examination held by the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board, the only examination qualifying for Sanitary Inspectors in the metropolis.

Art School.

Students may attend the Art School although they are not taking other subjects at the College.

The course of instruction includes the early stages of Drawing from Casts and Solid Objects, Drawing from the Antique, the Draped and Figure Model; Painting in Oil, Water Colour, and Pastel, Landscape Painting, and the technique of drawing for reproduction in the Press.

Staff.

The Staff (35) consists of the Principal, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers, Assistants, and Demonstrators, apart from Administrative Staff.

Summary.

		£	s.	d.
Total number of *Lecturers in Arts Departments* (including Training Department) -	9			
Total number engaged in teaching, lecturers, assistant lecturers, assistants in Arts Departments - - - - -	21			
Total remuneration (including Training Department and excluding Mathematics) - -		3,057	6	2
Total number of Lecturers in *Science Departments* (including Hygiene) - -	6			
Total number engaged in teaching, lecturers, assistant lecturers, assistants -	15			
Total remuneration (including Hygiene and excluding Mathematics) - - -		2,291	19	0
Mathematical Department — Lecturers, assistant lecturers, assistants - -	4			
Total remuneration - - - -		938	5	0
Other Teaching—Art School, Elocution, Fencing and Gymnastics - Teachers	4			
Total remuneration - - - -		420	1	2
		£6,707	11	4

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

Not applicable to the College. Degrees and diplomas are granted to students by the University of London.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained by present Students*, 1906–7.

University of London.

B.A. Honours - - - -	12
Pass - - - -	13
B.Sc. Pass - - - -	13
Pedagogy - - - -	7

University of Cambridge.

Art, Theory and Practice of Education - -	5
Cambridge Higher Local Honours - -	5

Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, 1.

Table showing Degrees and chief Distinctions gained by Students of Bedford College for last two Years.

Date.	B.A.	B.Sc.	Inter. Sc.	Inter. Arts.	Teaching Diploma.		Total.
					London.	Cambridge.	
1905–6	25 (11 Hons.)	7 (2 Hons.)	6	17	13	10	78
1906–7	25 (12 Hons.)	13	14	30	7	5	94

Distinctions gained by former Students.

University of London.

B.Sc. Honours	1
B.Sc. Pass	1
M.B. and B.S.	1
Diploma of Public Health (Cantab.)	1

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

Faculty of Arts.—Courses are arranged for the degree of Master of Arts in co-operation with other Schools and Incorporated Colleges of the University.

Faculty of Science.—Students are registered as Internal Students of the University for the degree of Doctor of Science. Research work is carried out in the College laboratories. Students pay a nominal fee for materials.

(e) *Length of Session.*

College Session.—Thirty weeks from October to June.

Training Department.—Two courses: Thirty weeks from October to June; thirty weeks from January to December.

(f) *Extension Work.*

Occasional Lectures open to the public, without fee, are given during the Michaelmas and Lent terms by members of the Staff and others.

Special Courses organised for teachers were held in the Michaelmas and Lent terms.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

During the Session 1906–7 the number of Women Students in the various departments were as follows:—

Arts and Science		244
Training Department	Session 1905	
	„ 1905–6	30
	„ 1906	
Art School (only)		25
Special Courses (only)		19
Research		3
		321

Session 1906–7.

	Michaelmas, 1906.	Lent, 1907.	Easter, 1907.
Matriculation	8	6	6
Intermediate in Arts	35	35	35
B.A.	34	37	36
Revision only	18	—	—
M.A.	3	2	2
Intermediate in Science	19*	20*	20*
B.Sc.	35†	37†	38†
Revision only	16	—	—
London Teaching Diploma	11	15	16
Cambridge Higher Local	6	7	7
Cambridge Teacher's Diploma	6	8	8
Hygiene Certificate	1	3	1
Research Students	2	3	3
	194	173	172
General Students	34	37	32
Art Students	17	13	15
Special Courses only	5	14	—
	250	237	219

* Includes 1 Westfield Student.
† Includes 3 Westfield Students.

The minimum age of Entrance is 17, except in the Art School.

The minimum age for Residence is 18.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

Students as a rule have received their previous education in a Secondary School. A few have been privately educated at home. Out of the total of 321 students, 45 King's Scholars who enter for a degree course receive their education partly in Elementary and partly in Secondary Schools.

The following shows the percentage of students drawn from various districts :—

	Per cent.
London	61
Suburban districts outside radius	14
Country students living in College or with friends	19·5
Foreign and Colonial students	5·5

(2) *Studies.*

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work.

Session 1906–7.

Faculty or Department.	Matriculation.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Arts	9	36	14	38	6
Science	—	23	14	32	3
Pedagogy	—	—	—	—	20
	9	59	28	70	29

Total - - - 195

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

Faculty or Department.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.	Special Courses.
Arts	52	10	—	14
Science	6	—	—	5
Pedagogy	9	—	—	—
Art School	13	9	4	—
Hygiene	4	—	—	—
	84	19	4	19

Total - - - 126

(3) *Residental and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

There is residence accommodation for 42 students. Fees for residence are 58 guineas, 63 guineas, or 68 guineas per Session. A limited number of bursaries of the value of 14 guineas per Session are awarded annually.

A list of private families and boarding-houses in which students only are received is kept for purposes of reference. Fees vary from 30*s.* to 42*s.* per week.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

The library and reading rooms, containing over 15,000 volumes, to which new volumes and periodicals are added each term, are open to all students daily from ten to six without fee.

There are six separate laboratories open daily from ten to five. No additional fee is charged for re-agents, specimens, nor for the use of microscopes. Each laboratory has its own museum.

Special facilities are offered to foreign students.

Day students can obtain luncheon and tea on the College premises.

Special facilities are offered for physical instruction and recreation under the direction of a fully qualified teacher and woman doctor. Students have opportunities for hockey, lawn-tennis, boating, swimming, gymnastics, and fencing.

There is a Loan Fund available for students in any Department of the College to enable them to continue their studies for one year.

The common room is managed by a committee of students.

The Bedford College Students' Association includes past and present students, and holds at least two meetings a year. The past student members nominate through the Council a member of the College to serve on the Council.

The Association issues each term the magazine containing articles and College news.

The following societies hold frequent meetings. Architectural, Classical, Debating, Impromptu Debating, Natural Science, Photographic, Reid (Literary), Shakespeare Reading, Sketching, French and German Conversation.

All clubs are open to day and resident students alike.

V.—Fees.

Composition.

	Per Session.	Per Term.
	Guineas.	Guineas.
Matriculation	27	10
Intermediate Arts	30	11
B.A. (Pass) and (Hons.)	27	10
Intermediate Science:—		
One Year's Course	40	15
Two Years' Course	33	
Preliminary Scientific	40	15
B.Sc. (Pass)	47 or 49½	17
„ (Hons)	44 or 47	
Training Course	25	9
Hygiene Course	27	10
College Course (2 years)	24	

Separate Courses.

	Per Term.		
	Once a Week.	Twice a Week.	Thrice a Week.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matriculation	1 5 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
Higher Classes	1 11 6	2 12 6	3 13 6

Laboratory Fees.

	Per Term.
	£ s. d.
3 whole days	5 15 6
2 „ „	4 14 6
3 half days	3 13 6
2 „ „	2 12 6

Art School Fees.

	Per Term.
	£ s. d.
3 days a week	6 6 0
2 „ „	4 4 0
3 „ „ 1 month	2 12 6
Figure Class	2 2 0

Examination Fees.

University of London.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation - - -	2	0	0
Intermediate and Final Art and Science - -	5	0	0
Pedagogy - - -	5	0	0
M.A. - - - -	10	0	0

University of Cambridge.

Teacher's Diploma - -	5	0	0

Sanitary Inspector's Examination.

Preliminary - - -	1	0	0
Technical - - -	3	3	0

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, 1906–7.

Entrance Scholarships.

The are eight Entrance Scholarships, each one tenable for three years at Bedford College:—

	Annual Value.	Founded.
1. Reid Scholarship in Arts	£31 10*s.* 1st year; £28 7*s.* 2nd and 3rd years.	1852
2. Reid Scholarship in Arts -	ditto	1852
3. Clift Scholarship in Arts -	ditto	1885
4. Courtauld Scholarship in Arts	ditto	1877
5. Henry Tate Scholarship in Science	£48	1896
6. Arnott Scholarship in Science	£48	1865
7. Pfeiffer Scholarship in Science	£48	1893
8. Pfeiffer Scholarship in Science	£48	1893

Three of these were offered for competition in June 1907, viz., the Reid in Arts, and the Henry Tate and Pfeiffer in Science. The number of Scholarships offered each year varies.

Candidates must have matriculated before taking up the Scholarship, and must not already be students in the College. There is no age limit.

Successful candidates are required to take a full three-years course in Arts or Science.

Training Department Scholarships.

Four Scholarships of the value of £15 for one year were awarded for the courses beginning in January 1907 and in October 1907, two in each respectively, to the best candidates holding a degree or equivalent in Arts or Science. The number of these Scholarships varies. There is no endowment.

Scholarships offered by the Trustees of the late Mrs. Reid.

One Scholarship of 45 guineas per annum for three years is offered by the Reid Trustees to the candidate taking the highest place in the First Division of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination. The Scholar comes into Residence at Bedford College in the October following the award.

One Scholarship, value £50 per annum, for three years, is offered on the result of the special Entrance Scholarship Examination of the University of London.

A Reid Fellowship of Bedford College, either in Arts or Science, of the annual value of £50, tenable for two years, is offered every alternate year (should there be a suitable candidate) by the Reid Trustees to a student of the College who is also a graduate of the University of London. The election must be confirmed by the Council of the College.

Research Scholarships in Science are offered from time to time. Successful candidates are required to undertake some definite piece of research work under the direction of the Head of the respective departments.

The Gladstone Memorial Prize is awarded by the Gladstone Memorial Trustees, who offer a Prize of £10 in books, to be awarded biennially, for the best essay in History, Political Science, or Economics. The Prize is open for competition to all present students of the College, and to all past students who have left the College not more than three years.

The Early English Text Society's Prize is awarded annually alternately to the most proficient Senior or Junior Student.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) Universities, Colleges, Schools, and other Educational Institutions.

With University of London—

The College is recognised as a School of the University in the Faculties of Arts and Science, for Preliminary Medical studies, and for Advanced Medical studies in Chemistry and Physiology. The Senate nominates two representatives upon the Council of the College. The College Lecturers serve upon the University Faculties and Boards of Studies. The

matriculated students are registered as Internal Students of the University.

The College avails itself of the teaching given by the University Professors and Readers in German, and in Education, who lecture in the College, and of special University lectures.

With other Colleges of the University—

The College co-operates in a scheme of Inter-Collegiate teaching for honours and post-graduate work.

With the University of Cambridge—

The College is recognised in respect of the Training Course for Secondary Teachers.

With the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board (London)—

The College is recognised in respect of the Hygiene Course.

With Schools—

In connection with its Training Department the College has facilities for School Practice in various secondary and elementary schools in the neighbourhood.

(*b*) Local Education Authorities.

London:—From the London County Council the College receives an annual grant of £800, and as a condition receives 25 free scholars.

It also undertakes to admit for degree courses a certain number of King's Scholars of the London Day Training College. About 50 King's Scholars are admitted, some of whom are included among the 25 free scholars.

Special lectures for London Teachers are given in the Colleges by members of the College Staff and maintained by the London County Council (four courses were given in 1906–7).

Other Counties:—During the Session 1906–7, nine scholars of other counties held Senior County Scholarships in the College.

VIII.—Finance.

Abstract of Capital Account, 1906–7.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
General Funds.			
Barclay Bequest, Bodichon Legacy, Smith Legacy, Morton Sumner Legacy	3,266	10	2
Curatorship Fund.			
Morton Sumner Legacy	2,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	146	5	1
Pension Scheme	750	0	0
	£6,162	15	3

Funds invested for the Maintenance of Scholarships.	£	s.	d.
Arnott Scholarship.—A sum given by Mrs. Arnott	1,657	12	0
Clift Scholarship.—Legacy from Miss Clift	706	14	5
Courtauld Scholarship.—Sum given by Samuel Courtauld, Esq.	840	10	9
Pfeiffer Scholarship.—Grant from the Pfeiffer Trustees	4,010	0	9
Reid Scholarships.—Sum given by Mrs. Reid	2,058	0	1
Henry Tate Scholarship	1,250	0	0
	10,522	18	0

Dr. *Balance Sheet, 29th June 1907.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Creditors:—						
Bank Overdraft	861	18	9			
University of London	113	0	0			
Rent	111	17	6			
Sundry Accounts	125	0	6			
				1,211	16	9
„ Treasury Special Grant I. (£700):—						
Amount received	700	0	0			
Less Expenditure to date	700	0	0			
				—		
„ Treasury Special Grant II. (£850):—						
Amount received	850	0	0			
Less Expenditure to date	752	6	9			
				97	13	3
„ Treasury Special Grant (Pension Scheme)				750	0	0
„ Capital Account:—						
As per last Account	13,424	10	7			
Add Dividend on Consols (Reserve Fund)	3	5	3			
	13,427	15	10			
Add Surplus on Revenue Account, 1906–7	71	5	6			
				13,499	1	4
				£15,558	11	4

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash:—						
In hand	9	7	10			
At Bankers (Household Account)	111	5	3			
				120	13	1
„ Debtors:—						
Students' Fees	38	2	0			
London County Council	432	10	0			
Treasury Grant	300	0	0			
Sundries	2	0	8			
				772	12	8
„ Furniture and Fittings:—						
As per last Account	1,554	9	9			
Less Sales made during the year	5	0	0			
	1,549	9	9			
Less Depreciation, at 5 per cent.	77	9	6			
				1,472	0	3
„ Leasehold Property:—						
Nos. 8 and 9, York Place, as per last Account	6,181	10	1			
Less Depreciation written off this year	350	0	0			
				5,831	10	1
„ Endowment Policy:—						
Norwich Union Life Assurance Co.—£5,500, maturing 1928, 12 years' premiums paid				1,199	0	0
„ Investments, at original cost:—						
General Funds	3,266	10	2			
Morton Sumner Legacy (Curatorship Fund)	2,000	0	0			
Reserve Fund	146	5	1			
Pension Scheme	750	0	0			
				6,162	15	3
				£15,558	11	4

Dr. *Revenue Account for the Year ending 29th June 1907.* *Cr.*

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rent, Rates, Repairs, &c.:—						
Rent	460	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	508	19	9			
Insurance	32	16	6			
Repairs to Buildings	303	3	5			
„ to Furniture	94	2	9			
Heating and Lighting	401	14	4			
Cleaning	43	6	11			
Fire Inspector	2	2	0			
Interest on Overdraft	1	2	0			
	1,847	7	8			
Depreciation of Furniture	77	9	6			
„ „ Lease	350	0	0			
				2,274	17	2
„ Housekeeping:—						
Food	1,137	14	2			
Wages	675	9	2			
Laundry	125	18	3			
Replacements	106	18	11			
Sundries	34	12	0			
				2,080	12	6
„ Education, &c.:—						
Principal, Professors, Lecturers, &c.	6,570	12	9			
London County Council Teachers' Classes	170	0	0			
Laboratory Assistants	387	3	9			

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Students:—						
Fees for Teaching	4,880	18	0			
Residence	2,508	2	9			
				7,389	0	9
„ Grants:—						
Treasury	4,000	0	0			
London County Council (*see* p. 208)	1,925	0	0			
				5,925	0	0
„ Donations:—						
Ex-Managers of Residence				70	0	0
„ Sundry Receipts:—						
Telephone Rent, &c.				1	1	0
„ Dividends:—						
General Funds	98	8	0			
Morton Sumnor Curatorship Fund	60	2	10			
				158	10	10

Dr. *Revenue Account for the Year ending 29th June 1907*—continued. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EDUCATION, &c.—*continued.*						
Expenditure in Laboratories—						
Current - - 244 6 3						
Special - - 67 10 5						
	311	16	8			
Morton Sumner Curatorship -	60	2	10			
Special Scholarships - -	180	0	0			
Fees under Inter-Collegiate Scheme	265	12	4			
Examination Fees - -	230	0	0			
Book, Maps, Models, &c. - - - 50 0 3						
Pianos - - 6 6 0						
	56	6	3			
				8,231	14	7
„ GENERAL EXPENSES:—						
Salaries - - - -	410	0	0			
Auditors - - - -	10	10	0			
Advertisements - - -	167	14	4			
Printing - - - -	109	13	10			
Stamps and Stationery - -	132	1	2			
Subscriptions - - -	1	1	0			
Telephone - - -	9	16	9			
Sundries - - - -	26	12	11			
Receptions - - -	17	12	10			
				885	2	10
				13,472	7	1
To BALANCE—Surplus on the year - -				71	5	6
				£13,543	12	7

INCOME—*continued*	£	s.	d.

Abstract of Scholarship Funds. Income and Expenditure for the Session 1906–7.

	Expenditure.			Income.		
	Fees for Scholars, &c.	Balance at Bank, 29th June 1907.	Total.	Balance at Bank, 1st July 1906.	Interest and Dividends received, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arnott Scholarship:—						
One Scholar's Fees	48 0 0	123 14 10	171 14 10	130 6 6	41 8 4	171 14 10
Clift Scholarship:—						
One Scholar's Fees	15 15 0	57 0 9	72 15 9	55 2 9	17 13 0	72 15 9
Courtauld Scholarship:—						
One Scholar's Fees	15 15 0	52 1 8	67 16 8	46 17 4	20 19 4	67 16 8
Pfeiffer Scholarships:—						
Two Scholars' Fees	51 16 6	159 0 0	210 16 6	80 17 4	129 19 2	210 16 6
Reid Scholarships:—						
Four Scholars' Fees	71 19 0	27 9 9	99 8 9	32 9 11	66 18 10	99 8 9
Henry Tate Scholarship:—						
One Scholar's Fees	26 5 0	109 10 6	135 15 6	85 16 6	49 19 0	135 15 6
Old Pupils' Scholarship Fund	Nil	38 14 10	38 14 10	37 18 7	0 16 3	38 14 10
Deccan Scholarships:—						
Seven Scholars' Fees	222 0 6	9 2 0	231 2 6	131 2 6	100 0 0	231 2 6
Council Scholarships:—						
Training (six grants)	80 0 0					
Research (two scholarships)	100 0 0					
	——	——	180 0 0	——	180 0 0	180 0 0
	£631 11 0	576 14 4	1,208 5 4	£600 11 5	607 13 11	1,208 5 4

Grants from the London County Council Account.

Dr. *From 1st July 1906 to 29th June 1907.* *Cr.*

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Capitation Fees on 53 L.C.C. Scholars	958	9	4
„ Class Fees on 53 L.C.C. Scholars, taken at £10 per Scholar	530	0	0
„ Payments to Lecturers, Teachers' Classes	170	0	0
„ Fees for three Intermediate County Scholars	75	0	0
„ Balance available for general Expenditure, including Maintenance and Equipment of Laboratories	191	10	8
	£1,925	0	0

Income.	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance Grant conditional on 25 free places	800	0	0
„ Fees for 28 King's Scholars at £30 per scholar, including £432 10s. outstanding at date	840	0	0
„ Fees on account of three Intermediate County Scholars, balance being paid by Scholars	75	0	0
„ Payments for Teachers' Classes (four Courses)	210	0	0
	£1,925	0	0

Bedford College Building and Endowment Fund.

Cash Account from 1st October 1906 to 30th September 1907.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand as per last Account	7,109	1	2
Donations received since	1,335	3	0
Interest on Investments, including Interest allowed by Bankers	225	10	1
	£8,669	14	3

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fees for Survey of Property	26	5	0			
General Expenses :—						
Clerical Work, Postage, &c.	43	12	0			
				69	17	0
Balance in hand, represented by :—						
Cash in hand	1	8	6			
Cash at Bankers	363	17	4			
	365	5	10			
Temporary investment in Local Loans Stock, £8,300 (at cost)	8,234	11	5			
				8,599	17	3
				£8,699	14	3

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1829.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

This College was founded by Royal Charter dated August 14, 1829, as "a College in which instruction in the doctrines and "duties of Christianity as taught by the Church of England "should be for ever combined with other branches of useful "education."

Accordingly the Charter provided "that for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining the said College, to be called "'King's College,' the following persons should by virtue of "their respective offices, be perpetual Governors, viz., the Lord "Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, "the Chief Justice of England, the Speaker of the House of "Commons, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, "the Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, "and the Dean of Westminster." The Charter further appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury as Visitor.

It further provided "that no person who is not a member "of the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law "established, shall be competent to act as Governor by virtue "of his office, or to be nominated or act as Life Governor, or to "fill any office in the College, except only the professorships of "Oriental literature and modern languages."

The Charter of the College was "annulled" by the King's College Act, 1882. This Act confirmed the regulations of the Charter as to the government of the College, but extinguished all claims to any profit on the part of proprietors of shares (converting the proprietors into Donors), and authorised the election of Fellows of the College. It also extended the objects of the College to the education of women, conferred powers of carrying on its work in other premises within 15 miles from the College, and constituted its Fellows and Donors as the future members of the Corporation.

The Act provides in clause 5 that "the College shall continue as a body politic and corporate for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of literature and science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England shall be taught in the College," and in clause 12, "that no person who does not declare himself to "be a member of the Church of England shall be competent "to act as a Governor by virtue of his office or to be a Life "Governor or a member of the Council or to fill any office in "the College except professorships of Oriental literature and "modern languages."

The King's College, London, Act, 1903, amends the Act of 1882 in the following respects:—It repeals section 12 of the Act of 1882, and enacts "No religious declaration, condition "or test shall be imposed or required as a condition or qualifi- "cation for any office, position or membership in or under "the College or the Council thereof except for the office or "position of a Professor or Lecturer in the Faculty of Theology "in the College. No person shall be competent to hold the "office or position of or to act as a Professor or Lecturer in the "said Faculty unless and until he shall have declared himself "to be a member of the Church of England."

(b) *Governing Bodies, &c.*

1. *The Annual Court of Members of the College.*—This body meets annually in November or December and as often as is required—

(1) To elect the Council and Auditors.

(2) To receive a report on the proceedings of the preceding year, and the accounts up to the preceding September 1st.

2. *Official and Life Governors.*—These are members of the Council, but their only special duties are—

(1) To fill up any vacancy in the list of Life Governors which the Visitor has omitted to fill up for six months.

(2) To confirm, or otherwise, any appointment or removal of the Principal or Head Master.

3. *The Council.*—The King's College Act gives the following powers, amongst others, to the Council (clauses 16, 17, 18, and 30):—

"The Council shall have the custody of the Common Seal of the College with power to use the same for all the affairs thereof, and shall direct and manage all such affairs, and shall whenever necessary appoint the Principal and the Head Master and all the Professors, Tutors, Masters, and Instructors and the Secretary and all officers, agents, and servants except the Auditors and may also remove all such persons from their offices whenever they think fit. Provided always that no appointment or removal of the Principal or Head Master shall be final until it has been confirmed by the Governors.

"The Council shall have power from time to time to make, alter and rescind, byelaws and regulations so as the same be not repugnant to the Laws of the Realm or to the general objects and provisions of this Act touching the government of the College, the appointment and removal, the number and rank, powers and duties, stipends and emoluments of the several persons employed therein and the mode of convening meetings of the Governors and the Council and the General Courts respectively and all other matters regarding the College and the interests of the Donors and Fellows.

"The Council may accept gifts and endowments for promoting particular objects of education or otherwise in aid of the general purposes of the College on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between them and the persons offering such gifts.

"The Council may from time to time elect as Fellows persons who have been Principal or Head Master or for not less than five years a Professor or a Lecturer or Assistant Master or Secretary of the College or have served the College in a conspicuous manner, and also such number of former students of the College who have become eminent at the Universities or in public life as the Council may think fit, and they may by byelaw from time to time fix the number to be elected annually and also the total number of such Fellows."

II.—Land and Buildings.

1. The main buildings of the College include—

A chapel. A large hall for assemblies and examinations. A large general theatre. Thirty-five general class rooms. Five theatres. Five museums. Four libraries. Thirty-six laboratories. Three studios. Anatomical and physiological rooms. Workshops. House for the Principal. Seven rooms for use of staff. Five rooms for use of students. Three rooms for resident officers. Twenty-four schoolrooms and gymnasium. Dining hall, senior common room, and kitchen department.

2. The Department for Women at 13, Kensington Square, has—

Fourteen class rooms and two art studios.

3. The school buildings are at Wimbledon, and include—

Fifteen class rooms.
Headmaster's room and a common room for the masters.
Two laboratories, and a lecture room for Science.
Gymnasium.

4. In the Hospital in Portugal Street, several rooms, including two lecture theatres, are used by the teaching staff and by the medical students of the College.

The above buildings afford adequate room for all the present students and a considerable number of additional students could be accommodated.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The work of the College is carried on in the following Faculties and Departments:—

Faculty of Theology.

Dogmatic Theology and Evidences. Hebrew and the Exegesis of the Old Testament. Exegesis of the New Testament.

Ecclesiastical History. Pastoral and Liturgical Theology. Logic and Moral Philosophy. Latin. Greek. Theory and Practice of Vocal Music. Laws of Health and Disease in their relation to the Ministerial Office. Political Economy.

Faculty of Arts.

Divinity. Greek and Latin. Mathematics. English History. French. German. Italian. Spanish. Logic and Moral Philosophy. Political Economy. Geography. *For Day Training Students.* (*Extra Subjects*):—Voice Production. Vocal Music. Drawing. Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Faculty of Engineering.

Mathematics. Physics. Building Construction. Mechanical Engineering. Civil Engineering. Drawing: Geometrical, Architectural, and Engineering. Chemistry. Mineralogy. Geology. Photography. Metallurgy. Electrical Engineering.

Faculty of Science.

Divisions of Natural Science and of Medical Science.

Mathematics. Physics. Chemistry. Geology. Mineralogy. Physiology. Anatomy. Zoology. Botany. Experimental Psychology. Materia Medica and Pharmacology. Bacteriology. Hygiene.

Faculty of Medicine—*Advanced Studies.*

Medicine (Principles and Practice of). Surgery (Clinical). Surgery (Principles and Practice of). Surgery (Practical). Surgery (Operative). Surgical Pathology. Obstetric Medicine. Practical Obstetrics. Forensic Medicine. Comparative Anatomy. Pathological Anatomy. Hygiene. Clinical Therapeutics. Dental Surgery. Ophthalmology. Psychological Medicine. Aural Surgery. Public Health. General Pathology and Bacteriology. Neuro-Pathology.

Oriental Section.

Arabic. Chinese. Modern Greek. Colloquial Persian. Japanese. Russian. Turkish. Swaheli. Malay. Hausa. S. African Languages.

Division of Laws.

Jurisprudence. Roman Law. Constitutional Law and History. Common Law. Law of Contracts and Torts. Equity. Real and Personal Property. Banking. Commerce and Commercial Law. Political Economy.

Division of Architecture.

History of Architecture. Building Construction. Specifications. Architectural Studio. Strength of Materials. Quantities.

Department for Women.

English. Ancient History. Architecture. Art Classes. Zoology. Botany. Chemistry. Physics. Church History. Continental History. Elocution and Recitation. Modern History. English Language and Literature. Ethics. French. Geology. German. Greek. Greek Testament. Harmony. Italian. Latin. Mathematics. Music. Physiology. Political Economy. Spanish.

Evening Classes.

Architectural History. Architectural Studio. Botany. Bacteriology. Building Construction. Commerce and Commercial Law. Drawing, Constructional. Electrical Engineering. English Language and Literature. French. German. Greek. Greek Testament. Italian. Latin. Logic. Moral Philosophy. Mathematics. Mechanics. Mechanical Engineering. Workshops. Modern History. Physics. Physiology. Political Economy. Voice Production. Quantities. Spanish. Zoology.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, Sciences and Engineering—Total number of Professors - -	35
Total number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Demonstrators, and Assistants -	38
Faculty of Medicine—Total number of Professors	15
Total number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, and Demonstrators - - - -	19

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

Matriculated students, *i.e.*, those admitted to the regular and full course of study prescribed in the respective Faculties and Departments, have in general to pass an entrance examination, unless they have previously passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. In the latter case they are enrolled as internal students of the University and prepare for the degrees of the University. The Intermediate Examination is taken in the College, the College Professors examining in concert with external examiners appointed by the University. The Final Examination for the degree is taken at the University, the teachers being represented on the Examining Boards.

Students may, either in addition to the degree of the University or without it, compete for the Associateship of King's College, which is awarded under certain regulations at the end of a three-years' course.

In addition a certificate in Engineering is given at the end of a three-years' course, and Honours Certificates are awarded in various subjects.

Non-matriculated students, *i.e.*, those who, being unable to attend the whole course, take up particular subjects, are only eligible for Honours Certificates in the subjects in which they are examined.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The following London University Degrees have been obtained by students:—

Doctors of Medicine	1905–1906	3
	1906–1907	2
Bachelors of Medicine	1905–1906	7
	1906–1907	3
Master of Surgery	1905–1906	1
	1906–1907	0
Bachelors of Surgery	1905–1906	7
	1906–1907	3
Bachelors of Science (Engineering).	1905–1906	4
	1906–1907	8
Doctor of Science	1906–1907	1
Bachelors of Science	1905–1906	10
	1906–1907	19
Master of Arts	1905–1906	2
	1906–1907	3
Bachelors of Arts	1905–1906	4
	1906–1907	13
Diploma in Pedagogy	1906–1907	2
Bachelors of Laws	1905–1906	2
	1906–1907	0

The Associateship of the College was granted to 64 students, viz.:—

Theology 36, Science 8, Arts 14, Engineering 6.

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

Post-graduate students are admitted on considerably reduced fees, and in some cases without fee.

Post-graduate work is undertaken in all the Faculties of the College.

The total number of post-graduates working during the session 1906–7 was 157.

Numerous papers embodying private research were published during the Session by members of the staff. The contributions by professors and lecturers in the Faculty of Theology numbered 18, in the Faculty of Arts 12, in the Faculty of Laws 4, in the Faculty of Science 25, in the Faculty of Science (Medical Division) 43, in the Faculty of Engineering 5, and in the Faculty of Medicine 36.

Further details of Research work may be found in the Annual Report of the College.

(e) *Length of Sessions.*

	Weeks.
In the Medical Department	36
In the Civil Service	40
In all other College Departments	33

(f) *Extension Work.*

The College does not undertake extension work as such. A great number of public lectures are nevertheless given within its walls. Among these may be mentioned courses organised in connection with the London County Council, of which the aim is to provide instruction suitable for teachers. The subjects of these lectures are both literary and scientific.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Number and Sex.*

Students in the Academical Year 1906–7.

	(No Name has been knowingly reckoned twice.)			
	Men.		Women.	Total.
	Day.	Evening.	Day.	
Arts and Science and Laws	1,292	311	608	2,211
Theology	118	53	—	171
Medicine:—				
Regular Course	61	—	—	191
Non-matriculated	12	—	—	
Bacteriology	65	21	—	
Public Health	32	—	—	
Civil Service Department	—	1,201	152	1,353
Total	1,580	1,586	760	3,926

In addition to these numbers, 800 attended the free course of lectures on Banking, given by means of the Gilbart Endowment, and of these 341 sat for the examination at the end of the course, and 124 gained prizes given by the London Banks, 99 certificates of honour, 36 certificates of distinction, and 54 certificates of merit.

The whole of the above students were over 16, with the exception of about 375 in the two schools.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

The majority of the students in the College come from Public and other Secondary Schools, but there are also about 80 scholars sent by County Councils (chiefly the London County Council), and these have been for the most part educated in Elementary Schools.

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate Work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Theology	8	9	—	2
Arts	51 (16)	20 (9)	21 (6)	11
Science	48 (11)	43 (17)	35 (16)	12
Engineering	21	8	9	3
Medicine (Advanced Studies)	8	7	7	129

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of Course.	In Second Year of Course.	In Third or later Year of Course.
Theology	48	47	—
Arts	61	53	47
Science	56	34	31
Engineering	63	35	32
Medicine (Advanced Studies)	47	40	39

In addition to the above, 465 students attended Saturday morning classes for Teachers in the Faculty of Arts and 150 in the Faculty of Science.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

There are now no residential rooms in the College, but some of the members of the staff take boarders at 25 guineas per term.

The cost of living in lodgings is from 30*s.* to £2 per week.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

There are several common rooms for the students, and an athletic ground of 12 acres is provided by the Council. A

large number of Students' Societies have been formed in the various Faculties.

V.—Fees.

The fees for courses for degrees and diplomas are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Theology - - -	31	10	0	per annum.
Arts - - - -	24	3	0	,,
Architecture - - -	42	0	0	,,
Engineering - - -	52	10	0	,,
Science - - -	31	10	0	,,
Medicine, Preliminary Studies -	26	5	0	,,
,, Intermediate - -	57	15	0	two or three years.
,, Advanced - -	73	10	0	three years.

The fees per annum in the separate classes entirely depend on the subjects taken, but may be reckoned to average £8 8*s.* for the day classes; £3 for the evening classes; and £3 for the classes in the Women's Department.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Fellowships.

The rank of "Honorary" Fellow of King's College, London, was first established February 19th, 1847.

This name is now changed to "Fellows," and the King's College London Act, 1882, incorporates all Fellows of the College as members of the Corporation.

The rank may be granted—

(*a*) To "former students of the College who have become "eminent at the Universities or in Public Life."

The number of former students so elected is not to exceed three in any year.

The Principal and the Boards of the various Faculties and Divisions submit, in May of each year, to the Council the names of those considered by them to be deserving of this distinction, and the Council elect at one of their meetings before the close of the Academical year.

(*b*) To those "who have been Principal or Head Master or "for not less than five years a Professor or a Lecturer or "Assistant-Master or Secretary of the College or have served "the College in a conspicuous manner."

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

	Number.	Value.
		£
Theology	20	600
Arts	3	150
,, (Women's Dept.)	2	240
Science	3	95
,, (Medical)	5	360
Engineering	3	75
Medicine (Advanced Studies)	2	90

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) King's College is (by the University of London Act, 1898) a School of the University of London in all its Faculties—and its students prepare for the degrees of that University.

(*b*) The College receives Grants from the London County Council and from the Surrey County Council, which bodies have the right of nominating each one representative as an "appointed member" of the Council of the College.

(*c*) The College is allotted a share of the Annual Grant made by Parliament for "University Colleges in Great Britain."

It further receives an Annual Grant from the Board of Education in respect of its Day Training College for Men; and a Grant from the same Board in respect of Evening Classes.

VIII.—Finance Abstract.

Capital Account.

Schedule of Sums received for Capital, &c.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funds received for Building and General Purposes of College:—		
Shares	46,800 0 0	
Donations (original)	101,011 10 8	
,, 1870–1902	66,542 18 5	
,, 1902–1906	32,550 17 5	
,, 1906–1907	416 0 3	
Legacies other than Trust Funds	5,824 0 0	
Grants, &c.	2,637 5 4	
		255,782 12 1
Funds raised for purchase of property at Kensington Square		10,930 14 0
Funds received for purchase of School Playing Fields		2,065 19 6
Funds invested for General Purposes of College:—		
K.C.L. Special Endowment Fund	1,004 15 0	
Gilbart Prize Fund	150 0 0	
K.C. School Endowment Fund	200 0 0	
		1,354 15 0
		£270,134 0 7

Schedule of Capital Expenditure, &c.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Freehold site at cost	16,448	0	0			
College Buildings and Fittings	141,899	15	0			
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1872–1886 at cost	20,672	0	0			
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1890–1903 at cost	38,994	8	10			
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1903–1904 at cost	1,366	18	6			
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1904–1905 at cost	1,318	18	11			
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1905–1906 at cost	845	15	2			
New Buildings and Reconstruction 1906–1907 at cost	377	13	3			
				221,923	9	8
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1903	19,495	13	11			
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1903–1904	524	3	9			
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1904–1905	1,790	5	6			
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1905–1906	1,587	10	1			
Machinery, Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Museums, Laboratories and Libraries at cost to 1906–1907	300	12	4			
				23,698	5	7
Purchase of Freehold Property at Kensington Square, including Legal Charges, Alterations, and Furniture	10,930	14	0			
Purchase of Freehold Property, "Woodhays," Wimbledon, for School Playing Fields	7,860	8	6			
	£	s.	d.			
£873 2½ per cent. Annuities at cost	1,004	15	0			
£113·0s. 8d. 2½ per cent. Annuities (Consols) at cost	150	0	0			
King's College School 4 per cent. Debentures	200	0	0			
	1,354	15	0			
*King's College School Buildings and Grounds	30,000	0	0			
				50,145	17	6
				£295,767	12	9

* In the hands of Trustees.

Account of Annual Income and Expenditure.

Abstract of Income and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st August 1907.

Revenue Account.—General College Account.

Income.

I. Fees.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Theological Faculty	2,772	2	0			
(2) Arts Faculty	1,725	11	2			
(3) Division of Laws	60	3	8			
(4) Architectural Division	415	8	6			
(5) School of Chinese	144	18	0			
(6) Science Faculty—Natural Science Division	1,459	8	0			
(7) Bacteriological Department	534	2	1			
(8) Public Health Department	134	8	0			
(9) Science Faculty—Medical Division	1,767	7	6			
(10) Medical Faculty	1,039	18	9			
(11) Engineering Faculty	5,237	8	0			
(12) Metallurgical Department	48	16	6			
(13) Evening Classes Department	846	6	3			
(14) Gilbart Lectures	95	0	0			
(15) Entrance Fees	555	13	6			
(16) Library Fees	233	17	9			
(17) Athletic Club Fees	241	11	3			
(18) Materials Fees	228	16	0			
				17,540	16	11

Expenditure.

I. Staff.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Theological Faculty	3,457	11	1			
(2) Arts Faculty	3,309	19	10			
(3) Day Training College	599	17	0			
(4) Division of Laws	66	4	6			
(5) Architectural Division	486	11	6			
(6) School of Chinese	365	19	10			
(7) Science Faculty — Natural Science Division	4,413	8	4			
(8) Bacteriological Department	635	19	8			
(9) Public Health Department	150	0	0			
(10) Science Faculty—Medical Division	1,903	11	9			
(11) Medical Faculty	229	16	0			
(12) Engineering Faculty	2,354	16	3			
(13) Metallurgical Department	137	8	2			
(14) Evening Classes Department	846	9	4			
(15) Gilbart Lectures	118	17	0			
(16) Other Departments	67	12	0			
				19,144	2	3

Account of Annual Income and Expenditure—*continued.*

Abstract of Income and Expenditure—Revenue Account—General College Account—continued.

Income—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
II. Grants from Public Bodies.			
(1) H.M. Treasury - £7,800 0 0			
For Pension Fund 600 0 0			
For Research - 300 0 0			
	8,700 0 0		
Less Paid to Women's Department - 750 0 0			
Less Invested for Pension Fund - 600 0 0			
Less Amount carried on for Research - 220 7 0			
	1,570 7 0		
		7,129 13 0	
(2) Board of Education - -	1,200 0 0		
Less to be refunded - -	11 13 4		
		1,188 6 8	
Do. for Evening Classes - - -		157 19 0	
(3) London County Council—			
Maintenance Grant - 2,190 0 0			
Teachers' Classes, &c. - - 700 0 0			
	2,890 0 0		
Less paid to Women's Department - - 625 0 0			
Less Do. King's Scholars - - 60 0 0			
	685 0 0		
		2,205 0 0	
(4) Surrey County Council—			
Balance from previous year - 140 9 0			

Expenditure—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
II. Departmental Expenses.		
(1) Theological Faculty - - -	194 3 2	
(2) Arts Faculty - - - -	162 11 10	
(3) Day Training College - - -	387 14 2	
(4) Laws Division - - - -	22 0 2	
(5) Architectural Division - -	18 0 9	
(6) School of Chinese - - -	1 7 0	
(7) Science Faculty — Natural Science Division - - - -	102 17 6	
(8) Science Faculty—Medical Division -	215 5 4	
(9) Medical Faculty - - -	587 5 8	
(10) Engineering Faculty - - -	202 17 4	
(11) Evening Classes Department - -	67 2 9	
(12) Gilbart Lectures - - -	159 2 3	
(13) Other Departments - - -	123 7 1	
		2,243 15 0
III. Laboratories.		
(1) Anatomy - - - - -	181 0 0	
(2) Chemistry - - - -	626 17 6	
(3) Physics - - - -	301 6 2	
(4) Botany - - - - -	29 8 7	
(5) Zoology - - - -	169 4 10	
(6) Physiology - - - -	238 4 3	
(7) Pharmacology - - - -	62 19 2	
(8) Experimental Psychology - -	10 10 5	
(9) Geology - - - - -	14 13 8	
(10) Bacteriology - - - -	216 2 0	
(11) Public Health - - - -	58 9 6	
(12) Engineering - - - -	493 19 4	
(13) Electrical Engineering - - -	349 9 0	
(14) Metallurgy - - - -	175 17 7	
		2,928 2 0

Grant for current year			200	0	0			
			340	9	0			
Less Amount carried on			140	9	0			
						200	0	0
(5) The Ecclesiastical Commissioners						1,500	0	0
(6) The Carpenters' Company			250	0	0			
Less Amount carried on			50	9	0			
						199	11	0
(7) The Plumbers' Company						106	1	0
(8) The Colonial Office						121	13	4
(9) London University for Physiology						30	0	0
								12,838 4 0
III. Donations from Private Donors.								
(1) Sir Henry Harben						250	0	0
(2) Banks for Gilbart Lectures						166	15	0
(3) For Engineering						—		
(4) Subscribers to School of Chinese			1,137	4	10			
Less Amount carried on			908	15	7			
						228	9	3
(5) Professor of Metallurgy						275	17	7
(6) Member of Council						—		
(7) Chapel Renovation						—		
								921 1 10
IV. From Endowments.								
(1) Berridge Trust Fund						118	0	4
(2) Special Endowment Fund						23	9	0
(3) Gilbart Lectureship						47	10	0
								188 19 4
V. From Departments.								
(1) King's College School						330	0	0
(2) Strand School						1,571	11	4
(3) Civil Service Department						1,282	14	6
(4) Civil Service Day Department						274	8	6
								3,458 14 4

IV. Administration.								
(1) Salaries and Auditors' Fees						2,480	9	6
(2) Sick and Retiring Allowances						82	13	8
(3) Printing, Stationery, Postages, &c.						248	18	11
(4) Calendar (net cost)						74	3	1
(5) Law Expenses						1	2	0
(6) Interest Charges						448	3	10
								3,335 11 0
V. Maintenance.								
(1) Rates, Taxes, and Insurances						1,347	3	6
(2) Fuel and Light						948	10	4
(3) Wages						1,054	0	11
(4) Cleaning, Cleaning Materials, Washing, &c.						142	18	4
(5) Liveries						30	16	4
(6) Chapel						125	16	6
(7) Library						626	15	1
(8) Museum						26	10	0
(9) Dining Hall (net cost)						257	15	9
(10) Athletic Club						409	3	11
								4,969 10 8
VI. Maintenance of Buildings						1,112	13	4
Renewal of Apparatus						—		
Furniture, &c.						153	7	6
Electric-light Installation						188	10	6
								1,454 11 4
VII. Grants.								
King's College School						830	0	0
Machinery, Fittings, &c. (Capital)						262	5	4
								1,092 5 4

Account of Annual Income and Expenditure—*continued.*

Abstract of Income and Expenditure—Revenue Account—General College Account —continued.

Income—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
VI. Miscellaneous.						
(1) Rent of Students' Boxes (net Receipts)	28	19	0			
(2) Certificates	44	3	6			
(3) Athletic Club	163	10	0			
(4) Other Receipts	135	13	6			
				372	6	0
				£35,320	2	5
Balance of Expenditure over Receipts carried down				61	16	2
Total				£35,381	18	7

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought down	—		
Add Balance of Faculties	221	2	6
	£221	2	6

Expenditure—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
VIII. Miscellaneous.			
Other Expenses	214	1	0
	—		
Balance of Income over Expenditure carried down	—		
Total Payments	£35,381	18	7

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought down	61	16	2
Add Balance of Faculties	153	11	8
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	5	14	8
	£221	2	6

	Amount of Endowments.	Cash in Hand, Aug. 31, 1906.	Cash received since.	Cash paid since.	Balance at close of Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barry Testimonial Prize	289 4 7	8 17 4	7 19 6	6 6 0	10 10 10
Berridge Estate and Trust	4,700 2 0	—	118 0 4	118 0 4	—
Brewer Prize	135 4 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	6 5 0
Carter Gold Medal	1,000 0 0	149 3 1	33 4 8	15 6 6	167 1 3
Chinese Professorship	2,101 5 10	72 6 10	79 9 8	78 0 0	73 16 6
Daniell Scholarships	712 3 0	148 13 6	29 2 8	40 0 0	137 16 2
Deane Memorial	260 0 0	10 14 10	10 14 10	10 14 10	10 14 10
Edgell Hunt Scholarships	4,500 0 0	435 2 0	117 19 0	150 0 0	403 1 0
Forest Scholarships	2,854 17 6	742 15 9	74 12 4	60 0 0	757 8 1
Gilbart Lectureship	1,250 0 0	—	47 10 0	47 10 0	—
Hughes Memorial	500 0 0	3 16 6	14 19 0	18 15 6	—
Hughes Prize	127 4 6	3 2 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0
Inglis Scholarships	3,622 9 5	852 10 3	138 0 4	100 13 0	889 17 7
Jelf Testimonial Prize	225 0 0	151 9 9	9 9 10	8 1 0	152 18 7
Kent Memorial	800 0 0	17 10 3	23 7 0	23 7 0	17 10 3
Knowling Prize	35 15 0	—	0 11 1	—	0 11 1
K.C. Hospital—Shilleto Gift	1,105 0 0	—	—	—	—
Leathes Prize	273 15 0	98 1 1	7 2 4	0 6 6	104 16 11
McCaul Prize	250 0 0	99 19 3	10 6 2	16 4 0	94 1 5
Maclear Prize	200 0 0	22 12 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	22 12 6
Mathematical Medal	276 1 0	173 3 8	9 17 10	5 19 6	177 2 0
Pension Fund	600 0 0	—	—	—	—
Plumptre Testimonial Prize	128 9 5	38 15 3	4 8 8	—	43 3 11
Professorship of Architecture	100 0 0	9 8 3	3 2 8	—	12 10 11
Carried forward	£26,046 11 3	3,044 2 1	758 16 11	717 18 2	3,085 0 10

Accounts of Trust Funds—continued.

	Amount of Endowments.	Cash in Hand, August 31, 1906.	Cash received since.	Cash paid since.	Balance at close of Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	26,046 11 3	3,044 2 1	758 16 11	717 18 2	3,085 0 10
Professorship of Classics	150 0 0	12 3 1	4 14 0	—	16 17 1
Professorship of Commerce	100 0 0	3 13 2	3 13 2	3 13 2	3 13 2
Rabbeth Exhibition	644 12 1	165 7 0	22 16 0	20 0 0	168 3 0
Rabbeth Memorial	379 12 2	10 16 8	10 16 8	10 16 8	10 16 8
Rust Memorial Prize	101 0 0	9 12 10	2 16 10	2 2 0	10 7 8
Sambrooke Registrarships	2,953 10 10	90 5 4	113 17 4	132 0 6	72 2 2
Sambrooke Scholarships, *A.*	10,275 10 0	262 12 1	282 12 4	426 13 6	118 10 11
Sambrooke Scholarships, *B.*	850 14 9	—	—	—	—
Siemens Gold Medal	360 7 5	81 8 3	14 8 3	—	95 16 6
Stephen Prize	52 10 0	33 14 5	1 7 4	1 7 6	33 14 3
Tanner Prize	221 12 6	22 10 9	9 19 4	10 6 6	22 3 7
Tennant Prize	467 10 7	57 15 1	16 3 0	15 0 0	58 18 1
Tooke Professorship	1,250 0 0	23 15 0	47 10 0	47 10 0	23 15 0
Tooke Prize	46 15 4	0 0 4	1 9 4	1 9 0	0 0 8
Todd Prize	153 0 0	80 16 10	6 6 6	1 6 0	85 17 4
Trench Prize	156 0 0	33 11 1	5 18 6	8 15 0	30 14 7
Warneford Prizes	1,034 0 3	118 6 9	40 0 0	40 4 0	118 2 9
Warneford Scholarships, *A.*	5,124 14 9	427 6 5	212 9 8	101 8 0	538 8 1
Warneford Scholarships, *B.*	400 7 6	—	—	—	—
Warr Memorial Prize	100 0 0	1 5 4	2 17 8	3 0 0	1 3 0
White Memorial	588 0 0	18 16 2	18 16 2	18 16 2	18 16 2
Worsley Scholarships	3,070 6 0	87 15 9	103 2 0	77 0 0	113 17 9
Totals	£ 54,526 15 5	4,585 14 5	1,680 11 0	1,639 6 2	4,626 19 3

Women's Department.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
I. FEES	2,593	13	11
II. GRANTS (SHARE OF COLLEGE GRANTS):—			
H.M. Treasury	750	0	0
London County Council	625	0	0
III. DONATIONS FROM PRIVATE DONORS:—			
For Bursary Fund	104	12	0
For Home, Science, and Economics Fund	224	0	0
IV. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	20	1	8
	4,317	7	7
Balance at beginning of Account	308	1	9
	£4,625	9	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
I. STAFF	2,411	9	9
II. ADMINISTRATION:—			
Salaries	570	3	8
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	208	3	4
Interest Charges	2	19	2
III. MAINTENANCE:—			
Rent of Vice-Principal's House	176	14	7
Rates, Taxes, Insurances, &c.	182	12	5
Fuel and Light	77	0	0
Wages and House Expenses	134	12	8
Library	—		
Repairs to Buildings and Renewal of Furniture, &c.	111	8	4
IV. DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES:—			
General	135	10	7
Art Department	67	6	11
V. SPECIAL FUNDS:—			
Bursaries	12	6	0
Total Payments	4,090	7	5
Balance at close of Account	535	1	11
	£4,625	9	4

Balance Sheet (showing the state of the various Funds).

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Overdraft at Bankers:—		
School Account		1,543 14 4
„ Temporary Loan from Bankers		5,500 0 0
„ Special Funds:—		
College Endowment Fund	465 17 3	
Scholarships Fund	269 10 0	
		735 7 3
„ Trust Funds:—		
Balances due by College		4,626 19 3
„ Women's Department		535 1 11
„ Strand School		174 19 2
„ Cash paid in advance for 1907–8		1,657 19 9
„ Sundry Creditors:—		
Tradesmen	1,153 12 5	
Professors and others	479 14 7	
		1,633 7 0
„ School of Chinese		908 15 7
„ Incorporation Fund		9,637 3 10
„ King's College School, Loan		850 0 0
		£27,803 8 1

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash at Bankers:—		
Coutts & Co., General Account	336 12 0	
Coutts & Co., Endowment Fund	465 17 3	
Coutts & Co., Incorporation Fund	5,737 3 10	
		6,539 13 1
„ Cash in Hand:—		
College	335 8 8	
School	69 9 9	
		404 18 5
„ King's College School Debentures		3,900 0 0
Women's Department		535 1 11
„ Balance King's College School (accumulated deficits)		1,783 16 8
„ Loans to King's College School		850 0 0
„ Stores in Stock		260 19 2
„ Sundry Debtors		1,373 8 10
„ Balance of Capital Account	2,395 0 8	
„ Accumulated Deficits on other Accounts in this and previous Years	9,766 4 0	
	12,161 4 8	
Less Balance of General Account	5 14 8	
		12,155 10 0
		£27,803 8 1

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1826.

Incorporated in the University of London, January 1st, 1907.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The purpose of the College as expressed in the College Act of 1869 is "to afford at a moderate expense the means of "education in Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, and in "the knowledge required for admission to the Medical and "Legal Professions and in particular for so affording the "means of obtaining the education required for the purpose of "taking the degrees now or hereafter granted by the University "of London."

In the University College, London (Transfer) Act, 1905, it is provided that the College "shall be transferred to the "University with the intent that the College may be con-"tinued under the direct control of the University as a place "of teaching and research in which wide academic culture "may be secured by the variety of the subjects taught in "different faculties, including preliminary and intermediate "medical studies."

(b) *Governing Bodies, &c.*

Senate.—Under the Act transferring the College to the University of London, referred to above, the supreme Governing Body of the College is the Senate of the University.

College Committee.—The direct management of the College is placed in the hands of a College Committee (one quarter being members of the Professorial Board) which has power to appoint such sub-committees as may be from time to time desirable, and is elected annually by the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of the University, and the Provost of the College, if not members of the College Committee, have the right to attend the meetings and to speak thereat. The College Committee nominate two persons to represent the College on the University Senate. The College Committee nominate one member for appointment as Treasurer of the College by the Senate.

Professorial Board.—The body next in importance to the College Committee is the Professorial Board. Under the Transfer Act and under the Statutes, the Professorial Board

is constituted "for the purpose of advising and making "suggestions to the College Committee on all academical "matters and the general management of the College." The Provost is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Professorial Board.

The following persons are members of the Professorial Board:—

(1) The Professors who held office immediately before the appointed day. (January 1st, 1907.)

(2) Persons subsequently appointed as Professors and Readers or Lecturers in the College whom the Senate, having regard to the importance of their work in the College, shall nominate to be members of the Board.

Six members of the Professorial Board represent that Board on the College Committee. They are appointed by the Senate after the consideration of a report from the Board. The Professorial Board is represented on any board of advisors or other body appointed by the Senate with a view to the election of Professors, Readers, or Lecturers.

The Professorial Board is assisted in its work by the College Faculties. The present College Faculties are the Faculty of Arts, including Economics; the Faculty of Laws; the Faculty of Science; the Faculty of Engineering; and the Faculty of Medical Sciences. The College Faculties consist of the appropriate members of the Professorial Board and such other teachers as are specially added thereto. Each Faculty elects its own Dean, who usually holds office for two years. Every Dean appoints another Professor of his own Faculty to be Vice-Dean.

The chief executive officers of the College are the Provost and the Secretary.

The general supervision and care of women students is vested in the Lady Superintendent.

II.—Land and Buildings.

University College, exclusive of the School of Advanced Medical Studies and of the Hospital, occupies a site of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The hall under the dome is known as the Flaxman Gallery, and contains the Flaxman sculptures. Leading out of that on the East side is the General Library, leading out of it on the North side is the Science Library, containing the Libraries of the Departments of Pure and Applied Science, and of Medical Sciences, and on the South side a series of Arts Libraries for advanced and research students in Classical Archæology (Yates Library), English Language and Literature, Germanic Languages, Hebrew and allied Languages (Mocatta Library), History and Political Economy, Romance Languages and Literatures, Philosophy, Oriental Languages and Literatures, Astronomy. The Libraries contain about 108,000 volumes, and 16,000 pamphlets.

There are Museums of Anatomy, Egyptology, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Pure and Applied Mathematics, and of Engineering.

Besides these and the Council Room and Offices there are laboratories for instruction and research in the following branches of Science, namely, Chemistry, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Hygiene, Physiology, Pathological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Experimental Psychology, Geology, Botany, and Zoology. There are also important collections illustrative of various other subjects, notably of Applied Mathematics. The total number of rooms in the College is 280.

Owing to the removal of University College School to Hampstead the South Wing of the College buildings has become available for University purposes. This wing has been re-constructed and provides large additions to each of the Engineering Departments, to the Department of Applied Mathematics, and the Department of Hygiene; it also provides entirely new accommodation for Geology and Experimental Psychology, a new series of Arts class-rooms, and a new suite of rooms for women students. Re-arrangements in other parts of the College buildings have made it possible to extend and improve the accommodation for the Department of Botany, and increase the Common Room Department accommodation for men students. There are about 1,360 students in the College, and when the College buildings are completed provision could probably be made for about 2,000, but most of the scientific and technical laboratories are as full as is convenient for the purposes of teaching and research; indeed, in certain cases, they are overcrowded. No students are lodged in the College, but there is a Residential Hall for 40 men students in Ealing and a College Hall for 40 women students in Byng Place, W.C., close to the College. There is a large refectory, where meals can be obtained during the day.

The land and buildings are the freehold property of the University.

III.—Staff and Educational Work—1906–7.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The work of the College was carried on in three Faculties: the Faculty of Arts and Laws, the Faculty of Science, and the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Total number of Professors in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science	43
Total number of assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, Demonstrators, and other assistants engaged in teaching	80

Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Total number of Professors in the Faculty of Medicine	9
Total number of assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, and Demonstrators	20

A School of Modern Oriental Studies has been established in connection with University College and with King's College. The fees, which are paid to the teachers in full, are three guineas per term for each language. This payment entitles the student, in addition to tuition, to the general privileges of studentship in the College, including the use of the Library, which contains most of the text-books, dictionaries, and other works of reference required.

The Indian School.

The College has long been recognised by the Secretary of State for India, from whom a grant of £300 per annum is now received, as a place where selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service may pass their period of probation, and the Indian School is specially organised with a view to their requirements. A composition fee of 25 guineas is charged to each student. The subjects principally studied are Indian Law and History, Sanskrit, Persian, and the vernacular languages of India.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the University.*

Students desirous of graduating in the University are required before beginning their graduation course to pass the Matriculation examination or some other examination in lieu thereof. Students not desiring to graduate are admitted without previous examination, provided they can satisfy the professors that they are sufficiently advanced to profit from the courses that they propose to attend.

There is at the end of the session an examination in every class by printed questions, to which written answers are given; from these answers it is determined to whom prizes and certificates of honour shall be awarded.

(c) *Degrees obtained by Students.*

The degrees obtained during the last two years by students at the University are as follows:—

		No.
Doctors of Medicine	1906	5
	1907	3*
Doctor of State Medicine	1907	1*
Doctors of Science	1906	6
	1907	4
Doctor of Literature	1905	1

* The work for the final stages of these degrees was done at University College Hospital Medical School, which since 1st January, 1907, has been a separate Corporation.

		No.
Masters of Arts	1906	2
	1907	2
Bachelors of Law	1906	2
Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery	1906	11
	1907	24*
Bachelors of Surgery	1906	7
	1907	4
Bachelors of Science	1906	32
	1907	29
Bachelors of Arts	1906	19
	1907	34
Bachelors of Science (Engineering)	1906	7
	1907	6

(d) *Post-graduate Work.*

Post-graduate work is undertaken in all of the Departments of the College.

During the Session 1906–7 the number of Post-graduate Students was 171, and these were divided among 22 Departments.

The members of the Teaching Staff and the Post-graduate and Research Workers published, during the Session 1906–7, 201 books and papers embodying the results of their work.

The Annual Report gives full particulars of the Post-graduate work which has been carried out during the year 1906–7.

No emolument is given to Fellows of the College, but there are in connection with the College several Research Studentships of which information is given under Heading VI.

(e) *Length of Session.*

In the Faculties of Arts and Laws, of Science and of Medical Sciences, the session commenced on October 2nd, 1906, and ended on July 3rd, 1907 (thirty-two and a half weeks).

First Term from October 2nd to December 21st ($11\frac{1}{2}$ weeks).
Second „ „ January 15th to March 27th ($10\frac{1}{2}$ weeks).
Third „ „ April 23rd to July 3rd ($10\frac{1}{2}$ weeks).

(f) *Extension Work.*

What is usually known as Extension Work is not undertaken by the College as there is a special organisation within the University known as the University Extension Board for that purpose. The College does, however, a great deal of work that appeals to the general public, and that is in a certain sense similar to Extension Work. It is, however, of a higher standard

* The work for the final stages of these degrees was done at University College Hospital Medical School, which since 1st January, 1907, has been a separate Corporation.

than most of the Extension Work, and assumes and requires from those who profit from it a considerable preparatory knowledge. In the Session 1906–7 there were, for example, about 300 persons working at one subject regardless of University requirements, who could not be classified either as Undergraduate or Post-graduate students.

There were in addition some 700 persons attending the various public Lectures given at the College in the late afternoon or evening, and there were some 188 Students attending Special Evening Courses in technical subjects.

There were also 1,160 teachers attending special Courses organised for teachers.

IV.—Students.—Session 1906–7.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science and of Medical Sciences.

Total number of day students—Male	-	514
Female	-	410
		924
Faculty of Medical Sciences	-	118
Post-graduate and Research students of all Faculties—Male	-	140
Female		31
		1,213
Less number of students appearing in two lists	-	12
Total number of students	-	1,201

Of these 496 are Matriculated students of the University of London taking full graduation course.
389 are Non-matriculated students taking complete courses of study.
316 are Occasional students (the majority taking only one course of Lectures).

Of the total number of the Medical students, 159 are taking the full Medical Course, the remaining 83 are taking special Courses, such as Hygiene and Public Health, Bacteriology, Hospital Practice, &c.

In addition to the 1,201 Day Students, 44 students attended special Evening Classes in the following subjects:—Building Construction and Drawing, Quantity Surveying; besides these, about 700 persons attended the various Public Lectures given at the College (*e.g.*, Quain Law, Newmarch Statistics, Barlow Dante, French, &c.) during the Session 1906-7.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

With very few exceptions the students of the College come either from one of the Public Schools or from Secondary Schools. Even the majority of the elementary teachers who are now admitted to the College have been at a Secondary School. The majority of the students are drawn from London and the Home Counties. There is an increasing number from the colonies.

The figures showing the area from which they are drawn are as follows:—

London	697
Within a 30-mile radius	105
Country	251
Foreign	97
Colonial	51
Total	1,201

(2) *Studies.*

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Arts	48	35	41	49
Laws	9	2	—	6
Science	50	51	50	62
Economics	—	—	—	3
Engineering	29	13	16	3
Medical Sciences	26	26	18	48
	162	127	125	171

Total - - - 585 students.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.
Arts	249	98	103
Science	36	6	3
Engineering	22	31	19
Medical Sciences	18	13	17
	325	148	142

Total - - 621* students.

* This figure includes 316 occasional students (the majority taking only one course of lectures).

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

Most of the students live at home.

University College Hall, Ealing (Warden, S. H. Wood, B.Sc.) (to be opened in October 1908), provides collegiate residence for 40 men students. The Hall, which stands in 4½ acres of grounds, is within 35 minutes of the College by train, and within a quarter of an hour's walk of the Union Society's Athletic Ground at Perivale. The cost of residence varies from 25*s.* to 35*s.* a week.

College Hall (Principal, Mrs. Viriamu Jones) offers the advantages of collegiate residence to women students. The Hall is within five minutes' walk of University College.

A register of approved Boarding Residences is kept in the Office of the College at fees ranging from 25*s.* and upwards. These residences are not under the control of the College authorities.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

The corporate life of the College is strong. There are two Union Societies, one for men and one for women, which are recognised as the official representative bodies of the students. These Societies have control of the Common Rooms, of the large gymnasium, and of the Athletic Ground at Perivale. They organise social meetings, such as dances and concerts. The men's Union issues the Union Magazine, and organises the annual festivities of Foundation week. The Unions comprise the following Clubs:—

Men's Union Society.

Chess Club. Debating Society (founded 1829).

Athletic Clubs.

The Athletic Club.
The Boxing and Gymnastic and Fencing Club.
The Racquet and Fives Club.
The Hockey Club.
The Lawn Tennis Club.
The Rugby Football Club.
The Association Football Club.
The Cricket Club.

Women's Union Society.

Clubs: The Clubs of the Union are—

(*a*) Athletic Club, comprising Boating, Tennis, Hockey.
(*b*) Gymnastic Club.
(*c*) Magazine Club.
(*d*) Common Room Tea Club.
(*e*) Debating Society.

Besides the Union Societies there are the following Societies not attached thereto :—

	Founded.	Subscription.
Architectural Society	1905	1*s.* per ann.
Chemical and Physical Society	1876	5*s.* per ann. (15*s.* life.)
Christian Association (men)	1859	
Christian Union (women)	1898	1*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Critical Society	1903	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Engineering Society (open to members of Engineering Department)	1884	5*s.* per ann.
Literary Society	1828	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. (10*s.* life.)
London Inter-Collegiate Law Students' Society	1907	
Mathematical Society	1903	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Musical Society	1899	7*s.* 6*d.* per ann.
Natural Science Society	1908	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. (7*s.* 6*d.* life.)
Philosophical Society	1907	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. (7*s.* 6*d.* life.)

There is also the Old Students' Association, which keeps old students in touch with the College.

V.—Fees.

The following Composition Fees were in vogue in the Session 1906–7.

(*a*) In the Faculty of Arts and Laws :—

	£	*s.*	
Three Sessions Courses	63	0	in one sum.
or 1st Session	31	10	
2nd Session	26	5	
3rd Session	10	10	
Two Sessions Courses	53	11	in one sum.
or 1st Session	31	10	
One Session Course	31	10	
Composition Fees (M.A.) :—			
Two Sessions	15	15	
One Session	10	10	

(*b*) In the Faculty of Engineering :—

Composition Fees : —Three Sessions, 115 guineas (payable 10 guineas Entrance Fee and 35 guineas a session).

(*c*) In the School of Architecture :—Three Sessions, 115 guineas, payable as follows :—45 guineas first session, and 35 guineas each of the two following sessions.

(*d*) In the Faculty of Science no Composition Fees have been established, but the cost of a full three-year Course is approximately as follows:—

	Guineas.
1st year	40
2nd year	35
3rd year	30

(*e*) In the Faculty of Medicine:—

(*i*) For the Courses required by the University of London.

For the Preliminary Scientific Course (Part I.):—
25 guineas, entitling to one attendance.

The fee is four guineas for each subject (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) for repetition Courses, entitling to attendance for a period not exceeding one session.

For Preliminary Scientific (Part II.) and for the Intermediate Course:—
55 guineas, if paid in one sum.
60 guineas, if paid in two instalments of 30 guineas each.

This fee entitles to attendance on Anatomy and Physiology during three years (including one attendance on each Practical Course in Physiology), and to one attendance on Organic Chemistry, Pharmacology, and Materia Medica. For a repetition Course in Physiology or Anatomy the fee is 3 guineas for three months; for other subjects 4 guineas each Course.

A fee of 4 guineas is paid to cover the cost of parts dissected by the student in his Course in Practical Anatomy.

The fee for Practical Pharmacy is 3 guineas to students paying Composition Fees.

(*ii*) For the Medical Education required by the Examining Board in England and the Society of Apothecaries.

For the Course required for the First Examination (Parts I., II., and III.):—
20 guineas, entitling to one attendance.

For the Course required for the First Examination (Part IV.) and for the Second Examination:—
55 guineas, if paid in one sum.
60 guineas, if paid in two instalments of 30 guineas each.

This fee entitles to attendance during three years (including one attendance on each Practical Course in Physiology) in all subjects but Pharmacy, the fee for which is 3 guineas to students paying Composition Fees.

A fee of 4 guineas is paid to cover the cost of parts dissected by the student in his Course of Practical Anatomy.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Fellowship of the College is an honorary distinction granted to students (either men or women) who have passed a distinguished examination for a degree.

In the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science there are 46 Scholarships and Exhibitions of a total annual value of about £1,900, as well as several Prizes and Medals.

In the Faculty of Medical Sciences there are 7 Scholarships of a total annual value of about £400, and several Medals.

No emolument is given to Fellows of the College, but there are in connection with the College several Research Studentships of which the following are the most important :—

Chadwick Scholarship, £100 (Municipal Engineering and Municipal Hygiene).
David Salomons and David Hughes Scholarship, £50 (Electrical Engineering).
Derby Scholarship, £120 (Zoology).
Fielden Research Scholarship, £50 (German).
Jessel Studentship (Mathematics).
Quain Studentships, £150 (English), £100 (Biology).
Sharpey Scholarship, £105 (Physiology).
Trouton Research Studentships, £60 and £40 (Physics).
Tuffnell Scholarship, £80 (Chemistry).

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The College was a "School" of the University of London in the Session 1905–6, but since January 1st, 1907, in accordance with the University of London Transfer Act, 1905, it became incorporated in the University of London, and is governed by the Senate of the University through the medium of a College Committee.

(*b*) The College is in close touch with the Local Education Authority and with the Education Authorities of the Home Counties. It assists the Local Education Authority in the training of King's Scholars, and receives other scholars nominated by the Local Education Authority on special terms.

It also receives the scholars of the Education Authorities of the Home Counties.

(*c*) The College is recognised by the Secretary of State for India as a place where selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service may pass their period of probation.

The Engineering Departments have been recognised by the Board of Trade as providing suitable technical training for Marine Engineers.

VIII.—Finance.

The capital expenditure of the College on land and buildings since its foundation amounts to about £480,000.

The invested funds held by the College amount (taking their cost price) to £282,301 15*s.* 9*d.* Of this sum, £268,284 11*s.* 6*d.* are College endowments, the income of which has been

specifically allotted by deed or bequest, while the balance of £14,017 4*s.* 3*d.* represents the total capital of the College available for general purposes.

Under the order of the University College Transfer Commissioners, dated December 19th, 1906, investments to the amount of £138,388 8*s.* 4*d.* were transferred to the Corporation of University College Hospital, £32,871 4*s.* 5*d.* were transferred to University College Hospital Medical School, and £13,121 10*s.* 11*d.* were transferred to the Corporation of University College School.

In May 1902 a Fund was started by a meeting at the Mansion House for the better endowment and equipment of the College. This Fund now (August 1908) amounts to £277,633.

It includes £80,000 munificently given by Sir Donald Currie for the new buildings for the School of Advanced Medical Studies; £30,000 given by the Drapers' Company; £30,000 given by a former student who desires to remain anonymous; £50,000 by another anonymous donor; and £20,000 for the endowment of Chairs by Mr. W. W. Astor.

It includes £2,000 given by Dr. Aders Plimmer and £3,000 given by Dr. Ludwig Mond for the building of a new Physiological Institute.

The following statements for the last year show the income and expenditure, the interest on endowments, and the receipts from fees:—

Dr. *College Establishment.—Income and Expenditure Account.—Session 1906–7.* *Cr.*

INCOME.						
To FEES:—				£	s.	d.
General (less £111 16s. 6d. Fees returned)				20,408	16	7
Evening Class (Architecture)				26	15	6
Clinical Fees, share of, to August 31st, 1906				82	14	8
Registration and Examination				100	9	6
				20,618	16	3
„ INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS:—						
Interest on Deposits				470	19	3
Goldsmid Fund, Balance of Interest of				502	4	9
Incorporation Maintenance Fund				149	4	8
Do. do. (Bawden)				480	0	0
Holme Fund				323	19	0
Library Deposit Fund				8	11	4
Income Tax returned				6	3	10
Trust Funds, Expenses of Administration				285	17	0
				2,226	19	10
„ GRANTS:—						
Received and appropriated:—						
Treasury Grant (Session 1906-7)				10,000	0	0
London County Council Grant and Fee Payments	£ 2,740	s. 11	d. 0			
Less amount included in Fees Account and £25 Examination Fees	1,740	11	0			
				1,000	0	0

EXPENDITURE.						
By SALARIES:—				£	s.	d.
Professors' Stipends				6,189	7	2
Do. do. (paid out of Grants)				680	0	0
Do. Share of Fees				6,536	8	7
Provost, Lady Superintendent and Administrative Staff				2,110	18	3
Assistants' Salaries				3,804	5	10
Do. do. (paid out of Grants)				2,501	17	6
Librarian and Library Staff				543	4	0
Professors and Lecturers' (Special Courses)				360	0	0
				22,726	1	4
„ APPARATUS, BOOKS, &c.:—						
Libraries				478	9	7
Books and Apparatus (paid out of Special Treasury Grant)				528	17	0
Research Apparatus (paid out of Special Treasury Grant)				70	0	4
Apparatus (paid out of Drapers' Company Grant)				161	8	1
Do. (do.) (Astronomical Equipment)				165	18	7
Do. (paid out of Annual Subscriptions)				424	19	2
Slade School Fine Art Models				179	11	2
Departmental Apparatus Grants				1,530	10	11
				3,539	14	10

Dr. *College Establishment.—Income and Expenditure Account*—continued. *Cr.*

INCOME—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To GRANTS—*continued.*						
London County Council Grant for Lectures to Teachers	450	0	0			
Central University Account (Physiology and Chemistry)	475	0	0			
Carpenters' Company (Architecture)	250	0	0			
Crabb Robinson Trustees: Athletic Ground, &c.	225	0	0			
				12,400	0	0
Appropriated out of this or previous years' Receipts:—						
Treasury Grant (unspent portion of Special, Session 1905–6)	528	17	0			
Treasury Grant, Special for Research, Session 1906–7 — £ 350 0 0						
Less balance carried forward to Session 1907–8 — £ 279 19 8						
	70	0	4			
Chadwick Fund:—						
Balance brought forward from Session 1905–6 — £ 58 15 10						
Received Session 1906–7 — £ 600 0 0						
£ 658 15 10						
Less balance carried forward to Session 1907–8 — £ 74 1 10						
	584	14	0			
Drapers' Company (Applied Mathematics):—						
Balance brought forward from Session 1905–6 — £ 401 3 7						

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, REPAIRS, STORES, AND GROUNDS:—						
Re-arrangement and re-equipment	1,534	1	9			
Furniture	135	3	2			
Repairs and ordinary Maintenance	1,388	6	8			
Works Department (including Pensions)	780	4	8			
Grounds	75	15	11			
Household Stores	210	15	4			
New Installation of Electric Light	83	0	4			
Athletic Ground	170	0	0			
				4,377	7	10
,, FUEL, LIGHT, AND POWER:—						
Coal	515	18	2			
Gas	431	4	10			
Electric Light and Power	707	10	1			
				1,654	13	1
,, RENTS, RATES, TAXES, AND INSURANCES				2,095	14	7
,, SERVICE:—						
Chemistry Department	261	15	0			
Museum and Laboratory Attendants	1,190	10	7			
Do. (paid out of Grants)	137	9	0			
Beadles and Porters and Liveries	1,572	4	6			
Evening Classes and Societies	103	11	6			
				3,265	10	7

Received Session 1906–7 (including £24 8*s.* 1*d.* Sale of Memoirs) -	424	8	1				
	825	11	8				
Less balance carried forward to Session 1907–8 - -	454	3	7				
				371	8	1	
Drapers' Company for Astronomical Equipment - - -	200	0	0				
Less balance carried forward to Session 1907–8 - -	34	1	5				
				165	18	7	
Indian School Grant :—							
Balance brought forward from Session 1905–6	41	12	0				
Received Session 1906–7	300	0	0				
	341	12	0				
Less balance carried forward to Session 1907–8 - -	41	12	0				
				300	0	0	
Mercers' Company (Physiology) :—							
Balance brought forward from Session 1905–6	500	0	0				
Less balance carried forward to Session 1907–8 - -	250	0	0				
				250	0	0	
							2,270 18 0

„ Sundries :—							
Advertising, Printing, &c. - -				967	7	4	
Prizes and Medals - - -				189	9	9	
Postage, &c. - - -				283	6	7	
Examiners' Fees - - -				2	2	0	
Medical Entrance Scholarship -				92	8	0	
Auditor's Fees - - -				52	10	0	
Law Expenses - - -				22	10	4	
							1,609 14 0
„ College General Capital Account, Balance on the year being Excess of Income over Expenditure -	-	-	-				1,890 1 0

Dr. *College Establishment.—Income and Expenditure Account*—continued. *Cr.*

Income—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rents, Receipts for Lighting, &c.:—						
Houses and Land	76	5	0			
Refectory Account and Societies	229	6	1			
Locker Rents	115	8	0			
				420	19	1
„ Sundry Receipts:—						
Apparatus	25	10	4			
Sales of Calendars, &c.	60	6	11			
Repairs	15	15	9			
Clerical Services	27	1	2			
For Chemistry Department	205	14	8			
Miscellaneous	36	18	9			
				371	7	7
„ Subscriptions and Donations				749	16	6
„ Contributions towards Maintenance, &c. under Order of Transfer Commissioners:—						
University College School	1,500	0	0			
Do. do. Hospital Medical School	600	0	0			
				2,100	0	0
				£41,158	17	3

Expenditure—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
	£41,158	17	3

Dr. *College Trust Funds.—Income and Expenditure Account.—Session 1906–7.* *Cr.*

Income.	1906–7. £	s.	d.	1905–6. £	s.	d.
To Trust Fund Dividends, viz.:—						
Andrews	194	0	6	189	0	8
Astor	502	6	8	502	6	8
Atchison	—			114	0	4
Atkinson-Morley	—			169	8	8
Barlow	24	6	4	24	6	4
Bayliss	56	3	4	56	3	5
Berridge	283	2	0	283	2	0
Bruce	—			9	10	2
Bucknill	150	4	0	148	18	4
Campbell Clarke	43	1	3	42	15	0
Carpenter	—			0	19	0
Case	—			25	8	6
Cluff	7	12	0	7	12	0
Cook	—			5	7	8
Crabb Robinson	90	0	0	90	0	0
De Moleyns	14	5	8	14	5	8
Derby	56	12	11	56	13	0
Edwards	143	0	8	143	6	3
Ellen Watson	18	0	5	17	4	8
Emanuel	—			5	0	0
Erichsen	—			14	8	10

Expenditure.	1906–7. £	s.	d.	1905–6. £	s.	d.
By Application of Trust Fund Dividends, viz:—						
Andrews: Scholars and Expenses	209	9	0	137	8	0
Astor: Professors	502	6	8	502	6	8
Atchison: Scholars and Expenses	—			114	0	0
Atkinson-Morley: Scholars, Examiners, and Expenses	—			204	10	10
Barlow: Lecturer	24	6	4	24	6	4
Bayliss: Apparatus	55	8	0	75	0	0
Berridge: Professors and Expenses	283	2	0	472	16	0
Bruce: Expenses	—			0	10	0
Bucknill: Scholars, Examiners, and Expenses	210	4	0	138	19	0
Campbell Clarke: Scholar and Expenses	42	3	9	42	3	0
Carpenter: Prize	—			0	19	0
Case: Exhibition	—			25	8	6
Cluff: Prize	15	0	0	—		
Cook: Prize	—			5	7	8
Crabb Robinson: Beadle and Repairs to Flaxman Gallery	87	13	6	88	2	7
De Moleyns: Electrical Apparatus	14	5	8	14	5	8
Derby: Scholar and Expenses	62	17	0	42	17	0
Edwards: Professor	142	7	0	143	6	3
Ellen Watson: Scholar and Expenses	15	17	0	0	17	0

Dr. *College Trust Funds.—Income and Expenditure Account*—continued. *Cr.*

Income—*continued.*	1906–7. £	s.	d.	1905–6. £	s.	d.
To Trust Fund Dividends—*continued.*						
Fellowes		—		17	3	0
Fielden	190	0	0	190	0	0
Filliter		—		32	19	8
Foster, Carey	2	14	4		—	
Geological Museum	2	7	4		—	
Goldsmid Professorships	93	5	7	93	2	4
Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart.	926	2	3	1,232	17	4
Goodall	19	5	6	19	5	6
Grant	62	14	8	62	14	8
Griffith	63	10	1	103	11	0
Grote	211	11	4	211	11	4
Hawkes-Tucker		—		4	3	2
Heimann	1	14	2	1	13	4
Hollier	145	0	8	145	0	8
Holloway		—		77	5	4
Horton		—		20	4	4
Hume	63	6	9	61	2	4
Jews' Commemoration	30	11	6	30	8	0
Jodrell Physiology	251	9	0	251	9	0
Jodrell Zoology	240	1	4	240	1	0
Lewis		—		2	18	0
Liston		—		14	9	0

Expenditure—*continued.*	1906–7. £	s.	d.	1905–6. £	s.	d.
By Application of Trust Fund Dividends—*continued.*						
Emanuel: Prize		—		5	0	0
Erichsen: Instruments and Expenses		—		14	4	8
Fellowes: Medals and Expenses		—		15	10	0
Fielden: Professor, Scholar, and Expenses	218	16	0	202	0	0
Filliter: Scholars and Expenses		—		61	13	0
Foster, Carey: Prize	1	13	6		—	
Geological Museum: Apparatus	2	7	4		—	
Goldsmid Professorship: Professors	93	2	4	93	2	4
Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart.: Professors and Expenses	423	17	6	441	7	0
Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart.: College Establishment	502	4	9	791	10	4
Goodall: Expenses	0	0	2	19	5	6
Grant: Books and Binding	62	14	8	62	14	8
Griffith: Assistants	80	0	4	80	0	0
Grote: Professor	211	11	4	211	11	4
Hawkes-Tucker: Prize		—		4	3	2
Heimann: Medals	1	14	0	1	18	6
Hollier: Professor, Scholars, and Expenses	148	5	0	243	5	0
Holloway: Exhibitioners and Expenses		—		86	13	0
Horton: Scholar		—		20	0	0
Hume: Scholars and Expenses	46	4	0	26	0	0

Malden	-	-	-	-	22	18	6	22	3	8
Mayer de Rothschild	-	-			45	8	6	45	7	6
Mill	-	-	-	-	26	4	8	25	13	4
Mocatta	-	-	-	-	74	13	4	—		
Morley	-	-	-	-	0	12	10	0	12	10
Morris Bursary	-	-	-		16	12	10	15	12	6
Morris, John	-	-	-		2	17	4	3	17	8
Nettleship	-	-	-		3	16	0	3	16	0
Newmarch	-	-	-		57	18	3	57	18	2
Peel	-	-	-	-	41	9	4	41	9	4
Peene	-	-	-	-	50	11	0	49	5	0
Pender Memorial	-	-	-		124	7	0	124	7	0
Postgate	-	-	-		1	18	2	1	18	2
Quain	-	-	-	-	1,591	5	6	1,590	18	7
Quain Law	-	-	-		363	8	4	362	17	4
Retired Masters	-	-	-			—		185	17	5
Retired Professors	-		-		235	15	9	224	4	8
Ricardo	-	-	-	-	43	12	4	42	6	0
Savage	-	-	-	-		—		4	6	10
Schäfer	-	-	-	-	5	17	0	5	17	0
School Science		-	-			—		17	17	2
Sharpey	-	-	-	-	96	18	0	96	17	7
Slade Prizes	-	-	-		70	3	8	70	5	4
Slade Professorship		-	-		220	2	10	220	2	8
Slade Scholarships		-	-		303	15	0	303	15	0
Tapson Exhibitions		-	-			—		37	12	8
Tapson Scholarships		-	-			—		32	6	3

Jews' Commemoration: Scholars and Expenses	-	-	-		31	10	0	31	10	0
Jodrell Physiology: Professor	-				251	9	0	251	9	0
Jodrell Zoology: Professor	-				240	1	4	265	0	4
Lewis: Prize	-	-	-			—		2	18	0
Liston: Medals and Expenses	-					—		17	2	0
Malden: Scholars and Medals	-				21	18	6	42	2	6
Mayer de Rothschild: Scholar and Expenses	-	-	-		62	5	2	62	6	0
Mill: Scholarship	-	-	-		20	2	6		—	
Morley: Medal	-	-	-		0	12	10	0	12	8
Morris Bursary: Bursar	-	-			16	0	3	16	0	0
Morris, John: Prize	-	-			3	15	6	3	17	6
Nettleship: Prize	-	-	-		3	16	0	3	16	0
Newmarch: Lecturer	-	-			57	18	3	57	18	2
Peel Memorial: Books, &c. for Working Men's Societies	-				8	9	11	43	16	11
Peene: Purchase and binding of Books	-	-	-	-	50	4	5	48	5	7
Pender Memorial: Electrical Apparatus	-	-	-		124	7	0	124	7	0
Postgate: Expenses	-	-			0	2	6		—	
Quain: Professors, Assistants, and Apparatus	-	-	-		1,520	2	10	1,519	15	0
Quain Law: Professor and Expenses	-	-	-	-	362	17	4	362	17	4
Retired Masters	-	-	-			—		205	0	0
Retired Professors	-	-				—		30	0	0
Ricardo: Scholar and Books	-				42	2	0	42	2	0
Savage: Prize	-	-	-			—		4	6	10
School Science: Prizes	-	-				—		12	17	0
Sharpey Scholarship: Scholar	-				96	18	0	96	17	7

Dr. *College Trust Funds.—Income and Expenditure Account.*—continued. *Cr.*

Income—*continued.*	1906–7. £ s. d.	1905–6. £ s. d.
To Trust Fund Dividends—*continued.*		
Thompson-Yates	29 18 6	29 18 6
Tuffnell	166 5 8	164 12 0
Tuke	—	1 18 0
Warr	2 17 4	2 17 4
West	28 19 9	28 10 0
Women's History	6 9 11	6 9 10
Yates Archæology	299 6 10	273 13 8
Yates Geology	246 18 7	246 18 5
	8,067 13 0	9,073 19 7
Balance for the year, being Excess of Expenditure over Income		171 13 4
	£8,067 13 0	9,245 12 11

Expenditure—*continued.*	1906–7. £ s. d.	1905–6. £ s. d.
By Application of Trust Fund Dividends—*continued.*		
Slade Prizes: Prizes and Expenses	68 10 0	68 10 0
Slade Professorship: Professor	220 2 10	220 2 8
Slade Scholarships: Scholars, Models, and Expenses	303 15 0	385 9 2
Tapson Exhibitions: Exhibitioners and Expenses	—	35 17 0
Tapson Scholarships: Scholars and Expenses	—	26 16 0
Thompson-Yates: Assistant Professor	29 18 6	44 17 9
Tuffnell: Scholars and Expenses	168 5 0	168 5 0
Tuke: Engraving Medal	—	0 3 6
West: Scholar and Expenses	31 9 0	31 9 0
Women's History: Books	6 14 9	6 4 11
Yates Archæology: Professor and Expenses	299 6 10	356 1 0
Yates Geology: Professor and Expenses	266 1 5	243 17 6
	7,766 7 6	9,245 12 11
Balance on the year, being Excess of Income over Expenditure	301 5 6	
	£8,067 13 0	9,245 12 11

Dr. *General Balance Sheet of the College, 31st August 1907.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To College General Capital Account:—							By College Freehold Land, Buildings, Furniture, Library, &c., being the Land with the Buildings of the College and the Buildings Extensions, at the approximate valuation of 31st August 1897				186,000	0	0
Balance, 31st August 1906				186,740	2	8	„ College Investments, at the approximate valuation of the day of about £13,080				14,017	4	3
Add—Amount received from Medical School being their proportion of debts and liabilities unpaid at 31st August 1906 under Order of the Transfer Commissioners dated 24th May 1906	414	11	0				„ Gower Street Houses:— Cost as at 31st August 1895				4,500	0	0
Add—Received from the Equipment and Endowment Fund Executive Committee and invested	6,448	3	6				„ Refreshment Department, Plant, &c.				345	12	5
Do. £7,946 6*s.* 10*d.* Consols	7,569	0	9				„ Sundry outstanding Accounts:—						
				14,431	15	3	Advance for Slade Record	50	0	0			
				201,171	17	11	King's College, London	29	14	0			
Add—Balance of College Establishment Account, being the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year				1,890	1	0	Interest due (since received)	253	6	1			
											333	0	1
				203,061	18	11	„ Deposit at Rowton Houses, Ltd.				10,458	7	11
„ Incorporation Alterations to Buildings Fund:— Amount received from Equipment and Endowment Fund Executive Committee and interest thereon				10,458	7	11	„ Cash at Bankers				2,054	11	10
							„ „ in hand				73	18	6
											2,128	10	4

Dr. *General Balance Sheet of the College*—continued. *Cr.*

LIABILITIES—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNT - - - -				1,052	9	2
SUNDRY OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES:—	£	s.	d.			
Apparatus and Keys deposits -	100	0	0			
Chadwick Trust - - - -	74	1	10			
Composition Fees Suspense Account - - - -	521	17	0			
Drapers' Company's Grant -	454	3	7			
Drapers' Company's Grant for Astronomical Equipment -	34	1	5			
Engineering Fund (Equipment and Endowment Fund) - -	86	17	4			
Geological Museum Fund (Equipment and Endowment Fund) -	25	0	0			
Indian School Grant - -	41	12	0			
Lloyd Bequest - - -	41	13	6			
Medical Entrance Exhibition -	46	11	0			
Mercers' Company's Grant - -	250	0	0			
Mocatta Library Fund - -	193	11	7			
Practical Anatomy Dissection Fees	93	19	10			
Rotton, Sir John, Library Fund -	25	0	0			
Special Treasury Grant for Research - - - -	279	19	8			
Special Treasury Grant for Retiring Allowances - - -	708	7	11			
Central University Account (German Fees) - - -	115	12	0			
Sundry Accounts - - - -	117	10	4			
				3,209	19	0
				£217,782	15	0

ASSETS—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
	£217,782	15	0

Dr. *Trust Funds.—Balance Sheet, 31st August 1907.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To College Trust Funds Capital Account:—						
Balance 31st August 1906 -			312,619	10	10	
Less Investments transferred under Order of the Transfer Commissioners dated 19th Dec. 1906—						
To University College Hospital Medical School (book value) -	32,871	4	5			
To University College School (book value) -	13,121	10	11			
			45,992	15	4	
			266,626	15	6	
Add Benefactions, &c. received during the year -	163	0	0			
„ Sundry dividends invested (*see* below)	844	16	0			
„ Amounts transferred from the following funds and invested—						
Lloyd Fund -	300	0	0			
Geological Museum Fund -	300	0	0			
Library Deposit Fund -	50	0	0			
			1,657	16	0	
					268,284	11	6

Assets.	£	s.	d.
By College Trust Funds standing in the books at a balance of total cost of - - - but, at valuations within the market prices of the day, of an approximate value of £237,452.	268,284	11	6
„ Balance owing by College General Account -	1,052	9	2

Dr. *Trust Funds.—Balance Sheet*—continued. *Cr.*

Liabilities—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	Assets—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
To Hospital Trust Funds Capital Account:—							
Balance 31st August 1906 - £144,400 3 10							
Less paid to Treasurer of Hospital, per Coutts & Co. - £ 6,011 15 6							
„ Investments transferred under Order of the Transfer Commissioners dated 19th Dec. 1906 to University College Hospital (book value) 138,388 8 4							
	144,400	3	10				
„ College Trust Funds Income Account:—							
Balance 31st August 1906, being the sum of the Balances on Income Account of that date -	1,794	18	4				
Less Invested as above £844 16 0							
„ Balances of Income Accounts at 31st August 1906 handed over to University College							

Hospital Medical School and University College School, the funds having been transferred to them - -	198	18	8		
				1,043	14 8
				751	3 8
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year -				301	5 6
				1,052	9 2
„ Balance 31st August 1907, after deducting £20 2*s.* 11*d.* in respect of overdrawn accounts -					1,052 9 2
				£269,337	0 8

£269,337 0 8

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)

Founded 1871.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The objects of the College are—

"To carry on, maintain, and conduct, in or near the Borough "of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the College, at present known as the "University of Durham College of Physical Science, Newcastle-"upon-Tyne, but under the name or style of Armstrong "College, and to found, establish, endow, maintain, and "conduct other Colleges, in or near the said Borough, and by "means of such College or Colleges, and by such other means "as the Association may think proper, to promote the education "of persons of both sexes, and the study and advancement of "Science, Philosophy, Literature, and the Fine and Mechanical "Arts, or other kindred branches of learning."

The College forms an important part of the University of the North of England. The degrees of Durham in Science and Letters and its diplomas in Engineering are open to students of the College. The courses of instruction in all Natural Sciences, in Mathematics, in every department of Engineering, and in the department of Naval Architecture, are very practical and complete, and the Chemical, Physical, and Engineering Laboratories are among the finest in the country. In addition to the Biological Laboratories at the College, a Marine Biological Laboratory has been opened at Cullercoats, and by the generosity of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee is available for College Students.

The Agricultural Department has been carefully organised. It is subsidised by the Counties of Northumberland and Durham as well as Cumberland and Westmorland; and it has the recognition and approval of H.M. Board of Agriculture. It has been entrusted with the scientific direction of the Northumberland County Agricultural Experimental Station, extending to 400 acres, at Cockle Park; carries on a Dairy Research Station for the Durham County Council at Offerton Hall, near Sunderland, and has been entrusted by H.M. Office of Woods with the Chopwell Woods, extending to about 900 acres, all of which add

greatly to the educational advantages of the Agricultural Department. A thorough training is offered in every branch of agriculture.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The College is an incorporated Society, registered under the Companies Acts as a company limited by guarantee. Its members are called Governors, and consist of persons who subscribe annually not less than £2 to the funds of the College, or have contributed a donation of not less than £25, of representatives of persons who bequeath not less than £100, of nominees of public companies or corporations who subscribe not less than £10 per annum or have made a donation of not less than £250, and of representatives of firms subscribing £10 per annum or contributing a donation of not less than £100 to the College funds. The Governors also comprise the peers of the realm connected with the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, the members of Parliament for the divisions and boroughs of the said counties, and a number of representatives of learned societies and other public bodies.

Executive Council.—The executive of the College is vested in a Council, consisting of the Warden of the University of Durham, who is President of the College, and forty-six other members, of whom two at least must be members of the Senate of the University of Durham, and two others, members of the Chapter or of Convocation, elected out of and by the Governors. Of the others, ten are elected out of and by the Governors, and the remainder, including five nominated by the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the other members of the Council. Any county council or other local authority contributing to the funds of the College is entitled to representation on the Council in proportion to the amount of its contribution.

Departmental Committees.—In addition to the ordinary committees of the Council, there are certain Committees appointed for the management of particular departments. These Committees consist of members of Council and of other gentlemen specially qualified to take part in the supervision of certain sections of the College work. These Committees are entrusted with the duty of advising the Council on all questions connected with the management of their several departments. The Council acts generally upon their recommendations, but retains its right of veto.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The College buildings, which have been carried out at a cost of about £150,000, are capable of accommodating about 3,000 students, of whom 1,000 may be simultaneously at work without inconvenience. The buildings form a quadrilateral. The front block, which was formally opened by H.M. the King, in July 1906, provides permanent accommodation for the

administration offices and the departments of Mathematics, Languages, and Literature, Zoology, Botany, Electrical Engineering, and Naval Architecture, together with the students' common room, library, museum, refreshment rooms, the principal rooms connected with the Day Training College, and a large examination hall.

The other three wings afford the permanent accommodation for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, and Civil Engineering, and the various branches of Fine Art; while temporary accommodation is afforded in them for the other departments. The Chemical, Physical, and Engineering Laboratories are among the most complete of their kind in the country.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The subjects of instruction are as follows:—

Mathematics. Physics. Chemistry. Geology. Mineralogy and Crystallography. Zoology. Botany. Coal and Metal Mining. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome. Language, Literature, and History of England, France, Italy, Germany, and Spain. Philosophy, Logic, Political Economy, and Elementary Law. Agriculture and Forestry. Veterinary Anatomy and Farm Hygiene. Civil, Mechanical, Marine, and Electrical Engineering, Naval Architecture. Metallurgy and Assaying. Surveying. Fine Art, including Modelling, Design, &c. Building Construction. Ambulance Work. Sanitary Science and Plumbing. Carriage Building. Telegraphy. Typography. Theory and Practice of Education. All the subjects required in the Day Training College.

All the experimental subjects are taught practically.

The Staff comprises the Principal, 14 Professors (Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Botany, Mathematics, Physics, Mining, Classics, Literature, Agriculture and Forestry, Engineering, Naval Architecture, Electrical Engineering, Education), 1 Assistant Professor (Zoology), 42 Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 13 Special Technical Lecturers.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

The following are the subjects required for the College Matriculation Examination:—*

1. Arithmetic.
2. English Essay.
3. Geometry, the Subject Matter of Euclid, Books I., II., III.
4. Algebra, up to and including Quadratic Equations.

* This examination was abolished after January, 1908.

Also any *two* of the following :—

i. English Language.
ii. Latin, including Grammar and easy sentences.
iii. Greek, " " " " "
iv. French, " " " " "
v. German, " " " " "
vi. Geography.

In order to enter on a course of study for a Degree in Science a student must have previously satisfied the Examiners in the following subjects :—

(1) Additional Mathematics.
(2) English.
(3) English History.
(4) Any *one* subject selected from the following :—
  (i) Religious Knowledge.
  (ii) Botany.
  (iii) Zoology.
  (iv) Physical and General Geography.
  (v) Experimental Science.

(5) and (6) Any *two* subjects selected from the following :—
  (i) Latin.
  (ii) Greek.
  (iii) French.
  (iv) German.

N.B.—Students may substitute *Extra Mathematics* for one of the optional subjects numbered (5) and (6), up to and including September 1911.

In order to enter on a three years' course of study for a Degree in Letters a student must have previously satisfied the Examiners in the following subjects :—

(1) Elementary Mathematics *or* Additional Mathematics.
(2) English.
(3) English History.
(4) *Either* Latin *or* Greek.
(5) *Either* French *or* German.
(6) *One* of the following subjects :—
  (i) Religious Knowledge.
  (ii) Botany.
  (iii) Zoology.
  (iv) Physical and General Geography.
  (v) Experimental Science.

N.B.—After June 1908, students entering the College with the intention of graduating in the University will be required to have passed, previous to entrance, either the above Examination or one of the Examinations recognised by the University as an equivalent thereto.

Students in Science may qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Science by adopting either of the following courses:—

Pure Science.

By attending for three terms from date of matriculation courses of study in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and either Geology or Natural History to the satisfaction of the Professors in the several subjects; and by proving his knowledge of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Geology, or Natural History, including practical exercises at an examination to be styled the First Examination. A candidate who has satisfied the Examiners in three only of these subjects must satisfy in the remaining subject at some subsequent examination before proceeding to the Final Examination.

After completing the First Examination he may qualify for admission to the Final Examination by attending for two academical years the courses of study in accordance with the requirements set forth below, provided he can produce certificates of attendance to the satisfaction of the Professors concerned, and shall at the Final Examination be required to prove his knowledge in three different subjects, one chief and two auxiliary subjects. In a chief subject a qualifying course must extend over two years, whereas in an auxiliary subject it may extend over one year only. The examination in auxiliary subjects may be taken at the end of the qualifying courses.

The following form chief subjects—one to be selected:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Animal and Human Physiology.

The following form auxiliary subjects—two to be selected:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Crystallography, Mineralogy, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Animal and Human Physiology, Education.

In the Final Examinations Honours may be awarded in the chief subject only.

Agriculture.

Students in Science, who are also Students in Agriculture, may qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Science by complying with the following conditions:—

In the First Year.—Must attend the first year's course of instruction as in Section *A*, Natural History being compulsory, and pass the examination in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History.

In the Second Year.—Must attend courses of instruction in Organic and Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, and Agriculture (Part i.), and pass an examination in each of these subjects.

In the Third Year.—Must attend courses of instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, Animal Physiology and Pathology, and Agriculture (Part ii.), and pass an examination in each of these subjects.

Engineering, Mining, Metallurgy, &c.

Students in Engineering, Naval Architecture, Mining, or Metallurgy, proceeding to the Degree of B.Sc. follow a special course of study extending over three years, as follows:—

(1) *Mechanical Engineering.*

First Year.—Junior Mathematics, Junior Physics and Practical Physics (one day per week), Junior Chemistry and Practical Chemistry (one day per week), and Mechanical Drawing.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Junior Electrical Engineering, and Junior and Electrical Engineering Laboratory (three hours per week).

Third Year.—Senior and Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Senior Physics and Senior Practical Physics (one day per week).

(2) *Naval Architecture.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Naval Architecture, Junior Ship Drawing and Calculations, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, and Mechanical Drawing.

Third Year.—Senior Naval Architecture, Senior Ship Drawing and Calculations, Senior and Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Senior Physics, and Senior Practical Physics (one day per week).

(3) *Civil Engineering.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, and Junior Geology.

Third Year.—Senior and Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Special Drawing and Calculations, Senior Physics, Senior Practical Physics (one day per week), Practical Geology, Surveying, and Practical Surveying.

(4) *Electrical Engineering.*

First Year.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

Second Year.—Senior Mathematics, Junior Engineering, Junior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Junior Electrical Engineering, and Junior Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

THIRD YEAR.—Senior Electrical Engineering, Senior Electrical Engineering Laboratory, Senior Engineering, two terms of Advanced Engineering, Senior Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Senior Physics, and Senior Practical Physics (one day per week).

(5) *Mining.**

FIRST YEAR.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

SECOND YEAR.—Geology, as required of Students in Science in the first year, Economic Mineralogy, Mineral Deposits, Applied Mechanics (Junior Engineering), Engineering (Laboratory), Mechanical Drawing, and Practical Chemistry (two days per week Laboratory work).

THIRD YEAR.—Mining, Surveying, and Practical Surveying, Dressing of Minerals, General Metallurgy and Assaying (two days per week Laboratory work), Engineering (Senior Course), Electrical Engineering (Junior Course), including Laboratory work.

Students are strongly recommended to attend the Ambulance Class, and in their third year an optional class in Determinative Blowpipe Mineralogy.

(6) *Metallurgy.*

FIRST YEAR.—Same as for Mechanical Engineering.

SECOND YEAR.—Geology, as required of Students in Science in the first year, Economic Mineralogy, Mineral Deposits, Chemistry (Advanced Inorganic), Practical Chemistry (two days per week Laboratory work), Metallurgy, Practical Metallurgy (one day per week Laboratory work).

THIRD YEAR.—General Metallurgy, Special Metallurgy, Practical Metallurgy (two days per week Laboratory work), Dressing of Minerals, a special course in Practical Chemistry (one day per week Laboratory work), Applied Mechanics (Junior Engineering).

Master of Science. Doctor of Science.

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in a further Examination in some branch of one of the subjects of the B.Sc. Examination, and may submit evidence of original work.

Mechanical Marine or Civil Engineer (M.E. or C.E.).

Associates in Science must have been engaged for three years at least in the practice of their profession, and must then pass an examination having reference, principally, to the work in which they have been engaged.

* This degree has been approved by the Home Secretary for the purposes of the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1903.

Bachelor of Letters.

First Examination.—A portion of the Bible or of Ancient History; English Language, History, Geography, and Composition; one Ancient and one Modern Language; Mathematics.

Second Examination.—English Language, Literature, History, and Composition; two other Languages; a Language not previously offered, or the elements of a branch of Mental or Natural Science.

Third Examination.—English Language and Literature; two Languages; a third Language, or any two of the following subjects:—

1. History of Modern Europe.
2. Psychology.
3. Ethics.
4. Education.
5. Political Science.

Doctor in Letters.

Candidates for this Examination must be Bachelors of Letters of five years' standing, and Graduates in some other faculty. They will also be required to submit a thesis, or other original contribution to learning.

Diploma in Agriculture (Two or Three Years' Course).

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Agriculture, Veterinary Anatomy, Practical Dairying, Forestry, Land Surveying, Entomology, Farm Book-keeping, Agricultural Engineering.

Diploma in Engineering (Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical) (Two or Three Years' Course).

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Surveying, Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, and special practical work in the Laboratories.

Diploma in Naval Architecture (Two or Three Years' Course).

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Naval Architecture, Ship Drawing and Calculations, and special practical work in the Laboratories.

Diploma in Mining.

First Year.—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology.

Second Year. — Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Economic Mineralogy, Mineral Deposits, Surveying, Practical Surveying, Dressing of Minerals, Mining.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The following students qualified for the several titles, degrees, and Fellowships of the University of Durham, or have been awarded the certificates or diplomas named :—

University of Durham.

Session.	Science.					Letters.		
	First A.Sc. and First B.Sc.	Final A.Sc. and Inter. B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.Sc.	D.Sc.	First B. Litt.	Inter. B. Litt.	Final B. Litt.
1905–1906	61	58	25	7	—	19	17	10
1906–1907	50	56	37	5	—	24	17	12

University and College Diplomas.

Session.	Diploma in Agriculture.	Diploma in Engineering.	Diploma in Naval Architecture.	Diploma in Mining.	Diploma in Theory and Practice of Teaching.
1905–1906 -	2	1	1	2	3
1906–1907 -	1	1	—	1	4

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

A system of Prize Demonstratorships has been established in the College; Prize Demonstrators being required to give half time to research and half time to teaching.

The following Fellowships and Scholarships are also available for the purposes of research :—

(*a*) The Royal (1851) Exhibition Scholarship and Probationary Bursaries -
(*b*) The Pemberton Fellowship - -
(*c*) College Fellowships - - -
(*d*) The Daglish Fellowship - - -
(*e*) Johnston Chemical Scholarship -
(*f*) Mining Scholarship - - -

} Particulars of which are given under Heading VI.

(e) *Length of Session.*

Day students are in attendance, generally, for 33 weeks. (The vacations are two weeks at Christmas, four at Easter, and about three months from June to September.)

The Session for the Art Department consists of 40 weeks, and in other departments of the College special classes are held during the summer vacation.

The Session for evening students in degree and literary subjects is 33 weeks; for evening classes in technical subjects about 27 weeks.

(f) *Extension Work.*

By arrangement with the County Councils of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, the College is prepared to provide courses of lectures (illustrated by specimens or lantern views) upon Agriculture and Forestry at convenient centres in these counties.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

The following figures refer to all students, as all the departments of the College come within the category Arts, Science, Applied Science, or Fine Art.

Day Students.

Men	387
Women	194
Total	581

Evening Students.

Men	944
Women	60
Total	1,004

Total of day and evening students - - 1,585.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

Of the day students, 457 attended a Secondary School, 490 were drawn from within a radius of 30 miles, and 19 from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

Day Students.

	(1906–7.)
(1) Under 25 hours - -	—
(2) Under 125 hours - -	64*
(3) Under 500 hours - -	153*
(4) Over 500 hours - -	364†
	581

Evening Students.

(1) Under 25 hours - -	20
(2) Under 125 hours - -	767
(3) Under 500 hours - -	217
	1,004

"Evening students" are considered to be those attending special classes held on Saturdays, or any courses other than those arranged for regular day students.

All students, with the exception of a very small number attending the Fine Art classes, are 16 years old or more.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

No students are lodged in the buildings. Women students who do not live with their parents or guardians are required to reside in certain approved houses. Men students may reside in certain approved houses.

Normal students not living in Newcastle are required to reside in a Hostel or in certain approved houses.

Students not residing at their homes generally pay 17*s.* to 25*s.* per week for board and lodging, or a total of about £40 for the Session. This amount provides them with good accommodation, approved by the College; but students with more means at their disposal will probably expend £50 to £60 per Session on their living.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

There are a Students' Representative Council, and the following Clubs and Societies:—

Union Society.

The University of Durham Philosophical Society.

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* 17 and 40 respectively of these students were also students of the College of Medicine.

† This number includes 182 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

The Choral Society.
The Agricultural Students' Association.
Athletic Union.
The University of Durham Volunteer Company.

A University Settlement Association has been established in the College.

There are separate Common Rooms, which are large and well-furnished, for the men students and for the women students, in which the students are allowed to hold reunions.

The College Hall is placed at the disposal of the students for their debates.

V.—Fees.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Day Lectures:—			
For courses of about 90 lectures - -	3	10	0
For short special courses—from 10*s.* 6*d.* to -	2	2	0
Day Laboratories:—			
At the rate of - - - -	5	0	0
For one day per week, inclusive of nearly all materials. (The rate of fees is reduced for more than one day per week.)			
Day Fine Art Classes:—			
Five days per week - - - -	8	8	0
(Shorter periods in proportion.)			

The Composition Fees for the Degree course in Science are:—First, second, and third years, each £20. For the Degree course in Literature, the fees are £17 per annum. The fees for the Diploma courses are of similar amounts.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Evening Lectures:—			
Composition fee, admitting to all lectures and laboratories - - - -	10	0	0
University (degree) courses - - -	3	3	0
Modern Languages - - - -	1	5	0
English Literature, Classics, History, Biology, Engineering, &c. - - -	1	1	0
Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, and all courses specially adapted for apprentices, workmen, or agriculturists - -	5*s.* or	0	10	6
Evening Laboratories:—			
At the rate of - - - -	1	1	0
For one evening per week.			

	£	s.	d.
Fine Art:—			
Five evenings per week - - -	1	1	0

Five courses of lectures are given during the Session, to which apprentices and workmen are admitted on depositing a nominal fee, which is returned if their attendance is satisfactory.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

One Exhibition of £20 and one of £15 are open to candidates for the Degree of B.Sc., and are awarded upon an examination in the following subjects:—Algebra, including the Binomial Theorem; Euclid, Books I.–IV., VI., XI., to Proposition 21; Trigonometry, including the Solution of Triangles; and *one* selected by the candidate from the following sciences:—Geology, Heat, Chemistry, Natural History.

One Exhibition of £15 is awarded to the student commencing residence who, having passed the University Matriculation Examination, or other examination recognised as equivalent thereto, is most distinguished in an examination in Latin and French, with an optional paper in English Literature, *or* Greek, *or* German. The successful candidate is required to pursue the course for the Degree of B. Litt.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation Exhibitions.—Ten Exhibitions, giving free admission to any ordinary day course of the College, are annually at the disposal of the City Council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and may be awarded to candidates of either sex who are resident in Newcastle. Each Exhibition is tenable for two years, provided the Exhibitioner's progress during the first year is satisfactory, and renewable for a third year if the Exhibitioner is recommended by the Board of Professors.

Scholarships.

The Junior Pemberton.—Tenable for one year, and of the value of about £30, with remission of two thirds of the class fees. Awarded on the results of the First Examinations for the Bachelorship in Science.

The Thomas Young Hall.—Tenable for three years, and of the annual value of £20 with remission of two thirds of the class fees. Awarded in a similar manner to the Junior Pemberton.

The Nathaniel Clark.—Tenable for one year, and of the value of £15. Awarded on the results of the First Examination for the Bachelorship in Pure Science. The scholar must attend the full course in Agriculture.

The Senior Pemberton.—Tenable for two years, and of the annual value of about £40, with the remission of all class fees.

Awarded on the results of a Special Examination at the end of the second year. Candidates must have passed the First B.Sc. Examination and must not have kept more than three terms since completing that examination.

The Charles Mather.—Similar to the Senior Pemberton.

The Alder.—Tenable for one year, and of the value of £13 10*s.* Awarded to the best student in Zoology.

The Royal (1851) *Exhibition Scholarship and Probationary Bursaries.*—Scholarship tenable for two years, and of the annual value of £150. Candidates must be students of three years' standing, and the scholar is required to take up some special subject of research.

Bursaries of the value of £70, and tenable for one year. Candidates for a Bursary must, except as to evidence of capacity for original research, fulfil all the conditions for appointment to a Science Research Scholarship.

Johnston Chemical Scholarship and Prize.—Of the value of £60 for one year and a prize in books value £5. Competition restricted to Bachelors of Science of any British University of not more than three years' standing. Awarded on the results of an examination in Chemistry, with Crystallography or Mineralogy, held annually about the commencement of each Session. The successful candidate will be required to work in the College Chemical Laboratory and to devote himself to some subject of Chemical Enquiry approved by the Professor of Chemistry.

Mining Scholarship.—A Scholarship of £50, tenable for one year, may be awarded in June to the best student taking his B.Sc. in Mining or Metallurgy, to enable him to take a practical course in mines or works in this country or abroad, under conditions approved by the donors, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London.

Daglish Fellowship.—Under the will of the late Mr. John Daglish funds have been placed at the disposal of Armstrong College for founding a Travelling Fellowship to be called the "Daglish" Fellowship. The Fellowship, which is of the value of about £120 per annum, is tenable for one year, and renewable for a second year under exceptional circumstances. The object of the Fellowship is to enable the holder to spend a period of twelve months in travelling chiefly in foreign mining districts so as to enable him to enlarge his technical experience. The Fellowship is to be awarded to a Mining Student, of not less than twenty years of age, who need not necessarily be a student of this College.

Engineering Scholarship.—Carries free admission to the two years' course for the Diploma in Engineering. Candidates must be nominated by a firm or company contributing £10 or more per annum to the Engineering Department.

The Surveyors' Institution Scholarships.—Three Scholarships, each of the value of £50 per annum, have been offered to the College by the Surveyors' Institution. Open only to students of the Surveyors' Institution under conditions approved by the Council of the Institution.

Lloyd's Register Scholarships in Naval Architecture.—Three Scholarships, each of the value of £50 per annum, have been offered to the College by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. One Scholarship will be awarded in each year and will be tenable for three years.

The Shipwrights' Company Scholarship.—The Shipwrights' Company offered for 1907 a Scholarship to the most deserving Day Student of the year who is taking the full course of study in Naval Architecture, and it is anticipated that a similar Scholarship will be offered for the year 1908.

The Osbeck Exhibitions in Mining and Metallurgy.—One Exhibition of Ten Guineas is awarded to the candidate for the B.Sc. in Mining or the Diploma in Mining, who at the end of the last year of his course does best in the Surveying Examination, provided that he at the same time passes the examinations entitling him to the Degree or Diploma, as the case may be.

One Exhibition of Ten Guineas is awarded to the candidate who, in the last year's examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Mining or Metallurgy, does best in the examinations in Metallurgy, provided that he at the same time passes the other examinations entitling him to the Degree.

The Pemberton Fellowship.—Of the annual value of £120 for three years. The Electors are the Warden and Senate of the University. Open to graduates in Science of Durham University of not more than six years' standing from their first Degree.

College Fellowships.—Two Fellowships of £125 each will be offered for competition in June of each year, tenable upon condition of the holders engaging in advanced study or research. Appointment to the Fellowships is made by the Council of the College on the recommendation of the Board of Professors. Open to any graduate of Durham University, in whatever Faculty, who studied in Armstrong College during the final two years of his or her curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

The College has appointed—

(*a*) Governors on the Governing Bodies of various Schools in the North of England.

(*b*) Representatives on Local Education Committees.

(*c*) The College has a large Day Training Department which is recognised by the Board of Education, and the Day Technical Classes, the classes in the Fine Art Department and some of the Evening Science Classes are also recognised by that Board.

VIII.—Finance.

The sum of £39,830 9*s.* 3*d.* has been received towards the New Building Completion Fund. And, further, the Armstrong Memorial Fund, which was instituted to commemorate the life and work of the first Lord Armstrong by the completion of the College buildings, and by the erection of a statue of the late Lord Armstrong, has exceeded £50,000.

A.—*Balance Sheet, 31st July 1907.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Donations—						
Original Donations, to 31st August 1885	22,887	11	0			
General Donations, to 31st July 1896	130	11	0			
Building Fund, to 31st July 1903	17,671	3	0			
Stephenson Engineering Department Fund, to 31st July 1894	3,361	9	11			
Electrical Laboratory Fund, to 31st July 1895	338	12	0			
Lake Electrical Engineering Laboratory, to 31st July 1901	600	0	0			
„ Sundry Bequests—						
Trustees of the late Professor J. F. W. Johnston for Chemical Laboratory	1,490	0	0			
Trustees of Henry Bowman Brady for Natural History Department	1,000	0	0			
Trustees of the late E. Kersey	1,000	0	0			
	3,490	0	0			
				48,479	6	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Land appropriated for College purposes and reserved for possible extensions, &c., including all roads, 25,016 sq. yds. at cost of 11s. 7¾d. per sq. yd.				14,566	12	2
„ New College:—						
Buildings, &c.	45,975	9	4			
Plant, Furniture, Fittings, and Scientific Apparatus	7,537	7	4			
Johnston Laboratory, Furniture, and Fittings	1,483	10	11			
Stephenson Engineering Department, Plant, Furniture, and Fittings	3,830	10	1			
Electrical Laboratory: Apparatus	338	12	0			
The Brady Fund, Apparatus, and Specimens	41	17	2			
Lake Electrical Engineering Laboratory, Apparatus, and Fittings	848	7	0			
				60,055	13	10
„ New Buildings:—						
Expenditure to 31st July 1906	58,970	16	8			
For Year to date	6,041	17	2			
				65,012	13	10
„ Plant, &c.:—						
Expenditure to 31st July 1906	5,397	13	9			
For Year to date	1,192	13	4			
				6,590	7	1

„ New Building Completion Fund Account (*per contra*) —							
Donations and Income from Investments				39,830	9	3	
Total amount received from Trustees of Armstrong Memorial Fund to date				43,885	0	0	
Bank Interest on ditto				287	0	3	
							84,002 9 6
„ ENDOWMENTS—							
General Account—	£	s.	d.				
"Anonymous"	1,000	0	0				
Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	3,000	0	0				
				4,000	0	0	
Marine Laboratory Account—							
Trustees of Marine Laboratory Fund				1,900	0	0	
							5,900 0 0
„ GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENTS—							
Trustees of the late Thomas Young Hall				543	3	0	
Trustees of the late Mrs. Charles Mather				1,000	0	0	
Trustees of the late Professor J. F. W. Johnston				2,100	0	0	
Trustees of Freire Marreco Memorial Fund				189	17	0	
Trustees of the late Joshua Alder				400	0	0	
Executors of the late John Daglish				4,500	0	0	
							8,733 0 0

„ Apparatus, Appliances, &c. :—									
Expenditure to 31st July 1906	1,485	5	6						
For Year to date	824	11	2						
							2,309	16	8
„ Sundry Expenditure to 31st July 1906	314	8	11						
For Year to date	344	2	10						
							658	11	9
„ Balance of Completion Fund unexpended :—							74,571	9	4
Investments at Cost	13,083	8	2						
Less — Lloyds Bank, Ltd.— Overdraft	3,652	8	0						
							9,431	0	2
									84,002 9 6
„ Investments on account of General Endowment Fund									5,900 0 0
„ Investments sufficient to cover liability under Scholarship Endowments									8,400 0 0
„ Grants, &c. :—									
Balances due and not received									581 16 1
„ Stocks of Stores in hand									189 16 8
„ Cash in hand									111 6 5
„ Students' Athletic Union—Loan									15 0 0
„ Naval Architecture Fund :—									
Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cash on deposit									2,150 1 3
„ Offerton Farm :—									
Balance due from Durham County Council									38 9 5

A.—*Balance Sheet, 31st July 1907*—continued.

To	£	s.	d.
Art Department Scholarship Endowment— Trustees of the late John Christie - -	3,086	3	1
„ Agricultural Department Scholarship Endowment— Trustees of the late Nathaniel Clark - -	300	0	0
„ Loans—			
Friends' Provident Institution as at 31st July 1900 - - £23,500 0 0			
Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. - 3,500 0 0			
	27,000	0	0
„ Sunday Creditors - - - - -	2,783	0	7
„ Caution Money— Balance in hand - - - - -	90	12	6
„ Board of Agriculture— Balance of Farm Grant in hand - -	6	3	0
„ Chopwell Woods— Balance in hand - - - -	60	2	5
„ Durham and Northumberland Coal Trade Association— Balance of Mining Grant in hand - -	317	14	10
„ Naval Architecture Fund— Balance on deposit (*per contra*) - -	2,150	1	3
„ Marine Laboratory Fund— Bank Interest in hand - - - -	56	8	9
„ Lloyds Bank, Ltd.— Overdraft - - - - -	2,177	17	3
	£185,143	0	1

By	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grant of Arms :—									
Balance at 31st July 1906 -	4	13	0						
Law Charges -	11	11	0						
				16	4	0			
Less Subscriptions - - -				5	14	0			
							10	10	0
„ Gurney Memorial Fund :—									
Oil Painting and Sundries -				113	12	11			
Less Subscriptions - -				112	1	0			
							1	11	11
„ Revenue Account :—									
Deficiency to 31st July 1906 -				8,077	1	3			
Deficiency for Year to date -				1,042	11	7			
Note.—Against this Deficiency the College owns 3,071 sq. yds. of land which is available for sale.							9,119	12	10
							£185,143	0	1

B.—*Revenue Account for the Year ending 31st July 1907.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and Fees of Staff and Examiners -				17,256	1	6
„ Wages, general - - - - -				1,764	19	7
„ Special Expenditure on Agricultural Work in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland - - - -	225	15	11			
„ Northumberland County Council Farm :—						
Expenditure for Year to date - 200 9 9						
Less Balance in hand, 31st July 1906 - - 6 12 9						
193 17 0						
Balance in hand carried to Balance Sheet - 6 3 0						
	200	0	0			
				425	15	11
„ Normal Department, furnishing	-		-	221	2	4
„ Offerton Farm (Grant from Durham County Council) *per contra* :—						
Expenditure for Year to date -	79	0	5			
Less Balance in hand, 31st July 1906 - - -	40	11	0			
				38	9	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Donations and Subscriptions :—						
General and Sustentation -	867	8	9			
Agricultural Department -	2	2	0			
„ „ (Forestry)	40	0	0			
Art Department (General and Prize Fund) - - -	42	0	0			
Engineering Department -	261	4	0			
				1,212	14	9
„ Fees :—						
From Students, and charged in respect of Scholarships -	8,135	8	4			
From Board of Education, on account of Normal Students -	2,359	0	0			
For Engineering Laboratory Tests - - - -	53	0	5			
For Expert Advice (Forestry) -	2	2	0			
				10,549	10	9
„ Grants :—						
H.M. Treasury - - - -				6,750	0	0
H.M. Board of Agriculture - - -				1,250	0	0
H.M. Board of Education - - -				832	4	4
The University of Durham - - -				1,311	16	10
The County Council of Cumberland - -				197	12	10
„ „ Durham - - -				641	15	0
„ „ Northumberland -				600	0	0
„ „ Westmorland - -				101	18	0
The City Council of Newcastle - - -				1,200	0	0
The Corporation of Gateshead - -				150	0	0

B.—*Revenue Account for the Year ending 31st July 1907*—continued.

To Chopwell Woods (Grant from H.M. Office of Woods) *per contra*—	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expenditure for Year to date, *less* Rents and Sales	183	18	10			
Balance in hand, carried to Balance Sheet	60	2	5			
				244	1	3
„ Mining Department (Coal Trade Subscription):—						
Balance of Grant to 31st July 1906	424	16	10			
Less Expenditure for Year to date	207	2	0			
Carried to Balance Sheet	217	14	10			
Grant unexpended, *per contra*, carried to Balance Sheet				100	0	0
„ Naval Architecture Department:—	£	*s.*	*d.*			
Salaries	658	6	8			
Advertising	34	18	8			
Class Expenses	3	17	4			
Library	0	10	6			
	697	13	2			
Balance in hand, carried to Balance Sheet	2,150	1	3			
				2,847	14	5
„ Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes	5,894	18	3			
Less Receipts	4,956	1	3			
				938	17	0

By Grants—*continued.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Durham and Northumberland Coal Trade Associations	500	0	0			
Durham and Northumberland Mining Experiments	100	0	0			
				600	0	0
„ Agricultural Department—Offerton Farm:—						
Council Council of Durham:—						
Balance due, carried to Balance Sheet				38	9	5
„ Chopwell Woods:—						
H.M. Office of Woods				244	1	3
„ Naval Architecture Department:—						
Balance in hand, 31st July 1906	2,246	14	9			
Subscriptions and Interest received since	460	17	8			
Board of Education Grant	39	8	6			
Students' Fees	100	13	6			
				2,847	14	5
„ Sundries:—						
Dividends on East Indian Railway Annuity (tax)				7	17	5
Rents				3	17	11
Materials, &c. sold to Students—Profit				31	0	3
Sundry Receipts				35	1	2
Engineering Department (County Council of Durham).					—	
„ Balance, being Deficit for Year				1,042	11	7

„ Postage	139	18	1
„ Printing and Stationery	328	7	11
„ Advertising	330	16	10
„ Coals, Gas, Water, and Electric Current	873	1	7
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	378	6	0
„ Laboratory Stores, Apparatus Repairs, &c.	1,004	15	9
„ Apparatus (Special Grant)	500	0	0
„ General Repairs	383	8	4
„ Travelling Expenses	125	16	0
„ Audit Fee	63	0	0
„ Library	76	4	3
„ Do. (Special Grant)	250	0	0
„ Interest on Loans	940	0	0
„ Law Charges	74	4	10
„ Bank Charges	102	2	5
„ Sundry Payments	241	2	6
„ Engineering Department (Grant from Durham County Council), *per contra*—	—		
	£29,648	5	11

	£29,648	5	11

Day Training College Account for the Year ending 31st July 1907.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 1st August 1906 - - -	545	9	5	By Salaries of Teachers - - - -	1,399	10	8
„ Grants from Board of Education to the College—				„ Fees paid to College Professors, &c. - -	1,979	17	4
(1) Annual Grant - - 1,814 0 0				„ Books, Apparatus, and Stationery - -	26	9	6
(2) Special Grant (Science and Drawing) - - - 544 0 0				„ Prizes - - - - - -	4	0	0
	2,358	0	0	„ Wages of Servants (2 years) - - -	200	0	0
„ Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel - -	4,042	0	0	„ Fuel and Light „ - - -	150	0	0
„ Fees of 182 Students recognised by the Board of Education at from £5 to £10 - - -	1,732	0	0	„ Cleaning „ - - -	100	0	0
„ Special Grant towards loss incurred by private Hostel, 1905–6, disallowed by Board, and now written back - - - - -	100	0	0	„ Replacement of Furniture and ordinary Repairs (2 years) - - - - -	50	0	0
				„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance (2 years) - -	100	0	0
				„ Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of Administration - - - - -	270	14	0
				„ Fees to Teachers in Practising Schools - -	85	0	0
				„ Examiners' Fees - - - -	30	0	0
				„ Hire of Rooms for Drill and Manual Instruction - - - - - -	31	7	8
				„ Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel - -	4,041	0	0
				„ Grant returned to Board of Education, Student withdrawn, 1905–6 - - - -	38	0	0
				„ Furnishing and equipment of new Rooms allotted to the Department - - -	221	2	4
				„ Balance in hand on 31st July 1907 - -	50	7	11
	£8,777	9	5		£8,777	9	5

Agricultural Department Account for the Year ending 31st July 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Grant—						
H.M. Board of Agriculture—						
General	800	0	0			
Forestry	250	0	0			
Farm	200	0	0			
				1,250	0	0
„ County Council Grants—						
Durham	500	0	0			
Northumberland	500	0	0			
Cumberland	197	12	10			
Westmorland	101	18	0			
				1,299	10	10
„ Fees—						
General	306	1	6			
Forestry	7	17	6			
				313	19	0
„ Subscriptions—						
General	2	2	0			
Forestry	40	0	0			
				42	2	0
„ Expert Fees and Expenses—						
Forestry				5	1	6
„ Balance carried down				2	4	8
				£2,912	18	0

By Salaries, Fees of Staff—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General	1,494	4	2	1,384	4	2			
				110	0	0			
Forestry				221	9	6			
							1,715	13	8
„ Wages of Clerk and Boy							94	15	0
„ Fees transferred to other Departments							239	2	4
„ Stores, Class Expenses, and Apparatus Repairs—									
General				67	17	4			
Forestry				2	10	6			
							70	7	10
„ Examiners' Fees							11	11	0
„ Durham County Lectures—									
Travelling Expenses of Lecturer							28	10	1
„ Extension Lectures—									
Forestry							0	12	6
„ Experimental Stations							236	1	8
„ Horticulture—									
Travelling Expenses							94	4	2
„ Travelling Expenses—									
General				23	19	5			
Forestry				13	6	11			
							37	6	4
„ Durham Dairy School							6	11	0
„ Library—									
General							20	19	10
„ Advertisements—									
General				32	9	9			
Forestry				1	14	6			
							34	4	3

Agricultural Department Account for the Year ending 31st July 1907—continued.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance, Surplus to 31st July 1906, brought forward	84	3	9
	£84	3	9
To Balance brought down, being nett Surplus to 31st July 1907	£81	19	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Printing Pamphlets—						
Forestry				12	18	4
„ Office and out-of-pocket Expenses—						
Printing, Postage, and Stationery:						
General	100	0	0			
Forestry	10	0	0	110	0	0
„ Farm—						
Experiments	105	0	0			
Record Keeper (Salary)	75	0	0			
Travelling Expenses	20	0	0	200	0	0
				£2,912	18	0
				£	s.	d.
By Balance brought down, being Deficit for 1906–7				2	4	8
„ Balance carried down				81	19	1
				£84	3	9

X.—Other Information.

It has been the principle of the College that no promising student should be excluded from participating in its educational advantages on account of inability to meet the College fees, and the fees have been partially or wholly remitted in special cases, with very satisfactory results.

The regular students of the College are drawn from all classes of society, but evening students consist very largely of apprentices or workmen from the various works in the district.

In addition to the various grades of work conducted in the College itself, considerable assistance has been given to the County Councils of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland in the provision of technical education within their administrative counties.

On July 11th, 1906, the New Buildings of the College were formally opened by His Majesty King Edward VII., and addresses were presented to His Majesty by the Governors and Council, the Professors and the Students.

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1881.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The object of the College is primarily to supply higher literary and scientific education for the people of Nottingham over the age of 16, without any distinction of sex and religion. A few students under the age of 16 years are admitted at the discretion of the head of the department in which their work chiefly lies.

The College is incorporated under a Royal Charter, dated August 27th, 1903, and regulated by Statutes approved by the Privy Council.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The ultimate authority is the Court of Governors described in the above Charter. Their authority is to a great extent delegated to a Council, also therein described. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge each nominate two members of the Council.

II.—LAND AND BUILDINGS.

University College occupies a site of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the centre of the city, which was given by the Corporation. The buildings originally cost £70,000, but many thousands have been spent on them since.

The following is a description of the various laboratories, class rooms, and lecture theatres.

LABORATORIES.

Chemical.

	Students.
2 General laboratories - accommodating	40 and 19
1 Laboratory for Applied Chemistry ,,	30
1 Metallurgical laboratory - - ,,	6
1 Special laboratory and photographic room - - - - ,,	6
Private Research laboratory - ,,	4
Balance room and library - - ,,	12

These laboratories are fully equipped for instruction in Practical Chemistry in all its branches. Ample stores for chemicals and apparatus are attached, and every provision is made for carrying out original investigations in Pure or Applied Chemistry.

Physical.

Six laboratory rooms for general use, total area about 3,421 square feet, workshop and preparation room 560 square feet, dynamo, battery and accumulator rooms 508 square feet. Three research rooms 903 square feet, lecture theatre 1,200 square feet, lecture room 591 square feet.

There is provision for 150 elementary or 100 advanced students in the physical laboratories. The maximum attendance at one time so far has been 60.

Biological and Geological.

The laboratory is fitted with work benches, and every requisite for carrying on Biological and Geological work, and accommodates 30 students working at the same time. In connection with the laboratory there is a complete equipment in specimens, models and apparatus, as well as a library of text books and works of reference in all branches of Biological and Geological Science to which the students have access.

Engineering.

	Students.
Mechanical laboratory accommodates - - -	80
Research „ „ - -	24
Testing room accommodates - - -	20
Dynamo room „ - - -	15
Electric laboratory „ - - -	30
Large room for Heavy Machinery.	

Workshops.

Plumbing shop accommodates - - -	16
Foundry and smith's shop accommodates - -	17
Wood-work shop accommodates - - -	36
Iron-work „ „ - - -	43
Lace room „ - - -	30
Hosiery room „ - - -	20
Drawing office „ - - -	40

Lecture Theatres.

The large theatre seats - - - -	500
The Chemical theatre seats - - -	150
The Physical theatre seats - - -	110
The Engineering theatre seats - - -	120

These theatres are all furnished with demonstration tables, gas and water, lanterns and lantern screens, and all apparatus, &c. for demonstrating lectures, also electric current for various experimental purposes.

Class Rooms.

Three large class rooms, each seating 100 students.
Six medium class rooms, each seating 40 students.
Eight small class rooms, each seating 20 students.
Nine private rooms for professors and lecturers.
Offices, students' rooms, preparation rooms, &c.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The following are the Departments of instruction :—

(1) *Department of Language and Literature, including the following Subjects.*

History, Literature and Political Economy, Classics and Philosophy, Modern Languages, Education, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and English History, Classics and Drawing.

(2) *Department of Chemistry and Metallurgy.*

(3) *Department of Natural Sciences.*

(4) *Department of Mathematics and Physics.*

(5) *Department of Engineering.*

The Staff consists of 10 Professors, one of whom is Principal, and 5 of whom are Heads of Departments; there are in addition 49 Lecturers, Demonstrators, &c.

The whole of the College Staff gives Lectures or Classes in the evening as well as the day.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

The College does not grant degrees, but trains for those of the University of London. The title of Associate of University College, Nottingham, is granted to students who have complied with one or other of the following conditions :—

1. Have been for three years regular students at the College, and have during that period reached the intermediate standard of the University of London Examinations.

2. Have satisfactorily attended for three years, and passed the Examinations required by any one of the following systematic Associate Courses, as they are hereinafter defined : —(1) Engineering; (2) Chemistry, Pure or Applied; (3) Day Training College; (4) Other courses sanctioned by the Senate.

3. Have complied with the regulations, and passed the Examinations of the Three Years' course required by the Oxford and Cambridge Affiliation Scheme.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees obtained.*

The following Degrees have been gained by students:—

	1905–6.	1906–7.
B.A., London - -	3	3
B.Sc., „ - -	10	13
	(3 with Hons.)	(5 with Hons.)

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

Provision is made for preparing graduates for the higher degrees of the University of London (M.A., D.Lit., D.Sc.); also for Post-graduate Research Work in Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Physics, Engineering, and Psychology. Assistance is also given to graduates writing theses in French, and Philosophy.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The College Session consists of three Terms each of 11 weeks.

(f) *Extension Work*

During the past Session Mr. P. H. Wicksteed, M.A., has delivered a Course of Lectures and Classes on Dante in connection with the Cambridge University Extension Scheme, and Mr. Ernest Foxwell, M.A., two Courses of Lectures and Classes on Japan of To-day.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

In the last Session there were 499 Day Students and 1,955 Evening Students. As 134 attended both Day and Evening Classes, there were 2,320 individual students, of whom 584 were women.

The number under 16 is extremely small, and is practically confined to Evening Students.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

The College possesses no particulars as to the previous education of students. Practically all Day Students have attended a Secondary School, and a large number of the Evening Students also.

The great bulk of the students are drawn from within 30 miles of Nottingham. Not more than 30 or 40 come from beyond that limit. Occasionally a foreign student or foreigners living in the city join the classes, principally the evening ones.

(2) *Studies.*

	Men.	Women.
(1) Number who have received instruction for 25 hours or under	499	198
(2) More than 25 hours and less than 125 - - - -	940	249
(3) More than 125 hours and less than 500 - - -	129	24
(4) Over 500 hours - - -	168	113
	1,736*	584*

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

The Council have hitherto made no provision for the residence of students, and cannot estimate the cost of living for those living at home or in apartments. Many of the students are very poor, and get their board and lodging at sums varying from 14*s.* a week and upwards.

The Council are opening a Hostel for men in September in connection with the Day Training College.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

Since the foundation of the College there has been a vigorous Students' Association. The Council of the College provide a field for cricket, football, and hockey. The tennis grounds, where there are eleven courts, are lent by the Court of Governors for an acknowledgment of £10 a year in consideration of the amount spent in laying out the grounds. There are cricket, football, tennis, two hockey (men and women's), swimming and boating clubs, a College magazine, and various societies.

V.—Fees.

The Fees are very varied. For the London Matriculation Course, £3 per term. Inter. Science, Prelim., Scientific and Engineering, £6 per term.

Chemical Course, full time, £7 per term. These are the only composition fees. Class fees vary. In Languages, 10*s.* 6*d.*

* These numbers include respectively 62 men and 80 women students in training under the Regulations of the Board for the Training of Teachers.

for one hour weekly (per term), 15*s.* two hours, 20*s.* three hours, &c.

In Laboratories they vary considerably. In Chemistry, 40*s.* for six hours per week, 5*s.* per hour afterwards.

Physics, 15*s.* for three hours weekly, 25*s.* six hours, and 3*s.* per hour afterwards. Natural Sciences same as Physics.

In the Evening Classes the Lectures average 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour per term. Laboratories, 10*s.* per Session (two hours weekly).

VI.—Scholarships and Exhibitions.

During the past Session the sum of £786 has been given in Scholarships besides £59 in prizes; £75 was also given out of the Day Training College Funds in Scholarships to Third-Year students. The Scholarships, &c. are generally held for three years, occasionally for four. The following are the particulars:—

Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions of the value from £8 to £15 a year, and Scholarships of the value of £10 to £30 a year may be held conjointly. Scholarships are awarded on merit, but Exhibitions are confined to candidates needing pecuniary help to pursue their studies, and among such candidates a preference is given to Nottingham students. Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded in September on the results of the following:—

(1) London Matriculation.
(2) London Intermediate Arts and Science.
(3) College Sessional Examinations.
(4) College work done by Evening Students in the previous Session.
(5) Examinations held during the previous year and accepted by the University of London as alternative for Matriculation.

Scholars and Exhibitioners must follow a course of study approved by the Principal or by one of the Heads of Departments. Scholarships and Exhibitions can be renewed annually, or can be forfeited at any time for misconduct or want of diligence.

The awards, renewals, and forfeitures are at the absolute discretion of the Council.

Post-graduate and Research Scholarships.

Three Post-graduate Scholarships have been awarded for the Session 1906–7, two of £45 and one of £30. Two more are offered in September and December of £50. In all these Post-graduate Scholarships free admission to Lectures and Laboratories is given in addition.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

The College prepares for the degrees of the London University and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.

It has no direct relations with the Local Education Authority, and is quite independent of them.

There is a Day Training Department is connection with the Board of Education.

Many of the Evening Classes follow the syllabuses of the Board of Education for Technical Schools, &c.

VIII.—Finance.

A.—*Abstract of Capital Account.*

	£
1876.—Anonymous donor, to found University College (this brings in £400 per annum, guaranteed by the Corporation of Nottingham) -	10,000
1877.—Site for College Buildings, given by the Corporation of Nottingham, value - - - - - - -	10,000
1878 to 1881.—Cost of College Buildings and fittings, paid for by the Corporation of Nottingham - - -	50,000
1880.—Gift by the late Viscountess Ossington to found scholarship -	300
1884.—Private subscriptions towards furnishing fund - - - -	757
„ Drapers' Company, towards furnishing Engineering workshops - - - - - - -	200
„ J. A. Jacoby, Esq., M.P., towards furnishing Engineering workshops - - - - - - -	800
1890.—Cooper's devisees, towards extension of Scientific laboratories and Engineering workshops - -	5,000
1891.—The Drapers' Company, towards extension of Scientific laboratories and Engineering workshops -	3,000
„ The Corporation of Nottingham, towards extension of Scientific laboratories and Engineering workshops - - -	9,367
„ The late Henry Heymann - -	1,000
1892.—From Customs and Excise Act, 1890, for Buildings - - -	3,200
1895.—Corporation of Nottingham - -	7,585
1897-8.—Corporation of Nottingham for new lavatories - - - -	1,023

	£
1901.—Corporation of Nottingham for Engineering schools - -	1,303
1903.—Corporation of Nottingham towards new Physical laboratory - -	272
	£103,807

In addition to the above capital sums, subscriptions have been given by the Drapers' Company, the late Samuel Morley, Colonel Seely, and other gentlemen towards the starting and working of special classes, prizes, &c. These gifts have amounted to nearly £5,000 between 1881 and the present date.

B :—*Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending March 31st, 1907.*

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Brought Forward	4,921	18	4
„ Grant from City Council	4,340	0	0
„ Interest on Gift from Anonymous Donor	400	0	0
„ Government Grant	5,800	0	0
„ Scholarships and Superannuation, &c.	750	0	0
„ Class and Lecture Fees	2,579	17	9
„ Contributions and Fees for Examinations	238	2	9
„ Government Grant for Evening Classes	599	8	6
„ Notts County Council for P.T. and Mining Classes	77	6	8
„ Contributions to Prizes and Scholarships	36	5	0
„ Customs and Excise Contributions	3,290	5	6
„ Day Training College Account Transfer for Services of Professors and Lecturers	867	4	8
„ Day Training College Establishment Charges	100	0	0
„ Testing Fees	59	11	11
„ Cooper's Bequest Account	86	10	4
„ Share of Establishment Charges from Library and Museum	1,000	0	0
„ Sundry Receipts	82	12	2
„ Subscriptions	55	0	0
„ Sale of Material, old Machinery, &c.	121	8	10
	£25,405	12	5

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	12,598	16	6
„ Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	420	2	5
„ Furniture, Fittings, and Repairs	473	8	5
„ Chemicals, Books, Apparatus, &c.	2,418	9	1
„ Examination Expenses	165	0	3
„ Scholarships and Prizes	845	13	5
„ Carriage and Travelling Expenses	56	13	5
„ Auditors' Fees	10	10	0
„ Electric Light, Gas, Fuel, &c.	952	8	0
„ Painting, Decorating, Cleaning, &c.	332	19	0
„ Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	572	17	10
„ Popular Lectures	49	9	9
„ Postage	25	0	0
„ Cambridge Extension Lectures	193	10	0
„ Extension of Chemical Laboratory and new Wood-work Shop	345	2	1
„ Superannuation Fund	1,000	0	0
„ Fitting up Hostel	802	5	3
„ Sundries	74	13	2
	21,336	18	7
Balance in hand	4,068	13	10
	£25,405	12	5

Receipts and Expenditure, Day Training College, for Year ending March 31st, 1907.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Government Grant, 3rd Instalment, 1905–6	1,758	0	0			
„ Government Grant, 1st Instalment, 1906–7	1,262	0	0			
„ Government Grant, 2nd Instalment, 1906 7	1,262	0	0			
„ Science Grant	429	0	0			
„ Entrance Fees	690	0	0			
				5,401	0	0
				£5,401	0	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Grants to King's Scholars	2,573	0	0
„ Salaries of Normal Master and Mistress	1,492	15	0
„ University College Account Transfer for Services of Professors, Lecturers, &c.	867	4	8
„ University College Account Transfer for Establishment Charges	100	0	0
„ Printing, Stationery, and other Expenses of Administration	11	8	3
„ Purchase of Books and Apparatus	73	4	9
„ Furniture and Repairs	6	0	0
„ Medical Examination of Students	28	1	6
„ Grants for superintending Students in Practising Schools	110	0	0
„ Day Training Scholarships	75	0	0
„ Travelling Expenses, &c.	19	19	8
„ Hire of Hall	30	0	0
„ Sundries	14	6	2
	£5,401	0	0

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING.

I.—Preliminary.

University College, Reading, is the outcome of a movement inaugurated in 1860, when Art Classes in connection with the Science and Art Department were established in West Street, Reading. Ten years later, Science Classes were opened in Vastern Lane, now Blagrave Street; but it was not until 1882 that the Science and the Art Classes were brought under one roof, in Valpy Street, in a building erected partly by public subscription. In 1885, University Extension Lectures in connection with the Oxford Delegacy were first delivered in Reading.

The College was established in Reading partly on the initiative of the Governing Body of Christ Church, Oxford, who gave a Studentship (Fellowship) to the first Principal. It was opened in September 1892, and named "The University Extension College in Conjunction with the Schools of Science and Art, Reading" in the spring of 1893 the title of the Institution was changed to "The University Extension College, Reading," the Schools of Science and Art becoming departments of the College. The University Extension work proper gradually merged into the Literary Department, and a new department of Agriculture was based on grants from County Councils and the Board of Agriculture.

In 1895 the British Dairy Farmers' Association agreed to move to Reading the Dairy Institute which they had founded at Aylesbury, in 1888, and to place it under the control of a Joint Committee representative of the Association and of the University Extension College. Mr. Herbert Sutton erected a building for the reception of the Institute upon a portion of the vicarage garden at cost of £5,000, and this was opened in the summer of 1896.

The College was incorporated in January 1896 as a company limited by guarantee and without power of taking profits.

In 1901 the College was visited by the Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed to inspect and report upon the work in Letters and Science of University Colleges. As the outcome of their report, presented to Parliament in 1902, the College was placed upon the list of University Colleges in receipt of the Treasury grant. In August 1902 the title of the College was therefore changed to University College, Reading.

In 1902 a Department of Horticulture was organised. By the kindness of Mr. Alfred Palmer, the College was enabled to use for Horticultural purposes, a garden, already well stocked and equipped, situated in London Road, Reading. Schemes of instruction for a Diploma and a Certificate in Horticulture were sanctioned by the Oxford and Reading Joint Committee.

On June 24th, 1904, the Horticultural Gardens were formally opened by the Earl of Onslow, President of the Board of Agriculture.

In the autumn of 1903 the College purchased Lane End Farm, Shinfield, for the purposes of practical teaching and experimental work in Agriculture. The Farm consists of 141 acres, and is about 2½ miles from the College. New Farm Buildings and Cottages are being erected. The total cost of the Farm and its stocking has been £9,686.

From 1901, proposals to rebuild the College upon an ampler site steadily acquired force and urgency owing to the growth of the institution. Considerable delay and difficulty, however, arose in connection with the effort to find a suitable site. In January 1904, Mr. Alfred Palmer addressed a letter to the Principal, in which he offered to present to the College a site of about six acres, centrally situated in London Road, Reading. This generous offer was accepted by the Court of Governors. Towards the sum of £80,000 required for buildings and equipment, more than £52,000 has (September 1908) been subscribed. Apart from the site, the principal donations have been those of Lady Wantage, the Right Hon. G. W. Palmer, Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Mr. J. Herbert Benyon, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., Mr. Owen Ridley, and the late Mr. G. Herbert Morrell, M.P.

By Easter, 1905, the range of houses on the new site in London Road, formerly known as Portland Place (now the Old Red Building), had been adapted for teaching and administrative purposes. The headquarters of the College was accordingly moved thither, together with most of the teaching in Literary subjects, Mathematics, and Geography, and the students' common rooms. At the same time the department of Music was accommodated in the adjacent house (Green Bank), while the Library and Staff common rooms occupied the Acacias Building.

On June 7th, 1905, the foundation stone of the hall of the new buildings was laid by the late Right Hon. Viscount Goschen, D.C.L., F.R.S. Upon this occasion the Principal of the College read a letter in which the Right Hon. George William Palmer announced his intention of aiding the teaching work of the College with an endowment of £50,000 to be called "the George Palmer Endowment Fund."

On October 27th, 1906, the new buildings were formally opened by the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.

A Hall of Residence for men students, the gift of Lady Wantage, a Vice-President of the College, was opened in October 1908.

(a) *Objects of the College.*

To maintain a College for Day and Evening Students, male and female; and to carry on work, at Reading or elsewhere, in furtherance of the aims of the College as an institution for the promotion of General, Civic, and Technical Education and Research.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

Under the Articles of Incorporation the College is governed by a Court of Governors, a Council, and an Academic Board. The Council is the chief executive authority, but certain matters are reserved for the Court, and purely academic business is in the hands of the Principal and the Board.

I.—The Court of Governors of the College consists of :—(*a*) The Subscribers to the Memorandum and Articles of Association. (*b*) *Ex-officio* Governors, viz., the Visitor of the College, the Principal of the College, and the Mayor of Reading for the time being. (*c*) Life Governors—Every Donor of not less than £50. (*d*) Annual Governors—Every Annual Subscriber of not less than £3. (*e*) Representative Governors—Elected by County Councils, Town Councils, and the Corporate Bodies, who elect one Governor for each £50 subscribed annually. (*f*) University Governor—Elected by the University of Oxford. (*g*) Education Committee Governor—Elected by the Reading Education Committee. (*h*) Academic Governors—Every member of the Academic Board.

II.—The Council is the managing body of the College. The ordinary administration of the College is in their hands, and they are responsible to the Governors for the ordinary discharge of their functions. The Council consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Principal, the Treasurer, the University Governor, the Reading Education Committee Governor, certain Representative Governors, ten Governors elected by the Court of Governors, and three Governors co-opted by the Council.

III.—The Academic Board consists of the Principal, the University Governor, such of the senior residents and Heads of Departments as may be approved by the Council, and certain members of the Council elected by and from the Council, whose number shall not exceed more than two fifths of the whole number of the Academic Board.

Their duties are generally to regulate the education and discipline of the College.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The main College Buildings are situated on a site of 6 acres in the London Road.

The scheme of the new College embraces buildings both old and new. Literary studies are carried on in five houses now converted into a single block. The Department of Music occupies temporarily a house, which hereafter will be demolished to make room for the main gateway and approach. The staff common rooms occupy the ground floor of the Acacias Building, while on the upper floor is the College Library with its subsidiary reading and research rooms. In their rear stands that major

portion of the range of new buildings with which, for the present, the College has to be content.

The great hall with accommodation for 1,000 people, forms the western wing of the College buildings. Hereafter, when the main front of the College is erected, a range of buildings will connect the hall with the Cloister Buildings, which occupy the eastern and southern portions of the site. For the present, temporary corridors connect the different portions of the College. The Cloister Buildings consist of a series of detached blocks linked together by an open-air cloister, 365 feet long. Here are the Fine Art Studios and Craft workshops; the laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology; the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture; and the Department of Commerce and Technical subjects. By the southern boundary of the site will shortly be erected the British Dairy Institute, which works in association with the Agricultural Department.

The London Road site and buildings and the College Farm at Shinfield are the freehold property of the College.

The College also formerly owned the greater part of the land and buildings in Valpy Street, recently vacated, which the Corporation have acquired from the College for the extension of the Municipal Buildings.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The teaching work of the College is organised in two Faculties (Letters and Science) and four departments—

(i) Agriculture and Horticulture; (ii) the Fine Arts; (iii) Music; (iv) Commerce and Technical Subjects.

Evening Classes are held in most of the subjects taught at the College.

Day Students work under the supervision of tutors.

The principal teaching in Letters and Science is given in connection with the Degree examinations of London University, but a considerable number of students enter for the Associateship Course and take an examination conducted by the University of Oxford.

The Staff consists of (*a*) the Principal, who is also Professor of Modern History.

(*b*) Faculty of Letters - The Dean of the Faculty (Professor of Philosophy).
3 Professors (English Language and Literature; French; Mathematics and Economics).
1 Research Fellow in Local History.
7 Lecturers.
2 Assistant Lecturers.
2 Teachers.
2 Assistants.

(*c*) Faculty of Science	- The Dean of the Faculty (Professor of Botany). 3 Professors (Physics ; Chemistry ; Zoology). 1 Emeritus Professor (Botany). 5 Lecturers. 3 Assistant Lecturers. 1 Assistant for the College grounds. 8 Laboratory Assistants.
(*d*) Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.	1 Director (Professor of Agriculture). 5 Lecturers. 1 Assistant to the Professor. 1 Analyst.
(*e*) Department of the Fine Arts.	1 Director (Professor of Fine Art). 1 Visiting Examiner. 2 Lecturers. 2 Teachers. 3 Assistants.
(*f*) Department of Music	- 1 Director. 11 Teachers. 1 Accompanist.
(*g*) Department of Commerce and Technical Subjects.	1 Director (Professor of Geography). 3 Lecturers. 2 Teachers. 1 Assistant.
(*h*) Sub-Librarians	- 2

(b) *Diplomas, &c. granted by the College.*

(i.) The examinations for the Diplomas in Letters and Science are conducted by Examiners appointed by the University of Oxford and the College.

The Diploma in Letters or Science is awarded to a candidate who has (*a*) been admitted as a matriculated student of the College, and either (*b*) attended Full Courses of Instruction during at least two sessions in four of the subjects under Group A and Group B, namely, three of A and one of B, or one of A and three of B, selected with the approval of the Academic Board, and satisfied the Examiners appointed by the University of Oxford and the College in the examination held at the end of the second session in the selected subjects ; or (*c*) attended Full Courses of Instruction during at least two sessions in five subjects, viz., Education and General Science, and three other subjects chosen from Groups A and B (the five subjects to be

selected with the approval of the Academic Board); and satisfied the Examiners appointed by the Univeristy of Oxford and the College in the examination held at the end of the second session in the selected subjects.

Group A.

Philosophy.
English Language and Literature.
French Language and Literature.
German Language and Literature.
History.
Education.

Group B.

Mathematics (Pure and Applied).
Physics.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.
Geography.
*General Science.

The Diploma in Letters is awarded to a student who offers in the examination of each year at least three subjects from Group A, and the Diploma in Science to a student who offers in the examination of each year at least three subjects from Group B.

Diplomas with Distinction.

The Diploma in Letters or Science with Distinction is awarded to a student of the College who, in addition to satisfying the above regulations, has

(*a*) satisfied the Examiners that he or she has attained, in reference to one of the selected subjects, a high standard of merit in two successive Sessional Examinations;

(*b*) satisfied the Examiners in one Sessional Examination in *one* of the prescribed subjects for Distinction if the selected subject referred to in (*a*), above is included in Group A, or, if the selected subject referred in (*a*) is included in Group B, submitted to the Examiners satisfactory evidence of special study in that subject.

* "General Science" consists in the first year of a course in Mathematics, Chemistry in relation to Hygiene, and Hygiene; in the second year, of *either* a course in Nature Study, with a revision class in Mathematics (during the first two terms), or an Advanced Course in Mathematics including experimental Mathematics. The course in General Science may not be offered by a candidate seeking the Associateship in Science.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

(ii) The diploma courses in Agriculture or in Horticulture occupy two (or three) years, and students take the examinations organised by a Joint Committee representing the College, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, and the University of Oxford. An agricultural certificate is awarded on a six months' course (with examination); and there are numerous shorter courses in dairying and poultry keeping. The work of the department is carried on under the inspection of the Board of Agriculture.

The College Farm (130 acres) and Fruit Station (11 acres) are situated at Shinfield, 2½ miles from the College, and the College Poultry Farm is at Theale, 5 miles from Reading by rail.

The College Garden is 6 acres in extent, and contains orchard, vegetable and flower gardens. It is well provided with horticultural buildings, pits, frames, and glass houses, including vineries and peach houses.

Men students, having completed two years of study, may spend a third year on the fruit station, studying modern methods of fruit and vegetable cultivation.

Practical Dairy work is carried on at the British Dairy Institute, established at Aylesbury in 1888 by the British Dairy Farmers' Association. In order that students might have an opportunity of combining with the practical study of dairying a more complete scientific instruction, the Institute was, in 1896, moved to Valpy Street, Reading, and placed under the management of a Committee representing the British Dairy Farmers' Association and the College.

The Institute contains large milk-receiving, butter-making, and milk-testing rooms; four rooms for the manufacture of pressed, unpressed, and soft cheeses; and seven rooms for the ripening and drying of different varieties of cheese; besides reading, lecture, and common rooms. It is equipped with the best modern apparatus for the manufacture of dairy produce.

The instruction given is both practical and theoretical, and is arranged to suit the requirements of those who need either elementary or advanced dairy instruction, or who wish to perfect themselves in the manufacture of any special variety of dairy produce.

Field experiments are conducted at a number of centres in the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, in co-operation with the respective County Councils.

Courses of Lectures on Agricultural and Horticultural subjects, and Lectures and Demonstrations on the Field Experiments, are given in the above-mentioned counties by members of the Staff.

Farmers and gardeners are invited to send to the College specimens of plants suffering from disease. The specimens should be addressed to the Director of the Department of

Agriculture and Horticulture, who will also be glad to give advice on the manuring of crops, and on other matters of interest to farmers and gardeners.

Farmers and gardeners are also invited to send to the College specimens of insects, parasites, and other pests attacking crops, garden produce, stock, stored goods, &c. The Staff of the Entomological Laboratory will be glad to report on these, and to give advice as to the best means of destroying the pests and of preventing their recurrence in the future. Where possible, a member of the Staff will pay a visit to the spot and report personally. It is important that specimens should be packed so that they arrive in a fresh and living condition, and do not dry on the way. They should be addressed to the Professor of Zoology. No charge will be made, but all specimens become the property of the Entomological Museum of the College.

The Department undertakes to analyse and report upon the value of manures, feeding cakes, and meals, milk, &c., for farmers and gardeners in the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire, at reduced fees. Particulars can be obtained from the Education Secretaries for these counties.

In the Horticultural Garden the department conducts experiments in the manuring of crops, the improvement of plants by breeding, the testing of new varieties, and the prevention of plant diseases. The Assistant Director for Horticulture is prepared to advise Horticulturists as to the suitability of their land for fruit culture, and generally as to the management of gardens and orchards, and the raising of Horticultural produce. For terms, application should be made to the Assistant Director.

Bulletins and reports on special subjects are issued from time to time by the Department, and may be obtained from the Registrar.

The *Diploma of Associateship in Agriculture* is awarded after a two years' course in Scientific and Practical Agriculture, and after the passing of the prescribed examinations. The course is suitable for those who hereafter may become Tenant Farmers, Farm Managers, and Land Agents, Landlords, or in other respects engage in occupations connected with Agriculture.

The *Diploma in Agriculture with Distinction* in special subjects is awarded to students who, having gained the Diploma in Agriculture, spend a third year at the College pursuing special studies in Agriculture and pass the prescribed examination. The course is adapted to the requirements of those who may become Teachers of Agriculture, Specialist-Farmers, or Estate Agents.

The *Diploma of Associateship in Horticulture* is awarded after a two years' course in the science and practice of Horti-

culture, and after the passing of the prescribed examinations. The course is designed for students who intend to take up Horticulture as a career. It provides training in the sciences on which the practice of Horticulture is based, in Market and Florist work, and in Fruit-growing.

The *Diploma in Horticulture with Distinction* in special subjects is awarded to students who, having gained the Diploma in Horticulture, spend a third year at the College pursuing special studies in Horticulture, and who pass the prescribed Examination. The course is adapted to the requiremens of those who may become teachers of Horticulture or specialists in some particular branch of Horticulture.

The *Certificate in Agriculture* is awarded at the end of a six months' course (October to March) in strictly Agricultural study. The course is designed for candidates who hereafter will be Practical Farmers, and who are unable to take the Diploma Course.

The *Diploma in Dairying* is awarded at the end of a two years' course in Scientific and Practical Dairying. The course is designed for candidates who hereafter may be Dairy Teachers, Managers of Dairy Farms, or Creamery Managers.

The Fine Arts.

The groups of studies undertaken by the Department are—

I. Drawing, Painting, and Modelling.
II. Architecture.
III. The Artistic Handicrafts.
IV. Design.
V. Methods of Teaching.

The Department is recognised as a School of Art by the Board of Education, and the Art Students of University College, Reading, are therefore eligible to compete for Prizes and scholarships in the National Competition of Works of Art.

The session in this department, according to the Regulations of the Board of Education for Schools of Art, consists of 36 weeks, of which 33 are covered by the College terms, and three additional weeks are given in December and January, except to the Life Class and other special classes.

Diploma in Fine Art.

The Diploma in Fine Art is awarded to a student who—

(1) has been admitted as a matriculated student of the College ;
(2) has followed a course of study in the Fine Arts for a period of not fewer than nine terms at the College ;

(3) has produced, in the last session of that period, satisfactory works, of which one must be design or composition, in three of the five following subjects:
Drawing—(*a*) from the Antique; (*b*) from Life;
Modelling—(*a*) from the Antique; (*b*) from Life;
Painting—(*a*) from Still Life; (*b*) from Life;
Design—(*a*) Mural Decoration; (*b*) Modelled Ornament;
Composition—A Clay Model of a group for sculpture, or a study of a pictorial subject;

Note.—A person holding the Certificate in Wood Carving being a candidate for the diploma is exempted from one of the groups of subjects Required by Regulation (3), provided that the design or composition be one of the remaining subjects offered.

(4) has attended a course of study during one session at the College in any one of the subjects of the Associateship examination in Letters and Science, and has passed an examination in that subject, which may be the ordinary First or Second Year Examination, or the examination in one of the prescribed subjects for Distinction, or a Special Examination (conducted by the Academic Board) in the subject offered.

Certificates are also given, after examination in Metalwork, Wood-carving, and Embroidery.

Music.

The Department of Music has been established for the purpose of providing instruction in the art and science of Music, at moderate cost to the student, with such advantages of comprehensive curriculum and association of different branches of musical study as can only be found in an organised Music School.

Instruction (both day and evening) is given in the following subjects:—Singing, Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Harmony, Counterpoint, and Composition. Instruction in other subjects is provided when necessary.

Courses of study have been arranged with reference to the diploma of Associateship in Music of University College, Reading, and also with reference to the following examinations:—

The Metropolitan Examinations of the Royal Academy of Music for the professional diploma of Licentiate (L.R.A.M.), held in London in January and September.

The Examination for Certificates of Proficiency, with the professional diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Music (A.R.C.M), held in London in April.

The diploma in Music is awarded to a student who—

(1) has been admitted as a matriculated student of the College;

(2) has followed a course of study in the School of Music for a period of not fewer than nine terms;

(3) has passed examinations at the College in (*a*) the Theory of Music, (*b*) Harmony, and (*c*) Form in Music; and also a practical examination as a performer or teacher in *one* of the following subjects:—

Solo Singing, Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, Violoncello;

(4) has attended a course of study during one session at the College in any one of the subjects of the Associateship Examination in Letters and Science, and has passed an examination in that subject, which may be the ordinary First or Second Year Examination, or the examination in one of the prescribed subjects for Distinction.

Diploma and Certificate Courses in Commerce.

The object of the course of instruction in connection with the diploma in Commerce is to provide practical and systematic preparation for students who intend to adopt a business career.

The certificate in Commerce is granted to a student of the College who has (*a*) satisfied the Director that he has received a sufficient general education to enable him to profit by the required courses of instruction; (*b*) attended the required course (of instruction) during one session and passed the examination prescribed in connection with the following subjects:—

English subjects, including Modern History and Précis Writing; French; Drawing; Geography (general); Mathematics; Commercial Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Business Method (elementary).

In order to gain the certificate it is necessary to pass in every subject, but candidates for the diploma who failed in not more than two first-year subjects may present themselves in these subjects at the end of their second year.

The diploma in Commerce is granted to a student of the College who has (*a*) satisfied the regulations entitling him to the certificate in Commerce, and (*b*) attended the required course of instruction during a second year, and passed the examination prescribed in connection with the following subjects:

General Science (Physics and Chemistry); Materials, Industries, and Products; Commercial Geography; Principles of Commerce; Book-keeping and Business Method (advanced);

and at least *two* of the following:—

German or Spanish; Botany; Geology; History of Commerce; Applied Mechanics; Surveying; Machine Drawing and Design; Building Construction; Hygiene.

Evening Classes.

The Evening Classes are intended primarily for those who are occupied during the daytime in earning their living, and are open to students of both sexes above the age of 15.

The scheme of Evening Classes includes instruction in about 40 different subjects, comprising:—Languages, Literature, Science, Drawing, Music, Crafts, and Commercial and Technical subjects. They have been selected so as to meet as far as possible the express needs and wishes of students.

The Evening Class work is inspected by the Board of Education, and is correlated to that of the Evening Continuation Schools carried on by the Reading Education Committee. Organised courses of instruction extending over three years have been arranged in certain technical groups. The College grants sessional certificates to evening students who have attended regularly and passed prescribed examinations. Evening students under certain conditions may obtain the Diploma of Associateship in Letters or in Science granted by the College, and courses of study are arranged in the evening in preparation for the degree examinations of the University of London.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The following London University degrees and distinctions have been obtained by students:—

Year.	Intermediate Arts.		Intermediate Science.	B.A.		B.Sc.	
	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.	Hons.
1906–7 - -	9	—	8	3	3	1	—

One student gained an Open Scholarship in Psychology and Logic awarded by the University of London.

Eighty-eight students passed first or second year examinations in connection with the College Associateship courses of study in Letters and Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Commerce. Of those who obtained the Associateship in Letters, eleven obtained the mark of distinction awarded upon the results of two successive annual examinations. In every instance the examining authority included both external and internal examiners:—

Other examination results may be thus summarised:—

Six passes in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

Recognition by the Board of Education of 45 Education Students as Certificated Teachers. (These students passed the final College examination for two-year students held in 1906.)

One Sub-Sizarship in Natural Science, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

One pass in Physics and Chemistry in the first examination of the Examining Board in England of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons.

Four certificates in Agriculture (six months course)
Two certificates in Poultry-keeping (one year course)
Seven certificates in the Terminal Course in Poultry-keeping.
} Oxford and Reading Joint Committee.

Two certificates in Horticulture, University College, Reading.

Three national diplomas in Dairying, National Agricultural Examination Board.
Four diplomas with silver medals for proficiency in the science and practice of Dairy-farming and Dairying.
One Teacher's Certificate in Dairying.
Two certificates in Butter-making and Cheese-making.
Two certificates in Butter-making.
} British Dairy Farmers' Association.

Nine certificates in the Five Weeks Course in Poultry-keeping.

Three passes in the examination for the Professional Associateship of the Surveyors' Institution.

Six passes in the examination of the Royal Horticultural Society (three students being placed in the first class, one of whom was offered a scholarship of £25 per annum for two years).

One certificate in Wood-carving, University College, Reading.

One prize awarded by the Board of Education, South Kensington (King's prize for painting from still life).

One diploma of Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music in pianoforte playing (as performer and teacher).

One diploma of Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music in pianoforte teaching.

One diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Music in pianoforte teaching.

One diploma of Associate of Trinity College, London, in singing and the art of teaching.

One diploma of Associate of Trinity College, London, in pianoforte and the art of teaching.

Four certificates in the advanced stages of commercial subjects, Society of Arts.

One bronze medal, with the Needlemakers' Company's third prize, for plain needlework.
Two passes in Builders' Quantities, Honours Grade.
Three passes in Typography, Honours Grade.
} City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.

A large number of passes in public examinations of less importance have been recorded in the "Official Gazette" published by the College.

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

During the year under review post-graduate study was not specially organised. A portion of the special Treasury Grant of 1906–7 has been appropriated to research work, in which several students of post-graduate rank are taking part. These researches are being carried out in the Physical, Chemical, Botanical, and Zoological Laboratories, and in the rooms appropriated to the teaching of Geography and Geology.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The College session consists of three terms, each of 10 weeks duration.

In the Fine Arts the session is extended to 36 weeks, and in Horticulture to 40 weeks.

(f) *Extension Work.*

University Extension Lectures for the general public are organised.

A movement, regarded with sympathetic interest by the College, resulted in the formation at the end of 1904 of an association for the advancement of the higher education of the working classes in Reading. This association was the outcome of a conference at which the Principal of the College and other members of the Academic Board were present. The Principal is *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee of the association. The association is entirely independent of the College, but it officially recognises as one of its aims "the encouraging and supporting, so far as it is able, the work of evening classes held at the University College." Some of its meetings have been held within the College, and several members of the staff have accepted the invitation of the association to lecture to its members.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

All day students, with the exception of a small number attending for practical instruction in Music, are 16 years old or more.

A small proportion of evening students are under 16 years of age.

Day Students, 1906–7.

Men - - -	193*
Women - -	463*
	656*

Evening Students.

Men - - -	489
Women - -	420
	909

Total number of day and evening students - 1,565

* These numbers include respectively 34 men and 69 women, *i.e.*, 103 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teacher.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

The majority of students taking degree courses have received their education at Secondary Schools, except the students in training who, as a rule, have attended a Primary School, and subsequently a Pupil-Teacher Centre.

Students taking Agricultural and Horticultural courses have in most cases attended either a good Secondary School or one of the Public Schools. In a few cases these courses are taken by University graduates.

All the evening students are drawn from within a radius of 30 miles, and about 500 day students are drawn from this area ; the remainder are drawn from places outside the 30 mile radius.

(2) *Studies.*

Day Students.

(i) Under 25 hours	145*
(ii) ,, 125 ,,	54*
(iii) ,, 500 ,,	224*
(iv) Over 500 ,,	233*
	656

Evening Students.

Under 25 hours	475*
,, 125 ,,	349*
,, 500 ,,	85*
	909

Classification of Day Students.

Note.—Each registered student is included *once only* in the following lists, being entered under the principal course or subject taken. The numbers given under the various headings do not, therefore, show in the case of every subject the total number of students receiving instruction in that subject. For example, a large number of students, who are entered under other headings, received instruction in Fine Arts, in addition to those who are entered under the heading of Fine Arts below.

(A) Students reading for University (Degree) Examinations :—

Letters	Inter. Arts	20
	B.A. (Pass)	7
	B.A. (Hons.)	8
Science	Inter. Sci.	19
	Prelim. Sci.	1
	B.Sc. (Pass)	4
	B.Sc. (Hons.)	2
B.Sc. in Agriculture		1
	Total	62

* Approximately.

(B) Students reading for College Diploma (Associateship) Examinations:—

Letters	79
Agriculture	17
Horticulture	21
Fine Art	7
Commerce	8
Total	132

(C) Students taking other courses:—

Letters	155
Science	12
Agriculture and Horticulture	64
Fine Arts and Crafts	69
Commerce and Domestic Economy	45
Music	117
Total	462
Total (day students)	656

(D) Classification of Evening Students:—

Technical subjects	217
Commercial subjects	145
Fine Arts and Crafts	105
Music	64
London University Courses:—	
Matriculation	4
Inter. Sci. and B.Sc.	6
College Associateship in Science	2
Uncertificated Teacher's course	65
Supplementary Teacher's course	31
Other courses	270
Total (Evening Students)	909

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(*a*) A student in residence is a student under tutorial supervision residing in a Hall of Residence, or Hostel, or House recognised by the College, or in a lodging licensed by the College.

All students under tutorial supervision are required to reside in Wantage Hall, or in the College Hostels, or in recognised houses, with certain exceptions stated in the Rules of Discipline.

Wantage Hall, the new Hall of Residence for men students at University College, Reading, was opened for residence at the beginning of October 1908. The Hall is the gift of Lady

Wantage, Vice-President of the College, and contains accommodation for 76 students. Their rooms are arranged on the east and west sides of the quadrangle. Every student has his own private study-bedroom. The rooms have been furnished by the founder. They are arranged in sets of five or thereabouts. Below the Hall, on the ground floor, is a Lecture Room, and the large Junior Common Room for students. The Warden's Rooms are at the north-west corner of the quadrangle. There are also rooms for three Residents, members of the staff of University College. Adjacent to the Dining Hall is the Senior Common Room for the use of the Warden and Residents. The south-east corner of the quadrangle is occupied by the Principal's Lodge (the residence of the Principal of University College).

The St. George's Hostel and St. Andrew's Hostel contain accommodation for about 100 women students, and are provided with studies, common rooms, and dining rooms. Each student has a cubicle bedroom, or a separate study-bedroom.

The cost of board and lodging at the Hostels is 21*s.* per week for a student occupying a cubicle bedroom, or 25*s.* to 30*s.* per week for a student occupying a study bedroom.

Men students under tutorial supervision, whose homes are at a distance from Reading, and for whom accommodation is not provided in Wantage Hall, reside in recognised houses, unless they have obtained the permission of the Principal to reside elsewhere. By a recognised house is meant a house, the arrangements of which are approved by the College, and the head of which is an officer responsible to the College (generally a member of the College Staff). The conditions of residence, including maintenance charges in recognised houses are as nearly as possible the same as in Wantage Hall.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

There are societies and clubs in connection with the College for the encouragement of Fine Arts and Crafts, Literature, and History, Natural Science, Agriculture, Modern Languages, Athletics, Debate, and Music. A troop of the Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry is composed of College students. A magazine, conducted by a committee of students, is published terminally. An Old Students' Accociation was formed in 1901, and a gathering is held annually at Whitsuntide.

A Student's Handbook is published annually.

V.—Fees.

The registration fee, payable by each student at the commencement of each session, is one shilling.

Fees in the Faculties of Letters and Science.

	One Term.	One Session (three Terms).	One Session (reduced).*
	£ s.	£	£ s.
Diploma in Letters or in Science (Associateship Course).			
Course for Scholarship Candidates (Oxford or Cambridge).			
Oxford or Cambridge Higher Local Examination.	10 0	20	15 0
University of London :—			
Matriculation - - - -			
Intermediate Arts - - -			
,, Science - - -			
Preliminary Scientific, Part I. - -	12 0	24	18 0
,, ,, Part II. - -	5 0	10	7 10
B.A. - - - - - - -	10 0	20	15 0
B.Sc. - - - - - -	12 0	24	18 0
Cambridge Teachers' Certificate Course (Education Course, Secondary Division).	9 0	18	13 10
Conjoint Board of the R.C.P. and R.C.S., First Examination.	10 0	20	15 0
Conjoint Board, First Examination (Physics and Chemistry only).	7 0	14	10 10
Course of Instruction (including Laboratory work) in Physics or Chemistry or Botany or Zoology.	4 10	9	—

Education Course, Primary Division.

The annual fees payable to the College by students admitted to the Education Course, Primary Division, until further notice, are as shown in the following table, which also shows the grants paid by the Board of Education to the College on behalf of students :—

	Fees payable by Students.		Grants paid by the Board of Education.	
	Tuition.	Maintenance.	Tuition.	Maintenance.
	£	£	£	£
Students in residence :—				
Men (those admitted to Wantage Hall).	12	—	13	40
Women (in the College Hostels).	12	12	13	20
Students residing with parents or guardians in Reading :—				
Men - - -	12	—	13	25
Women - - -	12	—	13	20

In addition to the above-mentioned fees, each student pays a registration fee of one shilling at the beginning of each session in October. Apart from this there is no entrance fee.

* *See* footnote on page 310.

Special Classes.

	One Term.	One Session (three Terms).
	£ s. d.	£ s.
Voice Production :—		
For matriculated students	0 5 0	—
For other students	1 1 0	2 2
Physical Training :—		
For students other than Primary Education students.	0 10 6	1 1

Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Agriculture and Dairying.

	One Term.	One Session (three Terms).	One Session (reduced).*
	£	£	£
Diploma in Agriculture (Associateship Course).			
Diploma in Dairying	12	24	18
Certificate in Dairying			
Terminal Course in Dairying	12	—	—

	Two Terms.	Two Terms (reduced).*
	£	£
Certificate in Agriculture	16	12

	£
Six months' course in Dairying	16
Three months' course in Dairying	10

The above fees include the charges for the necessary practical work in the British Dairy Institute.

Horticulture.

	One Session (40 Weeks).	One Session (reduced).*
	£	£
Diploma in Horticulture (Associateship Course)	24	18
Certificate in Horticulture	24	18

	£
Instruction for shorter periods :—	
Twenty weeks	15
Ten weeks	10
Five weeks	6

The above fees include the charges for practical work in the gardens.

* *See* footnote on page 310.

Poultry-keeping.

	£
Lectures and Practical Work :—	
Certificate in poultry-keeping course (one year)	36
Terminal course (ten weeks)	10
Short course (five weeks)	6
Practical Work only :—	
Twelve months' course	25
Six months' course	20
Three months' course	10

Instruction for shorter periods can be arranged at the rate of £1 per week for not less than four weeks.

British Dairy Institute.

Practical and Theoretical Instruction in Butter-making and Cheese-making :—£1 per week ; £10 for three months ; £18 for six months.

Practical and Theoretical Instruction in Butter-making only, 10*s.* per week.

Department of the Fine Arts.

	One Term.	One Session (three Terms).	One Session (reduced).*
	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
Diploma in Fine Art (Associateship Course).	7 0	14 0	10 10
Other courses in Fine Art and Crafts :—			
Six days per week	7 0	14 0	10 10
Five „ „	6 0	12 0	—
Four „ „	5 0	10 0	—
Three „ „	4 0	8 0	—
Two „ „	2 15	5 10	—
One day „	1 10	3 0	—
Special class in Carpentry for Agricultural and Horticultural students.	0 15	1 10	—

Department of Music.

Diploma in Music (Associateship Course) :—
(A composition fee can be arranged on application to the Registrar.)

Class Instruction.

	One Term.	One Session (three Terms).
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.*
Chamber Music	1 1 0	—
Rudiments of Music	0 10 6	1 1
Harmony	1 1 0	2 5
Harmony (Advanced) and Counterpoint	1 1 0	2 5

Students will be allowed to attend the class in Rudiments of Music free of charge, provided that their fees in the Department of Music for other classes and for individual instruction amount to not less than £6 6*s.* per session (paid in advance).

* *See* footnote on page 310.

Individual Instruction.

The fees for one term's instruction, consisting of ten weekly lessons of half an hour's duration vary from £2 2*s.* to £5 5*s.* a term, according to the teacher selected.

Department of Commerce and Technical Subjects.

Commerce.

——	One Term.	One Session (three Terms).	One Session (reduced).*
	£	£	£
Diploma in Commerce (Associateship Course).	10	20	15
Certificate in Commerce - -	10	20	15

The sessional fee for the diploma or certificate in Commerce includes the tuition fee for a course of lectures in France or Germany.

The above fees do not include the charges for tuition in Spanish.

Domestic Economy.

——	One Term.	Two Terms.	One Session (three Terms).
	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
Dressmaking - - -	1 1	—	2 2
Cookery - - -	1 1	1 15	—
Special class in Cookery for men students.	1 1	1 10	—

Other Courses in the foregoing Faculties and Departments.

——	One Term (ten Weeks).	One Session (three Terms).
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.*
Five Lectures per week - - -	3 3 0	6 6
Four „ „ „ - - -	2 12 6	5 5
Three „ „ „ - - -	2 2 0	4 4
Two „ „ „ - - -	1 11 6	3 3
One Lecture „ „ - - -	1 1 0	2 2

VI.—Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes at the College are thus classified:—

1. Scholarships and Exhibitions, releasing the holder from payment of College fees wholly, or in part; or contributing towards the cost of his or her maintenance while at the College; or contributing towards the cost of an approved course of study elsewhere than at the College.

* If, during the 12 months immediately preceding admission to the College, a student (or his or her parent or guardian) has resided as a ratepayer within the administrative county borough of Reading, or the administrative counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire, he or she will be entitled to a reduction in certain sessional composition fees as indicated above.

2. Prizes, in the form of books or instruments.

Note.—All awards (except in the case of County Council Scholarships) are made by the College Examinations Committee of the Academic Board. In making their awards the Committee may take other circumstances into consideration besides examination results.

No Student Appointment, Scholarship, or Exhibition, may be held by the same student for more than three years; and no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Prize may be awarded more than once to the same student, nor will more than one Scholarship, Exhibition, or Prize be awarded in any one session to the same student in the same subject.

I.—Scholarships.

Open Scholarships in Arts and Science.—Two Major Scholarships (the Herbert Sutton Scholarships) each of £50 in annual value, and two Minor Scholarships, each of £38 in annual value, tenable for two years, are open to candidates who are not yet students of the College.

Open Scholarships in Music.—Two Scholarships in Singing, Pianoforte, Violin, or Violoncello, are offered for open competition.

County Borough of Reading Scholarships.—A Major Scholarship, of the annual value of £38, was offered in July 1906, tenable for two years, with the possibility of extension for a third year. Two Minor Scholarships, each entitling the holder to a remission of all fees except registration, and each tenable for two years, with the possibility of extension for a third year, are awarded to candidates who, during the preceding two years, have been educated either at Reading School, or at the Kendrick School for Boys, or at the Kendrick School for Girls.

County of Berks Scholarships.—A Major Scholarship, of the annual value of £38, was offered in 1906, tenable for two years, with the possibility of extension for a third year. Two Minor Scholarships, each entitling the holder to a remission of all fees except registration, and each tenable for two years, with the possibility of extension for a third year, are awarded to candidates who have been educated within the county of Berks.

2.—Exhibitions.

The Visitor's Exhibition, of the value of £10, the gift of the Visitor of the College, is awarded to the matriculated student of not less than five terms' standing, who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, is, in the Easter Collections, held in connection with the diploma of Associateship in Letters (Year II) of the College, the most deserving of credit.

The West Exhibition, of the value of about £5, is awarded to the matriculated student of not less than five terms' standing,

who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, is, in the Easter Collections, held in connection with the B.Sc. Examination of the University of London, the most deserving of credit.

The "Gallia" Exhibition, of the value of £10, the gift of the Society "Gallia," is awarded on the result of a special examination in French.

The Sutton Exhibition, of the value of £6, is awarded to the student attending the evening classes in Intermediate or Advanced French, who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, is the most deserving of credit.

3.—Prizes.

The Mackinder Essay Prize, of the value of about £5 5*s.*, is awarded to the student who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, writes the best English Essay in the Collections annually held at Christmas.

The Gladstone Memorial Prize, of the value of £5, is presented to the College by the Trustees of the Gladstone Liberal Memorial Trust, and is awarded for History.

The English Language and Literature Prize is presented to the College by the Early English Text Society, and is given in the form of publications of the Society to the value of £2.

A Medal is offered by His Excellency the French Ambassador for the matriculated student of not less than five terms' standing (day classes), who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, is, in the Easter Collections in French, the most deserving of credit.

Wells Prize.—Two prizes, of the value of about £2 5*s.* 0*d.* each, are awarded to the two students who have been in regular attendance during two evening sessions, and who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, deserve most credit for their work in Science or Art respectively.

The Leonard Sutton Prize.—A prize of the value of £5 is given to the matriculated student who, in the opinion of the College Examinations Committee, is, in the Easter Collections in Agriculture, the most deserving of credit.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

By Decree of Convocation, dated 21st February 1899, the College was affiliated to the University of Oxford.

The College works in friendly co-operation with the Education Committees of the County Borough of Reading, and of the Counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxford, Dorset, and Hants, and with the British Dairy Farmers' Association.

The Principal of the College is a member of the Education Committees of Reading, Berks, and Hants.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal Horticultural Society have representation on the Oxford and Reading Joint Committee.

The College is recognised by the Board of Education as a Day Training College, and by the Board of Agriculture as one of its Collegiate Centres.

The Director of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture of the University College, Reading, serves as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Hampshire Education Committee.

The College has the right of appointing trustees under the following:—

Ellerton's Charity, Theale, Berks (under the Charity Commissioners' Scheme, dated April 21, 1899):

Higgs's and Newman's Charities, South Stoke, Oxon. (under the Charity Commissioners' Scheme, dated December 8, 1895):

Breedon's Charity, Pangbourne (under the Charity Commissioners' Scheme, dated October 30, 1900).

Dr. A.—*Income and Expenditure Account (excluding the College Farm) for the Year ended 30th Sept. 1907.* *Cr.*

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stipends of Teaching and Administrative Staff	12,357	7	5			
„ Examinations	252	12	0			
„ Laboratories, Studios, and other Departmental Expenses	531	11	5			
„ Reading Education Committee:— For use of Practising Schools	25	15	0			
„ British Dairy Institute:— Tuition Fees	87	2	6			
One Moiety of Deficit	150	0	0			
				13,404	8	4
„ College Farm, Shinfield:— Transfer to College Farm Account				200	0	0
„ Horticultural Ground and Fruit Station				1,183	6	7
„ Maintenance of Students, in Hostels and Licensed Lodgings				5,462	19	4
„ Scholarships, Fee Remissions, and Prizes:— Granted to the County Borough of Reading for Day and Evening Scholarships, Reduction of Evening Class Fees to Friendly Societies, &c., and Prizes to Evening Class Students	278	15	2			
Granted to the Hampshire County Council under special agreement	46	0	0			

Income.	Tuition. £	s.	d.	Maintenance. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
By Fees paid by Students:—									
Registration	70	0	0	—			70	0	0
Letters and Science	3,068	15	0	1,702	11	3	4,771	6	3
Agriculture	904	18	0	676	7	10	1,581	5	10
Horticulture	649	16	6	746	0	3	1,395	16	9
Fine Arts and Crafts	400	12	6	—			400	12	6
Music	932	0	1	—			932	0	1
Commerce	266	1	6	100	0	0	366	1	6
	6,292	3	7	3,224	19	4	9,517	2	11
„ Board of Education:— For Students in Training	1,331	0	0	2,238	0	0	3,569	0	0
For Evening Classes in Science and Technology	358	10	0	—			358	10	0
For Fine Arts (Day and Evening Classes)	200	0	0	—			200	0	0
For Art Pupil Teacher	15	0	0	—			15	0	0
	8,196	13	7	5,462	19	4	13,659	12	11
British Dairy Institute:— Joint Committee for Instruction in Science to Institute Students							100	0	0

Granted to the Berkshire County Council under special agreement		36	0	0		
Granted to the Bucks County Council under special agreement		32	0	0		
College (General) Scholarships (including Maintenance)		322	0	0		
College Prizes		74	4	0		
		788	19	2		
Less transferred from Reserve Scholarship Fund		130	0	0		
					658	19	2
„ Reading Education Committee :— Pupil Teacher Grant as *per contra*					504	0	0
„ Cost of Goods for re-sale to Students :—							
Buttery (including service)		223	19	0			
Store		198	18	9			
					422	17	9
„ Transfers to Special Funds :—							
Treasury Contributions to Staff Pension Fund as *per contra*		400	0	0			
Treasury Contribution for Research Work as *per contra*		150	0	0			
					550	0	0
Travelling, Experimental Work, and other Expenses in connection with contributing Counties					103	2	0

Examination Fees					116	7	6
Government Grants (other than the Board of Education Grants shown above, amounting to £4,142 10*s.*							
Treasury :—	£	*s.*	*d.*			
University Colleges Grant	3,400	0	0			
Contribution to Staff Pension Fund	400	0	0			
Special Grant for Research Work	150	0	0			
Board of Agriculture :—						
For Agricultural Education	800	0	0			
For the College Farm	200	0	0			
				4,950	0	0
„ Local Grants :—						
County Borough of Reading	1,100	0	0			
County of Berks	400	0	0			
County of Oxford	200	0	0			
County of Buckingham	100	0	0			
				1,800	0	0
„ Income from Endowments :—						
The George Palmer Endowment	1,665	0	0			
The Mackinder Prize Fund	6	0	0			
The West Prize Fund	5	5	0			
The Wells Prize	4	15	0			
				1,681	0	0

Dr. A.—*Income and Expenditure Account (excluding the College Farm) for the Year ended 30th Sept.* 1907—cont. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

To General Administration:—				£	s.	d.
Main College Buildings—						
Wages				575	18	9
Rates, Taxes and Insurance				453	10	7
Printing and Stationery, viz.:—						
College Calendar	£145	14	0			
Evening Guide, Prospectuses and Guide to Farm	117	9	7			
College Examinations and Tutorial List	61	4	0			
Official Gazettes and Reports, Accounts, &c.	46	9	6			
General Printing and Stationery	297	13	2			
				668	10	3
Advertising				87	14	9
Fuel				272	3	11
Light				182	19	3
Repairs				96	18	3
Postage, Telegrams, and Telephones				165	12	5
Auditor				21	0	0
Miscellaneous				115	4	0
						2,639 12 2

INCOME—*continued.*

By Rents:—				£	s.	d.
British Dairy Institute				120	0	0
Stabling in Redlands Road				33	0	0
					153	0 0
„ Contributions to the College Funds in part substitution of the five years' Guarantee Fund, viz.:—						
Lady Wantage				83	6	8
Mr. J. Herbert Benyon				83	6	8
Mr. Alfred Palmer				83	6	8
Mr. W. A. Mount				6	13	4
Mr. Owen Ridley				6	13	4
Mr. Leonard Sutton				6	13	4
Mr. Herbert Sutton				20	0	0
					290	0 0
„ Annual Governors' Subscriptions					271	14 0

„ Donations for Scholarships and Prizes, viz.:—

Fund.	*Donor.*	£	s.	d.
The Visitors' Exhibition.	The Dean of Christ Church.	10	0	0
The "Gallia" Exhibition.	"Gallia"	10	0	0
The "Sutton" Exhibition.	Messrs. Sutton & Sons.	6	0	0
The Gladstone Memorial Prize.	The Gladstone Memorial Fund.	5	0	0
The Leonard Sutton Prize.	Mr. Leonard Sutton	5	0	0

Valpy Street Property :—						
Mortgage Interest			225	0	0	
Rents			1	5	0	
Rates and Taxes			68	12	11	
Fuel			50	6	2	
Light			14	7	6	
Wages			32	10	6	
Telephone			9	3	0	
					401	5 1
„ Students Handbook					38	8 10
„ The Mackinder Prize Fund Account :—						
Transfer of unexpended Dividend to Balance Sheet					0	9 0
Total Expenditure					£25,569	8 3

General Prize Fund.	Mr. W. F. Blandy		1	1	0	
„ „	Board of Education		4	0	0	
„ „	The Society of Arts		3	0	0	
Scholarship Fund.	Mr. Owen Ridley		100	0	0	
					144	1 0
„ Pupil-Teacher Classes :—						
Grant from Board of Education received on behalf of the Reading Education Committee					504	0 0
„ Horticultural Department :—						
Sales of Produce of Horticultural Grounds and Fruit Station					517	11 3
„ Buttery Receipts			240	12	10	
„ Store			199	19	9	
					440	12 7
„ Donation from Miss West towards cost of preparing Roll of Old Students (2 years)					2	2 0
Total Income					24,630	1 3
„ Balances from 1905-6 Account :—						
On School of Music Fund			50	0	0	
„ Students' Handbook Fund			50	0	0	
					100	0 0
„ Credit Balance on Income and Expenditure Account, 1905–6					251	11 3
„ Deficit					587	15 9
					£25,569	8 3

B.—*Balance Sheet, 30th September* 1907.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The George Palmer Endowment Fund—invested as *per contra*				50,057	0	0
Mackinder Essay Prize Fund, as per last Balance Sheet	150	0	0			
Ditto—Unexpended Interest	3	0	6			
				153	0	6
The West Prize Fund—held in Trust				200	0	0
Donations from Life Governors' Fund—as per last Balance Sheet	100	0	0			
Suspense Account for Scholarships	100	0	0			
				200	0	0
Grant from Hants County Council as per last Balance Sheet				1,000	0	0
Treasury Grant (Library), as per last Balance Sheet				500	0	0
Donations made to the College from 1892 to 1904 (other than Donations to the New Buildings Fund), as per last Balance Sheet				21,112	12	7
Donations in respect of New Buildings Fund (including interest) as per last Balance Sheet	£ 34,999	s. 10	d. 1			
Donations received during the year	1,094	18	4			
				36,094	8	5
Mortgage on the security of the College Land and Buildings in Valpy Street and St. Lawrence's Churchyard				7,500	0	0

Assets.

	Amount of Stock.			£	s.	d.
Under the Deed of Gift bearing date the 20th July 1905, Mr. George William Palmer transferred to the College the following Securities to form the Trust Fund, viz.:—						
Corporation of London 3 per cent. Debenture Stock	12,000	0	0			
Reading Corporation 3½ per cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock	11,000	0	0			
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Rentcharge Stock	6,000	0	0			
Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	10,000	0	0			
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	3,500	0	0			
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,000	0	0			
	£44,500	0	0			
Market Value on July 7th, 1905, as per last Account				50,057	0	0
£150 Four per cent. Debenture Stock, Reading Gas Company (Mackinder Prize Essay Fund)				150	0	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances on Sundry Reserve Accounts:—						
Music Scholarships	200	0	0			
Letters and Science Scholarships	170	0	0			
Library Account, for Periodicals	6	10	5			
Staff Pension Fund	600	0	0			
Research	97	0	10			
				1,073	11	3
Dr. May's Donation Account for Sociological Works	6	19	4			
Anonymous — History Collection, Lecture Room	7	4	10			
				14	4	2
Lloyds Bank Limited—Overdraft, viz.:						
Principal	27,948	19	9			
Interest	837	11	6			
				28,786	11	3
The College Farm—Balance at Credit thereof				391	0	2
Sundry Creditors				3,973	11	7
Fees paid in advance				144	6	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Hospitium Building and Land held under two Leases from the Council of the County Borough of Reading at a nominal rent of £1 a year. The larger portion of this property is leased to the College for 999 years from 1896. *Value not ascertained.*						
Freehold and Leasehold Property at Valpy Street, including Additions and Alterations at cost, as per last Balance Sheet	22,462	2	10			
Additions during the Year	186	13	0			
				22,648	15	10
The London Road site, together with the two houses—the "Acacias" and "Green Bank," the Gift of Mr. Alfred Palmer. *Value not ascertained.*						
Cost of Portland Place Property and Alterations, as per last Balance Sheet	7,091	3	2			
Additions during the Year	490	10	6			
				7,581	13	8
Expenditure on account of College Hall and Cloister Buildings, as per last Balance Sheet	29,150	11	0			
Further Payments during the Year	11,132	14	6			
				40,283	5	6
College Farm, Shinfield, as per last Balance Sheet	7,942	0	4			
Payments on account of New Buildings during the Year	782	17	0			
				8,724	17	4

B.—*Balance Sheet, 30th September* 1907—continued.

LIABILITIES—*continued.*	£ s. d.	ASSETS—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		College Farm Repairs Suspense Account - -		18 14 6
		College Farm—Live and Dead Stock, as per Valuation		1,551 7 9
		Cost of Buildings at College Poultry Farm, Theale, as per last balance Sheet - - - -		292 16 1
		Cost of Furniture, Apparatus and Books, as per last Balance Sheet -	4,943 13 0	
		Additions during the year (*less* Sale of old Furniture) - -	983 2 0	
				5,926 15 0
		N.B.—Considerable Gifts of Scientific Apparatus and Books. *Value not ascertained.*		
		Expenditure incurred in the establishment and foundation of the College, as per last Balance Sheet - -	11,944 9 5	
		Additions during the year (including £837 11*s.* 6*d.* Bank Interest) -	1,100 14 1	
				13,045 3 6
		Add—Deficit on Revenue Account for the year ended 30th September 1907 - - -		587 15 9
		Sundry Debtors - - - - -		187 15 0
		Cash in hand - - - - - -		144 6 3
	£151,200 6 2			£151,200 6 2

HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

FOUNDED 1850.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

The Hartley Institution (now the Hartley University College), Southampton, regulated by a Scheme of the Board of Education of 23rd September 1902, made under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894, and the Board of Education Act, 1899, and the Board of Education (Powers) Orders in Council, 1900 to 1902, was founded in 1850 by will of Henry Robinson Hartley, and was opened by Lord Palmerston in 1862.

The chief educational work undertaken by the Institution during the first nine years of its existence consisted in preparing students for the Army and Civil Service. In 1871 this part of the work of the College was abandoned. Class-rooms were built for the teaching of Science and Fine Art, and the energies of the teaching staff were devoted, almost exclusively, to the preparation of students for the examinations conducted by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

In 1896 the Institution was re-organised, and a Principal and a number of Lecturers competent to undertake teaching of a University character were appointed.

During the following five years (1896–1901) the amount of advanced work done in the Institution steadily increased, and as the outcome of the report made by the Commissioners appointed by the Treasury in 1901, the College was placed upon the list of University Colleges and awarded a Treasury grant of £1,000 a year, subsequently increased to £3,400 a year.

(a) *Objects of the College.*

The trusts and objects of the College are the provision of a liberal education and such instruction as may enable residents in the County Borough of Southampton, and in the Administrative Counties of Southampton, the Isle of Wight, Dorset, and Wilts, and the County Boroughs of Portsmouth and Bournemouth and others, to qualify for Degrees at any Universities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the giving of such legal, medical, technical, or other instruction as may be of service in professional, commercial, or industrial life; the spread of higher education by providing instruction in the form of lectures, combined with class teaching and examinations at

such places and in such subjects as shall be determined from time to time by Statutes of the College, and generally the promotion and increase of knowledge.

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

The Court of Governors is the Governing Body of the College, and has power to make from time to time Statutes for the convening and regulation of the proceedings of the Court of Governors, of the Council, of the Senate, and of their respective Committees, and for regulating all matters connected with the government and administration of the College, and to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Foundation Ordinance or in the Statutes of the College.

The Council is the Executive Body and manages the financial and ordinary business of the College and controls the Principal and the Senate.

The Principal is the Chief Executive Officer, responsible to the Council for the whole internal organisation and management of the College.

The Senate, with the approval of the Council, frames regulations on education and discipline.

(*a*) The Court of Governors consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the Council of the College, Life Governors (donors of £100 and upwards), Annual Governors (donors of £5 per annum), the Governor of the Isle of Wight, the Lords Lieutenant, Members of Parliament, Chairmen of County Councils, and Mayors of County Boroughs in the Counties of Southampton (including the Isle of Wight), Wilts, and Dorset*; the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; the Warden and the Head Master of Winchester College; the Principal of the College; the President of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce; the Principal Medical Officer of Netley Hospital, and 129 representative members.

(*b*) The Council consists of the President; the two Vice-Presidents; the Treasurer, and the Principal—*ex-officio*. Three members appointed by the President of the Board of Education; one by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford; one by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge; one by the Senate of the University of London; one by the Masters of Winchester College; one by the Court of Governors from past Students of the College who have graduated at some University in the United Kingdom; ten by the County Borough Council of Southampton; two each by the County Councils of the "four Counties"; one by each of the Councils of the County Boroughs in the "four Counties"; fifteen by the Court of Governors from amongst its own members, and two members of the Senate.

* Hereinafter referred to as the "four Counties."

(c) The Senate consists of the Principal, the Professors, and such members of the Teaching Staff as the Council may from time to time determine.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The buildings occupied for the purposes of the College consist of—

(1) The main building in High Street.

(2) Two blocks of buildings in Back of the Walls and Lower Canal Walk.

These buildings and sites are freehold.

The main building consists of the Library, which is used as a Reading Room, Museum, Biological Laboratory, large Lecture Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory, 11 Lecture and Class Rooms, two Common Rooms, Council Room, Principal's Room, College Office, Cellars, &c.

The two blocks of buildings at the rear of the main building consist of Physical Lecture Theatre, Drawing Office, Electrical Laboratory, Woodwork Shop, Plumbers' Workshop, Smiths' Workshop, and Engineering Laboratory.

With a view to building extension the Court of Governors have recently acquired two business premises adjoining the College on the south side at a cost of £5,100.

(3) Two Halls of Residence (leasehold) with accommodation for 60 Women Students.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

Day Classes in Arts and Science.
" " for Medical and Dental Students.
" " in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering.
Day Training Department.
Evening Classes.

The day Teaching Staff consists of a Principal, nine Professors, 15 Lecturers and Demonstrators, an Instructress in Art, and six occasional teachers.

The Staff of the Evening Classes includes the permanent Day Staff with 17 additional teachers.

Evening Classes are held in Pure Science Subjects, Applied Science Subjects, Trade Subjects, Commercial Subjects, Matriculation Subjects, Intermediate and Final Arts Subjects, M.A. Subjects, Intermediate Science Subjects, Certificate Classes for Acting Teachers, Art Subjects, &c.

All day students are required by Statutes of the College to be over 16 years of age. Evening students must be over 15 years of age.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

Certificates are awarded for Three-Year Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, for Two Year Day Training Courses (in three divisions), and for Two-Year Courses in Advanced Education and Swedish Drill.

(c) *Number and nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

Year.	Intermediate University of London.			Intermediate Engineering.	Final University of London.				M.A.	Scholarships at Medical Schools.	Scholarships at Oxon. & Camb.
	Arts.		Science and Preliminary Scientific.		B.A.		B.Sc.				
	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.		Pass.	Hon.	Pass.	Hon.			
1906–1907	9*	1	14*	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2

The following degrees have been gained by former students during the year 1906–7:—B.A. (Oxon.) 2. M.B. (Oxon.) 1. M.B. (Lond.) 1. B.S. (Lond.) 1. M.A. (Edin.) 1.

(d) *Nil.*

(e) *Length of Session.*

The Session is 36 weeks, divided into three terms of about 12 weeks each.

(f) *Extension Work.*

University Extension Lectures are given from time to time by the Professors and Lecturers of the College.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

The total number of Day and Evening Students who attended the College in the various departments during Session 1906–7 was 682.

* These numbers include, four and five students respectively, in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Day Classes in Arts, Science, and Engineering.

Men	122	
Women	104	
		226*

Saturday Morning and Evening Classes.

Men	378	
Women	78	
		456
Total number of individual students		682

The proportion of Evening Students under 16 years of age is 8 per cent.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

	Per cent.
Proportion of Day Students (other than Day Training Students) who have previously attended Secondary Schools	90
Proportion of Day Training Students who have previously attended Secondary Schools	25
Proportion of Evening Students who have attended Secondary Schools	50
Proportion of Day Students resident within a radius of 30 miles	75
Proportion of Day Training Students resident within a radius of 30 miles	50
Proportion of Evening Students resident within a radius of 30 miles	100

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE I.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-Graduate work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Matriculation	14	—	—	—
Arts	—	15 (7)	5 (1)	3
Science	—	34 (18)	20 (4)	—

The number of Students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such Students.

* This number includes 148 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

TABLE II.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.
Engineering - -	8	5	5
Day Training - -	59	59	—

Day Students who have received more than 25 hours, but not more than 125 hours' instruction - - - - - -	6
Day Students who have received more than 125 hours, but not more than 300 - - - - - - -	10
Day Students who have received over 300 hours - - -	210
Number of Evening Students - - - - - -	456

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

Women Students reside in the College Hostels or with their parents or guardians.

Men Students reside in registered lodgings or with members of the College Staff, or with certain schoolmasters in the neighbourhood.

The charge for Residence at the Women's Hostel is £35 per Session of three terms.

Students in registered lodgings pay from 15*s.* and upwards per week for board and residence.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

The Students' Union is composed of all students who pay the composition fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* (or such other fee as the Central Committee may arrange from time to time). Through the Students' Representative Councils, it exercises control over the Common Rooms, publishes the Students' Handbook, and makes grants to the College Union.

The College Union consists of students and other members of the College who pay the composition fee, or comply with such conditions as the Central Committee may from time to time decide. The Executive body is the Central Committee, which receives grants from the Students Union, the fees of other members of the College, and outside subscriptions. It finances and controls the Magazine, the Literary and Debating Society, the Choral Society, the Male Voice Party, and the Football, Cricket, Tennis, Boating, and Gymnastic Clubs.

Members of the College who pay the Composition Fee become full members of every club and society controlled by the College Union, and are entitled to receive one copy of each issue (during the academic year for which the fee has been paid) of the "Hartley University College Magazine." Students

who pay the Composition Fee are also entitled to full use of the Common Room.

V.—Fees.

Fees payable by students taking definite courses may be compounded as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
Composition Fee for any Course of Lecture Classes (Sub-Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, Final B.A. and M.A. Courses)	12	12	0	per Session.
	5	5	0	per Term.
Composition Fee for Courses in Science subjects, including Lecture Classes and Laboratory Work (Intermediate Science and Final B.Sc. Course)	15	15	0	per Session.
	6	6	0	per Term.
Composition Fee for Courses for Medical and Dental Students	15	15	0	per Session.
	6	6	0	per Term.
Composition Fee for Courses in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, including Laboratory and Workshop Fees	15	15	0	per Session.
	6	6	0	per Term.

	Terminal. £	s.	d.	Sessional. £	s.	d.
Fees for single Elementary Classes :						
For each Course of Lectures in any one subject—Two or three hours per week	1	11	6	4	4	0
More than three hours per week	2	2	0	5	5	0

Laboratory Fees.

These fees apply to the Physical, Chemical, and Biological Laboratories, to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory, and to the Mechanical and Engineering Workshop.

For work during the ordinary Laboratory hours specified under each subject the fee is at the rate of £1 1*s.* 0*d.* per term for three hours per week, and £5 5*s.* 0*d.* per term for full time.

Note.—Students in the Chemical and Physical Laboratories are required to provide themselves with the usual glass apparatus. This apparatus may be bought, as required, in the Chemical Laboratory at cost price.

Evening Classes Fees.

These fees vary from 5*s.* to 30*s.* per Session.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

The following Scholarships and Exhibitions are tenable annually at the College :—

1. Local Scholarships and Exhibitions offered by the County Borough Council of Southampton :

Two Scholarships of the value of £24 for the first year, £32 for the second year, and £34 for the third year.

Two Scholarships of the value of £24 for the first year and £32 for the second year.
Four Exhibitions of the value of twelve or fifteen guineas for three years.

2. Hampshire County Council Scholarships:
   Two Senior Scholarships of the value of £30 each per annum with free instruction.
3. Isle of Wight County Council Scholarships:
   Two Senior Scholarships of the value of £25 per annum each with free instruction.
4. Dorset County Council Scholarships:
   Two Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each per annum.
5. Wilts County Council Scholarships:
   Two Scholarships of the value of £50 each per annum.
6. "Thomas Godolphin Rooper" Scholarship:
   One Scholarship of the value of £24 per annum with free instruction.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(a) *Universities, Colleges, Schools, &c.*

Hartley University College is recognised as an Affiliated Institution by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Students of the College proceeding to these Universities are, therefore, entitled to claim the privileges of affiliated students provided that they have attended the College for not less than three sessions, and have passed certain examinations.

Affiliated students of the Universities are excused one year's residence, and are admitted to their final examinations and allowed to take their degrees after two years, whereas in ordinary cases three years' residence is required. They are also excused responsions at Oxford and the previous examination at Cambridge.

The College is recognised by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of England as a place of instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Practical Chemistry, and Biology. Medical Students who have passed a recognised preliminary examination, and have entered the College for the study of any of the above subjects, may be registered by the General Medical Council as commencing their Medical Studies.

Students of the College in their second year are eligible for admission as students of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for which they may qualify by passing a special Entrance Examination of the College.

Students intending to qualify for the Marine Engineering Certificate of the Board of Trade will be excused two years' service in Engineering Workshops on producing a Certificate of having attended the full Engineering Course of the College.

Students taking the Third-Year Course in Electrical Engineering at the College are eligible for admission as students of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; for this there is no qualifying Examination, but the election is made by the Council of the Institution upon suitable recommendation.

(b) *Local Education Authorities.*

The College receives grants and fees from—

(1) Southampton County Borough Council.
(2) Hampshire County Council.
(3) Dorset County Council.
(4) Isle of Wight County Council.
(5) Bournemouth County Borough Council.

The Principal of the College is an *ex-officio* member of the Education Committee of the Southampton County Borough Council, and of the Education Committee of the Hampshire County Council.

(c) *Government Departments.*

The following departments of the College are recognised by the Board of Education:—

(1) Day Training Department for Men and Women.
(2) Day Technical Classes.
(3) Evening Classes in Science, Art, and Literary subjects.

The College is a local centre for Civil Service Examinations.

The President of the Board of Education appoints three Representative Members of the Court of Governors and three Representative Members of the Council in accordance with the Foundation Ordinance, Clauses 26, 34, and Sub-sections 8 and 1 respectively.

VIII.—Finance.

Investments.

The Investments at present held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on behalf of the College are as follows:—

1. £9,383 5*s.* 11*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock.
2. £2,681 16*s.* 5*d.* „ „ „
3. £1,485 3*s.* 7*d.* „ „ „
4. £103 12*s.* 6*d.* 2¾ per cent. Consols.
5. £144 6*s.* 4*d.* India 3 per cent. Stock and £28 12*s.* 2*d.* Bombay and Baroda Central India Railway Capital Stock.

In addition £689 Brighton Corporation Redeemable Stock bearing interest at £3 10*s.* 0*d.* per cent. per annum is invested in the name of the Court of Governors of Hartley University College, and the dividends arising therefrom are used for the purposes of a Scholarship in memory of the late T. G. Rooper, Esq., M.A., H.M.I.

VIII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Session ended September 15th, 1907.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To Donations	35	0	0
„ Students' Fees for Instruction	2,270	8	10
„ Dividends and Interest on Investments	376	5	1
„ Students' Fees for Hostel Residence	1,325	12	10
„ Board of Education Grants—Science and Art Classes	461	12	8
„ Board of Education Grants—Day Training Department	5,214	0	0
„ Treasury Grants, including £700 on account of 1907–8	3,950	0	0
„ Southampton County Borough Council, Proceeds of Halfpenny Rate	1,066	0	0
„ Southampton County Borough Council, Rates Refunded	371	13	4
„ Southampton County Borough Council, Local Taxation (Excise)	516	16	0
„ Southampton County Borough Council, Grant for Scholarships	160	0	0
„ Rent	162	10	7
„ Local Fees, London University Examinations	76	16	0
„ Sundries	75	10	4
„ Balance of Expenditure over Income	478	18	5
	£16,541	4	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	7,807	16	1
„ Apparatus Materials	580	3	10
„ Furniture and Repairs	513	9	11
„ Books, Newspapers, and Magazines	330	0	0
„ Fuel and Light	373	17	9
„ Rent, Rates, and Taxes	786	9	3
„ Printing, Advertising, and Stationery, &c.	385	15	5
„ Scholarships, Prizes, and Examinations	338	0	1
„ Instalment and Interest on Loan of £2,500	135	18	7
„ Practising School Payments and Medical Officer's Fees	112	0	0
„ Payments to Students in Training	3,304	0	0
„ Payments for Provisions at Hostels	930	3	5
„ Sundries	393	9	9
„ Treasury Grant for Research and Pension Fund	550	0	0
	£16,541	4	1

Southampton Day Training College.

Statement of Receipts and Payments showing the Amounts actually received and actually paid in respect of the College during the Year ending 31st July 1907.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the Bank, 1st August 1906	3	0	0
Grants from the Board of Education—Annual Grant and Special Grant	1,776	0	0
Grants from the Board of Education to Day Student not resident in a Hostel	3,054	0	0
Fees paid by or for Students (other than Fees paid through Hostels):—			
Ordinary Fees (at £5 to £10 per annum for each Student)—148 Students	1,335	0	0
	£6,168	0	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Payments in respect of Maintenance—			
(*a*) Teachers employed solely in the Training College	750	0	0
(*b*) Professors, occasional Teachers, and Officers (excluding servants)	1,467	10	0
Books, Apparatus, Stationery	202	10	0
Prizes	12	0	0
Wages of Servants (including Insurance)	183	0	0
Fuel and Light	69	0	0
Replacement of Furniture and Ordinary Repairs (College Premises)	68	0	0
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance (in respect of College Premises)	96	0	0
Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of Administration	140	0	0
Medical Officer's Fees and Practising School Payments	112	0	0
Grants from the Board of Education to Day Students not resident in a Hostel	3,044	0	0
Balance in hand on 31st July 1907—			
Balance at Bank (the Balance consists of Students' Grants, &c. paid after July 31st, 1907)	24	0	0
	£6,168	0	0

REPORT FROM
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

OPENED 1872.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter dated September 10th, 1889. The objects for which the College was established are set out as follows in the Charter :—

"The object for which the College is established, and is intended to be carried on, is, and shall be, to afford at a moderate expense the means of instruction in such branches of learning and science, excepting Theology, as are or may be for the time being usually studied at the Universities of the United Kingdom, or any of them, and as the Governors or other of the persons who shall for the time being have authority in that behalf, shall from time to time, in manner required by the Charter and statutes, direct; to provide, when expedient and practicable, such technical or other instruction as may be of immediate service in professional or commercial life; and further to promote higher education generally by lectures, combined with class teaching, and examining at such places and in such subjects (except Theology) as shall be determined from time to time, in pursuance of statutes made in that behalf."

(b) *Constitution.*

By its Charter of Incorporation the Government of the College is vested in (1) the Court of Governors, (2) the Council, (3) the Senate.

The Court of Governors is the Supreme Governing Body, with power to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Charter, or by the statutes of the College, and controls both the Senate and the Council.

The Council manage the financial and other ordinary business of the College, and may raise questions for the decision of the Court and determine the course of Education at the College.

The Senate (subject to the control of the Council) arrange and carry into effect the course of education prescribed by the

Council and superintend the teaching of the students and the examinations undertaken by the College, as well as the discipline to be maintained by the College over its students.

The Senate are responsible to the Council, and the Council to the Court of Governors, for the due discharge of their respective functions.

The Court of Governors is constituted as follows:—(1) The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the two Treasurers, and the Principal; (2) 60 Life Governors: some of these were appointed by the Charter, clause 15, as "being actually Life Governors of the existing institution above mentioned," viz., the University College of Wales, and the remainder are qualified under Charter, clause 16; (3) Three Governors for ten years as donors of £50 under Charter, clause 16; (4) 48 *Ex-officio* Governors: these include the representatives in the House of Commons of the constituencies in Wales and Monmouth; (5) 125 Representative Governors; (6) 65 Co-öptative Governors, 5 of whom must be women.

The Council is constituted as follows:—(1) *Ex-officio:* President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and the Principal; (2) Elected members, holding office for three years, 13 from October 1905, 14 from October 1906, and 13 from October 1907 (Charter, clause 35); (3) 13 Representative members (Charter, clause 35).

The Senate consists of the Principal (who is Chairman, with a second or casting vote) and the Professors and Lecturers who are responsible for separate departments.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The completed buildings were designed to provide accommodation for 500 students, and comprise entrance hall, central hall, examination hall, museum, general library, Welsh library, Principal's private room, Registrar's private room, Registrar's offices, bookbinding room, men students' common room, men students' reading room, two women students' common rooms, gymnasium, lavatories, cloak rooms, joiners' workshop, and caretaker's premises. In the Arts Section there are 17 lecture rooms, professors' and lecturers' private rooms (18), and in the Science Section there are lecture rooms and laboratories for Agricultural Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Botany, Biology, and Geology, and a Geological Museum.

The Chemical Laboratory having proved too small for the increasing number of students, temporary accommodation has been provided outside the College. A Chemical Laboratory has now been erected at a cost of £23,000 in memory of the late Mr. Edward Davies by his widow and children.

There is also a well-equipped Dairy School in the basement of the building.

The College stands upon a freehold site and has a frontage of 160 yards to the sea. In order to provide for further extension.

the Council purchased the freehold of the Buarth Mawr in 1905. This property adjoins the railway station and is over 11 acres in extent. The Edward Davies Chemical Laboratory has been erected on a portion of this land. In the year 1897 and subsequently, Lord Rendel, the President of the College, purchased two pieces of land about 20 acres in extent at Grogythan, on the outskirts of the town. This land the President lets to the College free of rent, and part of it is used for College purposes, the rest being let to sub-tenants.

In 1906, Mr. David Davies, M.P., of Llandinam, Treasurer of the College, purchased a large field, 12 acres in extent, in close proximity to the town, and adjoining the College property at Buarth Mawr. Mr. Davies purchased this field in order to provide an athletic ground for the College, and it is now rented from him by the College Athletic Board.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

There are seventeen Professorships in the following subjects:—Greek, Latin, Oriental Languages, German, French Language and Literature and Romance Philology, English Language and Literature, History, Welsh and Comparative Philology, Logic and Philosophy, Constitutional and Comparative Law, English Law, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology and Geology, Botany, Education.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

The College is one of the Constituent Colleges of the University of Wales, and the students work for the Degrees of that University. Diplomas are also granted to students following courses in Dairying and Agriculture, when they have complied with the conditions laid down by the College Regulations as to residence at the College, and the passing of examinations.

(c) *Nature and Number of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained. Session* 1906–7.

(a)—University of Wales:

Degree of B.A.,	Pass	19
	Honours 1st class	3
	„ 2nd class	22
	„ 3rd class	21
Degree of B.Sc.,	Pass	11
	Honours 1st class	2
	„ 2nd class	2
	„ 3rd class	4
Degree of M.A.		7
Certificate in Education		5

(*b*)—University of London :

Degree of B.A., Pass	4
Honours	7
Degree of B.Sc., Pass	2
Honours	2

(*c*)—Diplomas :

N.D.A. (1st part)	2
National Diploma Dairying	3

(d) *Post-Graduate Courses, &c.*

The College has a department for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools. All students of this department must either have taken a University Degree or have fulfilled all the conditions necessary to graduation. With this exception there is at present no recognised post-graduate course at the College. Some provision is made for research in those departments where it is possible to carry on research locally, viz., in History and Welsh on the Arts side, and in Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, Botany, Agriculture, in its various branches, and Anthropology on the Science side. In all these subjects research has been carried out for some years. The Council makes grants annually to students who have been recommended to complete their degree courses by carrying on research work. A scholarship of £40 is also awarded annually to a graduate of the College to enable him to carry on research at the College.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The Session lasts for 33 weeks, divided into three Terms of about 11 weeks each.

(f) *Extension Work.*

Extension work is done in the following departments :—

(1) *Agriculture.*

Courses of four Extension Lectures on Agricultural subjects are delivered at Centres in the counties affiliated to the College, and Classes in Agriculture extending over a fortnight are also held at these Centres if required.

(2) *Dairying, Butter-making, and Cheese-making.*

The College possesses a Travelling Dairy. An Instructress gives Courses of Lectures extending over a fortnight at Centres fixed by the County Councils of the various counties affiliated to the College.

(3) *Poultry-breeding.*

Courses of Lectures illustrated by Lantern Views are given in this subject at Centres in the affiliated counties. The courses last over a fortnight.

(4) *Horticulture and Bee-keeping.*

Courses of ten lectures and practical demonstrations are given in this subject at Centres in the affiliated counties.

(5) *Cookery, Sick Nursing, and Laundry Work.*

Similar courses are given in these three subjects including not only lectures, but also practical demonstrations. Each of these courses is quite distinct and complete in itself.

(6) *Law.*

Extension Lectures for articled clerks are given by the Professor of Law at Swansea.

The following Courses of Lectures were delivered there during 1906–7; courses for Intermediate and Final students respectively from July to September, from October to December, and from January to March, occupying on the whole 30 weeks. During the summer term at Aberystwyth, Special Courses, amounting to 60 lectures, were given to articled clerks drawn from all parts of Wales.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

The number of students at the opening of the last academical year 1906–7 was 427. These students were divided as follows: men, 205; women, 222; total 427.*

In addition to the above regular students, 30 men, being farmers' sons and others engaged in agriculture, attended a seven weeks' course on Agriculture, Chemistry, and kindred subjects during Michaelmas term of the Session 1906–7, and nine attended an extended short course of 16 weeks during Michaelmas and Lent terms. Seventeen men also attended a six weeks' course in English Law during the Easter term.

Schoolmasters' classes in Horticulture, Kindergarten methods, and Brushwork and Drawing are carried on in the summer vacation.

Of the 427 students, 384* took complete University courses.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

A large majority of the students come to the College direct from the County Intermediate Schools of Wales, and many of the English students also come from Secondary Schools. The students in the College during the year 1906–7 were drawn from the following sources:—

North Wales	73
South Wales	252
England	100
Ireland	1
Holland	1

* These numbers include respectively 68 men and 59 women, *i.e.*, 127 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(2) *Studies.*

Average number of hours in which students were in attendance upon lectures and laboratories in the course of the Session 1906–7 :—

University Examinations prepared for.	Average No. of Hours at Lectures.	Average No. of Hours in Laboratories.
Matriculation of University of Wales and University of London.	726	—
University of Wales.—Intermediate Arts -	693	—
" " " " Science -	462	528
" " " Arts, Ordinary, Special or Honours.	660	—
" " " Science, Final or Honours	330	330
University of London.—Intermediate Arts -	693	—
" " " " Science -	462	528
" " " B.A. - - -	660	—
" " " B.Sc. - - -	330	330
" " " M.A. and Oxford and Cambridge Scholarship students.	231	—
Other students - - - -	132	—

There is no entrance examination, though the Council has the power to prescribe one.

All students are over 16 years of age.

Table I.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate work.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Arts - -	125 (50)	88 (28)	83 (23)	3
Science - -	25 (8)	20 (13)	32 (5)	1
Law - -	—	—	3	—
Education - -	—	—	—	8

The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above Table is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

Table II.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after Degrees.

Faculty.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.
Agriculture, N.D.A. - -	3	3	—
Agriculture, N.D.D. - -	6	—	—

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

A Hostel for men students was opened in October 1901, and is under the superintendence of a Warden. Fees, 13 to 14 guineas per term.

Most of the men students, however, reside in registered lodging-houses. No lodging-house is registered until it has been inspected by the borough surveyor and certified satisfactory in respect of its sanitary arrangements. Lodging-house keepers are required to notify (*a*) cases where students remain out after regulation hours, (*b*) cases of contagious disease. The charge for rooms ranges from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a week; board from 9*s.* upwards. With economy a student can maintain himself at a cost of 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per week.

All women students (unless they reside with their parents or guardians) are required to reside at the Hall of Residence for women students, known as the Alexandra Hall, which is under the superintendence of a Warden.

There are, during the present session, 200 women in residence at the Alexandra Hall.

The charges at the Hall of Residence are as follows:—

	Per Term. £	*s.*	*d.*
Study bedroom with fire - - - -	14	14	0
Smaller do. - - -	13	13	0
Study bedroom for two, as above, per student -	13	13	0
Smaller do. do. -	12	12	0
Single bedroom, with use of common study - -	12	12	0
Bedroom for two, with use of common study, per student - - - - - -	11	11	0
Cubicle - - - - - -	10	10	0
A few larger study bedrooms are provided at -	17	17	0

Normal Students may select any of the above rooms on payment of the specified fee less the King's Scholarship of £25 per Session.

(*b*) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

Every effort is made to foster the corporate life both of the College and the Hostels. The students elect a Students' Representative Council, which exercises control over most of the College Societies. By the payment of an amalgamation fee of 15*s*. for men and 8*s*. for women, students are able to join all the various clubs.

V.—Fees.

The fee for the whole Session, paid in advance, is £10; if paid by single terms, for the first term of attendance in each Session, £4; for the second term, £3 10*s*.; and for the third term, £3.

Registration fee, £1, or if paid terminally, £1 1*s*.

Additional laboratory fees are charged, ranging from 15*s*. to £7 8*s*. 6*d*. per Session.

VI.—Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions.

Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The following Scholarships and Exhibitions, open to both male and female candidates above the age of 16, who have not been admitted as students of the College, are offered for competition.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions.

One of two David Davies Scholarships of £40.

The Visitors' Scholarship of £30; from the contributions of visitors in the summer vacation (limited to candidates under 20 years or age).

The Keeling Scholarship of £25 (for Natural Science).

The Commercial Travellers of North Wales Scholarship of £20.

One Scholarship of £20, confined to students intending to proceed to the Degree of B.Sc. in the group of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The Brereton Scholarship of £15.

Five Exhibitions of £10 (two of these are limited to candidates under 20 years of age).

Closed Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Principal's Scholarship of £40.

One Scholarship of £20.

Five Exhibitions of £10.

The above closed Scholarships and Exhibitions are confined to candidates (1) being natives of Wales or Monmouthshire who have been wholly or partially educated in Wales or Monmouthshire, or (2) who have been educated in Wales or Monmouthshire during the two years last preceding the examination, or (3) who give evidence of a competent knowledge of the Welsh language.

The Ellis Eyton Exhibition of £10; confined to natives of North Wales.

One of two Mrs. Elizabeth Davies (Brynteifi) Scholarships of £20; offered this year to *men* candidates who are natives of Cardiganshire or Carmarthenshire.

One of two R. H. Richards Scholarships of £20; confined to boys born and brought up in the County of Cardigan.

One Humphreys-Owen Scholarship of £20; confined to natives of Montgomeryshire.

One Lilian M. Bowman Exhibition of £6; confined to the daughters of ministers of the Gospel resident in England or of missionaries resident abroad.

The Mrs. Clarke Scholarship.

The Mrs. Clarke Scholarship of £30; confined to boys who are natives of Edeyrn or Pwllheli, and tenable for four years, is offered for competition when vacant.

The "Perrott" Exhibition.

An Exhibition of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, is awarded to a woman student who has for not less than two years before entry been a pupil in the Aberystwyth County School, or the Brecon Girls' County School. Candidates must have matriculated before entry, and must give evidence of special proficiency in French or German.

The "Mrs. Frances Williams" Art Exhibition.

An Exhibition of £10 is awarded annually to a student of the College who submits the best original work in any art or craft executed during the year and is prepared to continue the study of Art and attend Art Classes approved by the Senate.

Research Scholarships.

(1) *Keeling Research Scholarship.*

One Keeling Research Scholarship of £40, tenable for one year, is awarded to a graduate who undertakes to pursue original research during the year.

(2) *The Sir Alfred Jones Scholarship.*

One Sir Alfred Jones Scholarship of £30, tenable for one year, is awarded to the student proceeding to the Degree of B.Sc. in the University of Wales, who in the opinion of the Senate is best qualified on the result of the session's work.

(3) "1851 *Exhibition*" *Science Scholarship.*

A Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, and tenable for two years will be awarded in 1908 to a duly qualified student of the College.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The College has direct relations with the University of Wales, as it is one of the three constituent Colleges of the University. It is also affiliated to the University of Cambridge, and certain Courses are recognised by the University of Edinburgh.

(*b*) The College receives Grants from the following eight County Councils in the form either of payments for Extension Lectures or Grants of Scholarships for attendance at the Agricultural Courses held there :—

The Counties are: Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Merioneth, and Montgomery.

The College is represented by co-optation on the Local Education Committees of the Counties of Cardigan, Brecon, Merioneth, and Montgomery, and it is represented through the Principal on the Central Welsh Board.

The College and Counties Training Farm is managed by a Committee consisting of representatives appointed by the College Council and by the County Councils of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Radnor and Brecon, Merioneth and Montgomery.

These counties, together with the County of Pembroke, also elect representatives on the Agricultural Committee of the College, and on its Court of Governors.

(*c*) The Day Training Department at the College receives Grants from the Board of Education, and the Secondary Training Department is recognised under the Minute for the Registration of Teachers.

The Agricultural Department receives a Grant of £800 a year from the Board of Agriculture.

The Joint College and Counties Training Farm, an Institution carried on by the College in conjunction with the Counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Merioneth, receives a grant of £800 a year from the Board of Agriculture.

(*d*) In addition to the above, a Board of Legal Education has recently been formed for Wales, and the College is represented upon this Board, and all the work at present carried out under its scheme is done by the Legal Staff of the College.

In connection with this the College (through the hands of the Swansea Law Society) receives a grant of £250 from the Incorporated Law Society.

VIII.—Finance.

(a) *Investments.*

The investments at present held by the College are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
£1,000 North British Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock No. 2	997	12	6
£2,500 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock (1875) of Great Western Railway Co.	2,800	0	0
£625 4 per cent. Preference Stock of London and North Western Railway Company	620	2	6
£295 ditto ditto ditto	300	0	0
£492 ditto ditto ditto	500	0	0
24 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company 7 per cent. Shares of 50 dollars each	329	2	0
21 ditto ditto ditto ditto	287	19	3
50 ditto ditto ditto ditto	693	2	6
£400 5 per cent. Preference Stock of Great Western Railway	502	13	6
£2,500 Mildand Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Preference Stock	2,419	13	4
£393 3*s.* 6*d.* 2¾ per cent. Consols	405	0	11
	£9,855	6	6
Placed on Mortgage on the Hall of Residence at 4 per cent. to meet the payments on account of the "David Davies, Llandinam," Scholarship	2,000	0	0
Placed on Loan on the Hall of Residence at 4 per cent. to meet the payment on account of the "Perrott" Exhibition	250	0	0
	£12,105	6	6

In addition to the above investments, the sum obtained by the realisation under the provisions of the "National Debt Redemption Act of 1889" of the 3 per cent. Consols formerly held, amounting, as shown in the accounts, to £1,528 10*s.* 3*d.*, is retained in hand awaiting re-investment, also the sum of £900 which has been received for the "Mrs. Clarke Scholarship," £188 6*s.* 8*d.* the legacy of the late Dr. Robert Gee, £267 the legacy of the late Mrs. Frances Williams, and £1,000 the legacy of the late Mr. D. C. Keeling.

The President (Lord Rendel) has generously promised to contribute, during his Lordship's lifetime, the sum of £750 per annum for the purpose of augmenting the salaries of the College Staff. The first payment was made in respect of Session 1900–1.

(b) *Account in connection with the General Arts and Science, the Day Training, and the Agricultural Departments for the Session 1906-7.*

Dr. *Cr.*

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions:—		
Lord Rendel	750 0 0	
„ „ (held over from last Session)	99 6 8	
„ „ (rent of Grogythan Lands, less taxes)	22 0 0	
	871 6 8	
„ General	87 0 0	
For Musical Department, 1905-6 - £1 11 0		
„ „ „ 1906-7 - 14 7 11		
	15 18 11	
„ Law Department	98 4 0	
„ Scholarships - 238 0 0		
„ „ (held over from last Session) 140 0 0		
	378 0 0	
		579 2 11
„ Dividends on Scholarship Funds	171 18 1	
„ „ „ Investments	307 17 11	
„ Students' Fees	4,885 18 10	
„ Music Fees	23 5 0	
„ Extension Lectures	479 9 3	
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	72 3 10	
„ Advanced Dairy School	187 9 2	
„ Travelling Dairy Schools	60 0 0	
„ Fees for Analyses	68 16 0	
„ Treasury Grant - 4,000 0 0		
„ Board of Agriculture Grant - 800 0 0		
„ „ „ Education—Grants on Account of King's Scholars - 1,270 0 0		
	6,070 0 0	
„ Science and Art Department Grant	381 0 0	
		12,707 18 1
„ Board of Education: King's Scholarships		1,470 0 0
„ Balance to next Account		3,938 19 5
		£19,567 7 1

Payments.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance from last Account		2,357 9 10
„ Salaries of College Staff	8,592 9 4	
„ „ „ „ (Lord Rendel)	682 0 0	
„ Office Expenses, Salaries, &c.	770 11 6	
„ Scholarships and Exhibitions	1,394 13 4	
„ Museum and Laboratory	538 12 8	
„ Plant for Dairy Schools	40 1 10	
„ Experimental Garden and Field Experiments	25 8 4	
„ Veterinary Demonstration	12 15 0	
„ Library	245 11 0	
„ Repairs, Fixtures, &c.	211 7 6	
„ Insurance, Rates and Taxes	293 14 9	
„ Caretaking Expenses	323 0 10	
„ Coal and Gas	222 1 8	
„ Interest and Commission - £550 6 4		
„ „ „ Alexandra Hall - 74 8 0		
	624 14 4	
„ Printing and Stationery	270 17 2	
„ Advertising	159 6 5	
„ Postages and Telegrams	85 3 6	
„ Travelling Expenses	195 6 0	
„ Medical Attendance on Normal Students	28 10 0	
„ Examination Expenses	65 3 5	
„ Expenses of Music Department	17 5 0	
„ „ „ Law Department	448 6 4	
		15,246 19 11
„ Grants to King's Scholars		1,470 0 0
„ Expenses of Practising work of Normal Students at Swansea		133 17 9
„ Honoraria to Head Teachers of Practising Schools		35 14 0
„ Subscriptions to Music Department held over to next Session	£15 18 11	
„ Balance of Lord Rendel's Subscription held over to next Session	167 6 8	
„ Balance of Sir Alfred Jones's Subscription held over to next Session	140 0 0	
		323 5 7
		£19,567 7 1

Dr. *Income and Expenditure Account for the Session, 1906–7.* *Cr.*

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Debit Balance of Day Training Department Account, Session 1905–6	574	4	3	By Subscriptions—			
„ Overdraft at Bank on account of Agricultural Department Account at 31st March 1906, repaid by General College Account	270	6	10	Lord Rendel	750	0	0
„ Salaries of College Staff	4,818	2	6	Rent of Grogythan Lands (Lord Rendel)	22	0	0
„ „ „ „ (Lord Rendel)	682	0	0	General	87	0	0
„ Scholarships and Exhibitions	1,299	13	4	Music Department—Subscriptions, 1906–7	1	11	0
„ Museum and Laboratories	384	17	8	Law Department	98	4	0
„ Library	183	0	0	For Scholarships	208	0	0
„ Examinations	65	3	5	„ Dividends on Scholarship Funds	171	18	1
„ Repairs, Fixtures, &c.	155	6	0	„ „ „ Investments	307	17	11
„ Insurance, Rates and Taxes	276	2	1	„ Students' Fees	3,378	12	10
„ Caretaking Expenses	242	2	11	„ „ „ Music Department	23	5	0
„ Coal and Gas	165	1	8	„ Miscellaneous Receipts	3	16	10
„ Interest and Commission	437	13	7	„ Treasury Grant for the Year ending 30th June 1907	4,000	0	0
„ General Expenses	679	2	4	„ Extension Lectures	44	19	3
„ Music Department Expenses	17	5	0	„ Deficiency for the Year	1,670	14	0
„ Law Department Expenses	448	6	4				
„ Amounts received during the Year for Special Purposes not yet appropriated :—							
Lord Rendel's Subscription £68 0 0							
Music Department 1 11 0	69	11	0				
	£10,767	18	11		£10,767	18	11

Dr. *Restoration Fund Account, 1906-7.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, viz.:—						
„ Loan in perpetuity from Mr. T. Davies, of Bootle, to provide endowment for the "Davies" lectureship of £50 per annum	2,000	0	0			
„ Overdraft at the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited	11,316	13	9			
				13,316	13	9
				£13,316	13	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance of last Account				13,290	14	1
„ Payments on Account of—						
Architect's Fees	16	5	0			
Sundry Payments in connection with the Edward Davies Memorial Building	9	14	8			
				25	19	8
				£13,316	13	9

Balance Sheet, 30th June 1907.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Overdraft at Bank				14,228	7	2
„ Loan from T. Davies, Esq., in perpetuity				2,000	0	0
„ Subscriptions not yet appropriated:—						
Music Department	15	18	11			
Lord Rendel	167	6	8			
Sir Alfred Jones	120	0	0			
Anonymous	20	0	0			
				323	5	7
„ Dyeing Department Grants in hand				34	7	3
„ Excess of Assets over Liabilities, as at 30th June 1906	64,191	2	8			
„ *Less* Deficiency for the Year as per Income and Expenditure Account	1,670	14	0			
				62,520	8	8
				£79,106	8	8

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Land, College Buildings, Fixtures, Fittings, and Furniture as at 30th June 1906	61,970	12	6			
„ Expended during the Year as per Restoration Account	25	19	8			
				61,996	12	2
„ Investments as per Schedule in Report	9,855	6	6			
„ Amounts on Deposit at National Provincial Bank of England awaiting Investment	3,883	16	11			
„ Ditto ditto	2,250	0	0			
				15,989	3	5
„ College Library				1,073	11	10
„ Cash in Hand of Registrar				10	0	0
„ Angus Testimonial Fund				3	2	3
„ Due from Geographical Department				33	19	0
				£79,106	8	8

Agricultural Department.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st March 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Transfer of Debit Balance at 31st March 1906 to General College Account				237	11	10
„ Board of Agriculture Grant	800	0	0			
„ Grants from County Councils—						
For Extension Lectures (Agriculture)	187	10	0			
Ditto (Poultry Keeping)	50	0	0			
Ditto (Horticulture)	197	0	0			
For Advanced Dairy School	187	9	2			
„ Travelling Dairy Schools	60	0	0			
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	0	7	0			
„ Students' Fees	242	1	0			
				1,724	7	2
„ Balance at 31st March 1907				215	1	7
				£2,177	0	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance at 31st March 1906				237	11	10
„ Salaries	1,124	17	0			
„ „ of Demonstrators	85	2	4			
„ „ of Clerk	80	0	0			
„ Management and Office Expenses	100	0	0			
„ Travelling Expenses	195	6	0			
„ Laboratory	30	0	0			
„ Plant	40	1	10			
„ Printing and Stationery	50	15	0			
„ Incidental Expenses	102	2	1			
„ Postages	12	15	6			
„ Advertising	30	16	11			
„ Expenses of Experimental Garden	25	8	4			
„ Veterinary Demonstrations	12	15	0			
„ Bank Charges	32	17	9			
„ Scholarships	15	0	0			
„ Library	1	11	0			
				1,939	8	9
				£2,177	0	7

Analytical Department.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st March 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Transfer of Debit Balance at 31st March 1906 to General College Account - - -	32	15	0	By Balance at 31st March 1906 - - -	32	15	0
„ Fees for Analyses - - - -	68	16	0	„ Salary of Analyst - - - -	30	0	0
„ Balance - - - - - -	31	4	0	„ „ Assistant - - - -	70	0	0
	£132	15	0		£132	15	0

Agricultural Department.

Dr. *Balance Sheet, 31st March 1907.* *Cr.*

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	Assets.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance (Overdraft at Bank) - - -	246	5	7	By Deficiency for the Year :—			
A Sum of £38 12*s.* 3*d.*, now in the Hands of Mr. T. Parry, is to be submitted to arbitration.				Analytical Department - - - -	31	4	0
				Agricultural Department - - -	215	1	7
	£246	5	7		£246	5	7

Dyeing Department Account.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1907.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at 30th June 1906 - - -	34	7	3	By Balance at 30th June 1907 - - -	34	7	3
	£34	7	3		£34	7	3

Day Training Department.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Transfer of Debit Balance, Session 1905–6, to General College Account				574	4	3
„ Grants from the Board of Education :—						
(i.) Annual Grant £1,270 0 0						
(ii.) Grants for Drawing and Science 381 0 0						
	1,651	0	0			
„ Grants from the Board of Education for transmission to recognised Day Students not resident in a Hostel	1,470	0	0			
„ Subscription from Corporation of Aberystwyth for Scholarships	30	0	0			
„ Fees of 122 Students recognised by the Board of Education as Day Students	1,278	18	4			
„ Sundry Receipts	68	0	0			
				4,497	18	4
				5,072	2	7
„ Balance				509	1	1
				£5,581	3	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance				574	4	3
„ Salaries of Teachers	858	6	8			
„ Fees paid to College Professors	1,606	0	10			
„ Printing, Postage, and other Expenses of Administration	137	0	3			
„ Honoraria to Head Teachers of Practising Schools	35	14	0			
„ Wages of Servants, Caretaking Expenses	80	17	11			
„ Fuel and Light	57	0	0			
„ Replacement of Furniture, Repairs	56	1	6			
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	92	0	8			
„ Payment to recognised Day Students, not resident in a Hostel, of Grants from Board of Education	1,470	0	0			
„ Interest	79	15	0			
„ Expenses of Practising Work at Swansea	133	17	9			
„ Other Current Expenditure not included in the above :—						
Fees returned to Students £13 13 4						
Medical Attendance 28 10 0						
Laboratories and Museum 123 15 0						
Library 61 0 0						
Scholarships 80 0 0						
Incidental Expenses 93 6 6						
	400	4	10			
				5,006	19	5
				£5,581	3	8

Men's Hostel.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees of Students	123	14	3			
,, Receipts during Vacation	126	0	9			
,, Government Grant payable in respect of Normal Students at Hostel	320	0	0			
				569	15	0
,, Balance				292	14	10
				£862	9	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Account				344	14	5
,, Provisions	232	6	3			
,, Wages of Servants	46	11	0			
,, Washing	23	9	6			
,, Furniture and Repairs	13	8	2			
,, Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	68	4	8			
,, Printing and Stationery	0	12	2			
,, Coal and Light	41	16	1			
,, Salary of Matron	40	0	0			
,, Sundries	4	2	7			
,, Postage	0	6	0			
,, Bank Charges	46	19	0			
				517	15	5
				£862	9	10

Building and Furnishing Account.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to next Account				667	10	1
				£667	10	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Account				667	10	1
				£667	10	1

Alexandra Hall.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees of Students -	5,871	14	8						
Less Board and Expenses—Swansea -	58	0	0						
				5,813	14	8			
„ Ditto Government Grant payable in respect of Normal Students residing at the Hall - -				1,500	0	0			
							7,313	14	8
„ Receipts during Vacations - -				-	-		638	5	0
							£7,951	19	8

	£	s.	d.
By Provisions - - - - - -	3,205	6	1
„ Wages of Servants - - - -	685	5	9
„ Washing - - - - - -	266	7	11
„ Furniture and Repairs - - -	399	5	7
„ Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance - -	207	0	1
„ Printing and Stationery - - -	17	11	2
„ Fuel and Light - - - - -	627	18	6
„ Salaries of Warden, Sub-Warden, and Matron -	355	0	0
„ Sundries - - - - - -	63	19	3
„ Postage - - - - - -	5	3	1
„ Proportion of Office Expenses - - -	60	0	0
	5,892	17	5
„ Interest on Loans - - - -	1,013	5	6
„ Balance to be carried over to the Hall Building and Furnishing Account - - -	1,045	16	9
	£7,951	19	8

Alexandra Hall Building and Furnishing Account.

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

To Balance, viz.:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Overdraft at National Provincial Bank of England, Limited	18,880	9	0			
Loan from the late Mr. Edward Davies, of Llandinam, being the Capital sum of the "David Davies" Scholarship Fund, the interest on which is to be paid to the Scholarship Fund of the College	2,000	0	0			
Loan from Miss Carpenter	1,300	0	0			
Loan from Mr. J. D. Perrott, being the Capital sum of the "Perrott Exhibition"	250	0	0			
Loan from the Trustees of the late Mr. Edward Davies, Llandinam, being the Capital sum of the Montgomeryshire County Schools Bursaries Fund	2,545	0	0			
Loan from Athletic Grounds Committee	450	0	0			
Loan from Old Students' Association	100	0	0			
				25,525	9	0
				£25,525	9	0

	£	s.	d.
By Balance of last Account	25,245	9	0
„ Payments on account of Building	280	0	0
	£25,525	9	0

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Origin and Objects of the College.*

In 1880 a Departmental Committee was appointed by Her Majesty's Government to inquire into the condition of Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to recommend measures which they might think advisable for improving and supplementing the provision then available for such education in the Principality. The University College of North Wales is a direct result of the Report of that Committee.

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated June 4th, 1885. The objects of the College are thus defined in the Charter:—"The object of the College shall be to provide "instruction in all the branches of a liberal education except "Theology, and especially such instruction as may enable "residents in the six counties of North Wales and elsewhere "to qualify for degrees in Arts, Science, and other subjects, "except Theology, at the University of Wales (whenever such "University shall have been constituted) or at any of the "Universities in the United Kingdom for the time being "empowered to grant degrees, and also to give such technical "or other instruction as may be of immediate service in pro-"fessional or commercial life*; and, further, to promote higher "education generally by providing for persons who are not "matriculated students instruction in the form of lectures, "combined with class teaching and examining, at such places "and in such subjects as shall be determined from time to "time by Statutes of the College."

(b) *Governing Bodies, &c.*

The Governing Bodies of the College are three, viz., the Council, the Senate, and the Court of Governors.

A.—The Council consists of 31 members, appointed as follows, and all holding office with the exception of the *ex-officio* members and the representatives of the Senate and the Town

* The subjects in which technical courses are given at the College are Agriculture and Electrical Engineering,

Council (who are elected annually) for five years:—The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and the Principal, *ex-officio;* three members appointed by the Lord President of the Council, one by the Senate, one appointed by the Court of Governors out of the past students of the College who have graduated, one appointed by the Town Council of Bangor, one by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, one by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, one by the Senate of the University of London, and 17 representatives of the Court of Governors, who retire by rotation. The Council manage the financial and ordinary business of the College, and discharge such other functions and have such other powers as the Statutes of the College from time to time prescribe.

B.—The Senate consists of the Principal, Professors, and Permanent Lecturers for the time being. The Senate, "with the approval of the Council," regulate the education and discipline of the College and are required to report annually to the Council.

C.—The Court of Governors is the supreme governing body of the College, and has power to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Charter and Statutes. With it lies the power of making Statutes and also of amending them, and, under special circumstances, of amending the Charter itself with the approval of the Privy Council, by special Statutes.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The main building was taken on a lease of 60 years from Lord Penrhyn at the opening of the College, at an annual rent of £200. As made fit for College purposes, it contains an Arts side, and Chemical and Physical Departments, which are entirely separated from the Arts end. The Arts wing includes the following rooms:—Lecture rooms—English, Greek, Mathematics, Latin, Philosophy, Hebrew, Modern Languages—seven private rooms for the Professors, Registrar's office, Clerk's office, four rooms devoted to library purposes, Professors' common room, men's common room, student's smoking room, dining room (kitchen, &c. attached), women's common room, and private room for the Lady Superintendent of women students. There is no provision for lodging students or members of the staff. About half an acre of ground attached to the College is laid out as a garden.

In addition to the main building there is a Biological Department, in which provision is made for the sections of Botany, Zoology, and Agriculture, and a large temporary structure devoted more especially to the needs of the Day

Training Department, but also containing a hall for College purposes, capable of accommodating 600 persons.

The Physical, Chemical, and Biological Laboratories occupy an extensive area to the west of the main buildings of the College.

At the extreme east end of the south front of the first of these blocks is a wide door opening into a vestibule, from which a passage leads north, and terminates in a wider space or hall. From this hall a long corridor runs parallel to the south front, dividing the floor space into two nearly equal parts. Of these the southern is set apart for Physics, the northern for Chemistry.

The Biological Department has been greatly extended, so that it now consists of two separate departments—a Botanical and a Zoological.

The establishment of a Day Training Department made it necessary for the College in 1895 to provide at once further building accommodation in some form or other, and the erection of the temporary structure (of wood and slate) referred to above has made it possible to provide the minimum accommodation for the students now in residence. But this provision, besides being a make-shift, is each session proving more and more inadequate, and the College authorities have now in view the erection of permanent buildings suited to the needs and character of the institution. In January 1900 the Court of Governors of the College came to the unanimous conclusion that these buildings should be erected upon a new site, the present one being inconveniently situated and inadequate in extent. The City Council of Bangor was accordingly approached, and in March 1902, the Corporation formally offered the College as a free gift a valuable site of rather more than ten acres in the heart of the City, at a cost to the City of £15,000. This offer was, on April 30th, accepted by the Court of Governors. The College Authorities are now engaged in the task of raising the necessary funds for the new buildings, and a large and representative Permanent Buildings Committee has been appointed for the purpose. It is estimated that a total sum of £175,000 will be ultimately required, and subscriptions amounting to over £50,000 (exclusive of a Treasury Grant of £20,000) have already been promised.

In the autumn of 1906, competitive designs for the proposed buildings were asked for from several architects of distinction, and the Assessor (Sir Aston Webb, R.A.) having placed that sent in by Mr. H. T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., first, that gentleman has been appointed architect by the Council. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by His Majesty the King on July 9th, 1907, the portion now being proceeded with including the Arts and Administrative Buildings, the Library and the Museum.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The Faculties and Departments are as follows:—

1. Arts.
2. Science.
3. Applied Science Departments.
   - *a.* Agriculture.
   - *b.* Electrical Engineering.
4. Day Training Department and its two Sub-Departments.
   - Secondary Training Department.
   - Kindergarten Training Department.

The subjects of instruction are as follows:—Greek, Greek History, Latin, Roman History, French (Mediæval and Modern), German, History, English Language (including Anglo-Saxon), English Literature, Welsh (Mediæval and Modern), Hebrew, Arabic, Logic, Psychology and Ethics, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry (Inorganic, Organic, and Agricultural), Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Hygiene, Land Surveying and Architectural Drawing, Book-keeping, Education, Music, Needlework, and Domestic Economy, Geography.

The College has no entrance examination, but the Principal may refuse admission to any class in the case of an applicant who is, in the opinion of the Senate, not sufficiently prepared to be able to keep up with the work of the class.

There are 16 Professors and 17 Assistant Lecturers or Instructors.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

The classes at the College in Science and Arts are arranged with reference to the Degree Courses of the University of Wales, of which it is one of the three Constituent Colleges. The full regulations for the Degrees will be found in the University Calendar, but it may be stated here that the Degrees are open to men and women, and that pursuance of a qualifying course of study extending over three years in one of the Constituent Colleges is required for the initial Degrees (B.A. and B.Sc.) in addition to the passing of the prescribed examinations.

The College awards a diploma in Agriculture (two years' course) and one in Agricultural Chemistry (a third-year course).

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained during Session* 1906–7 *by present Students, and Distinctions obtained during the same Period by former Students.*

(1) *Successes of present Students.*

University of Wales.

Degree of M.A.	3
Degree of B.A., Honours	13
Pass	20
Degree of B.Sc., Honours	3
Pass	5

University of London.

Degree of B.Sc., Pass	2
Intermediate Science	2
Preliminary Scientific (M.B.)	2

University of Oxford.

Research Scholarship (Post-graduate) at Jesus College	1
Institute of Chemistry: Final Examination for Associateship	1

National Froebel Union.

Higher Certificate	5

(2) *Successes of former Students.*

University Examinations.

University of Wales.

Degree of M.A.	3
Degree of B.D.	2

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

The College has always laid stress on original investigation, alike in the appointment of Professors and Lecturers, and in the direction of the work of senior students, and research has been carried on continuously by both. Amongst the advanced students who have been thus engaged are five who have held the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship and three who have gained the Research Fellowship recently founded in the University of Wales. This policy has been confirmed by the recent endowment in the College of four Post-graduate Studentships of about £50 a year for two years :—

(*a*) Two established by Lady Osborne Morgan in memory of her husband—one of the original founders of the College.

(*b*) Two (confined to Science) established under the will of the late astronomer, Dr. Isaac Roberts, F.R.S.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The length of the session is 33 weeks divided into three terms of as nearly as possible 11 weeks each. No evening classes are at present held at the College.

(f) *Extension Work.*

The regular extension work of the College is confined to that carried out by the Department of Agriculture, although many courses of lectures, as well as single lectures on general subjects, are given by the Professors and other members of the staff of the College in various centres in North Wales.

In Session 1906–7 47 courses of Extension Lectures, with an aggregate average attendance of 2,291, were held in connection with the Agricultural Department.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Number and Sex of Students during Session* 1906–7.

Male	201
Female	121
Total	322*

By the Statutes of the College no student under the age of 16 may enter the College unless the Council, owing to special circumstances, and at the recommendation of the Principal, give him permission.

The following table gives the number of students during each term of the Sessions 1905–6 and 1906–7.

	1905–6.			1906–7.		
Term.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Autumn	185	124	309	193	119	312
Spring	175	123	298	176	112	288
Summer	168	126	294	169	106	275

The following table gives an analysis of the number taking one, two, and three or more classes respectively in each of the three terms of Session 1906–7 :—

Classes	Autumn.	Spring.	Summer.	Average.
1	21	20	15	18·6
2	13	15	20	16·0
3 or more	278	253	240	257·0
	312	288	275	

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

The following table shows the number of students contributed by various counties and districts :—

1. Wales :—

(*i*) *North Wales.*

Anglesey	38
Carnarvon	134
Denbigh	41

* This number includes 113 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

Flint	-	17
Merioneth	-	21
Montgomery	-	3
Total for North Wales	-	254
(*ii*) *South Wales.*		
Cardigan	-	4
Carmarthen	-	2
Glamorgan	-	12
Total for South Wales	-	18
Total for Wales	-	272
2. England	-	47
3. Scotland	-	1
4. Ireland	-	1
5. France	-	1
		322

Schools, &c. from which the Students came.

I. Wales :—		
(1)*County Schools :—North Wales	-	153
South Wales	-	10
(2) Other Schools in Wales	-	6
(3) Theological Colleges	-	3
Preparatory Schools connected therewith		11
(4) University Colleges	-	7
(5) Training Colleges	-	3
II. England :—		
(1) Secondary Schools	-	34
(2) Colleges	-	1
III. Pupil-Teachers' Centres	-	26
Pupil-Teachers who have not attended Centres		26
IV. Private study and private tuition	-	42
		322

Statement of the Ages of Students.

Under 16	—
Of the age of 16	1
17	1
18	13
19	29
20	76
21	64
22	45
23	32
24	21
25	12
25–30	23
Over 30	5
	322

* Of the number who entered College from Welsh County Schools, 96 had proceeded to those Schools by means of Scholarships from Elementary Schools.

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE 1.

Students taking Degree Courses or Post-graduate Work.

Faculty or Department.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Arts - -	69 (31)	48 (26)	45 (10)	6
Science - - -	14 (5)	15 (4)	10 (0)	2
Education - -	—	—	—	2

Note.—The number of students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers included in the above return is given *in brackets* after any number which includes such students.

TABLE 2.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow upon, Degrees.

Faculty or Department.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.
Education—Elementary School Teachers.	14 (14)	16 (16)	—
Kindergarten - - -	5	7	—
Electrical Engineering - -	6	4	—
Agriculture - - -	5	5	—
,, Short Course - -	18	—	—
Special Courses in Arts - -	3	6	—
,, ,, Science -	5	1	—

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

(1) *In Lodgings.*

The rates charged by the lodging-house keepers registered by the College vary from 4*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per week for the use of rooms. The cost of living for the session for a student living in lodgings may be roughly estimated at £25.

(2) *In the Hall of Residence for Women Students.*

The charge for board and lodging is from £31 to £42 for the session. The Hall is under the care of the Lady Superintendent of Women Students. A new building specially

designed for the purpose and capable of accommodating 50 students has been erected on a desirable site in Upper Bangor and was formally opened in October 1897 by Miss Helen Gladstone.

The Hall stands in about an acre of private grounds and commands a wide prospect of sea and mountain.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

The following students' clubs and societies exist in connection with the College:—Boating Club, Football Club, Literary and Debating Society, Choral Society, Scientific Society, Cricket Club, Magazine Committee, Tennis Club, Agricultural Discussion Society, Dramatic Committee, Women's Common Room Club, Men's Common Room Club, Women's Hockey Club, Men's Hockey Club, Cymric Society, Chess Club, Athletic Sports Committee. There is also a College Volunteer Company (No. 3 Company, 1st Carnarvonshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers), and an Old Students' Association, which holds a Reunion annually at Easter.

A Students' Representative Council has also been constituted, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and two secretaries, who are elected by the whole body of students, of representatives elected by students in the various faculties, and of the secretaries of the affiliated clubs and societies, who are *ex-officio* members. The Council acts generally on behalf of the students in College affairs, and controls the finances of the affiliated clubs and societies (*i.e.*, all those named above with the exception of the Scientific Society). An amalgamated subscription payable to the treasurer of the Council admits students to the membership of all these. The College authorities strongly recommend all students to pay the subscription, and it is satisfactory to note that nearly all those taking full courses do so, and take an active part in connection with one or more of the societies, while the revenue thus received, together with an annual grant in aid from the College Council, is sufficient to enable the societies to carry on their work efficiently.

V.—Fees.

Registration.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Registration Fee (payable on entrance and at the beginning of each subsequent Session) -	1	1	0
Special Registration Fee for students taking a Single Class for one Term only - -	0	5	0
Do. for Two Classes for one Term only -	0	10	6

N.B.—Students of the College neglecting to register during the hours advertised for registration are charged an extra registration fee of 5*s*.

Fees for Single Classes.

For each Lecture Course, or combination of such courses, in one department.

I.—Terminal.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1 hour per week	0	10	6
2 or 3 hours per week	1	1	0
4 hours per week	1	11	6
Above 4 hours per week	2	2	0

II.—Sessional.

2 or 3 hours per week	3	3	0
4 hours per week	4	4	0
Above 4 hours per week	5	5	0

Composition Fees.

All fees payable for ordinary classes may be compounded for as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Composition Fee for the Session (payable at the beginning of the Session)	10	0	0
Composition Fee for the first term in which the student takes classes in any Session	4	4	0
Composition Fee for any subsequent term in that Session	3	3	0

Note.—The Composition Fees do not cover the Registration, Laboratory, or Elementary Class Fees; nor the fees for classes (except the University course in Education) taken by students other than King's Scholars in the Day Training Department.

Laboratory Fees.

	Per Term.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
6 hours per week	1	1	0
12 „ „	2	2	0
18 „ „	3	3	0
24 „ „	4	4	0

All the Laboratory courses taken by a student in the Session in connection with the Intermediate Science Course or the course for the Diploma in Agriculture may be compounded for by payment of £4 4*s.*

Note.—Charges are made at fixed rates for material used in the Biological Laboratories.

Apparatus Fees.

In addition to the Laboratory Fees in the Chemical Department, the following fees are charged for the use of the

apparatus and chemicals ordinarily supplied by the students themselves:—

	£	s.	d.	
Students of Intermediate or equivalent grade - -	0	10	0	per Session or part of a Session.
Students of Final Inorganic Chemistry - - - -	1	0	0	,, ,,
Students of Final Organic Chemistry - - - -	1	10	0	,, ,,
Students taking Final Inorganic and Organic Chemistry together - - -	2	0	0	,, ,,

Apparatus Fees on the same scale are charged for special courses not included in the foregoing table.

These charges do not include platinum, platinum salts, or gold salts, which students must provide for themselves.

Farm Fees.

A fee of £2 2*s.* for the term, or £5 for the Session, is charged for the practical instruction given at the College Farm to students pursuing ordinary College courses in Agriculture. This fee may be remitted in deserving cases on the recommendation of the Senate.

In the case of such special Farm Pupils as attend no classes at the College, and are mainly engaged in work upon the farm, an inclusive fee of £20 for the Session is charged.

Fee for Special Course in Agriculture.

A special fee of £5 15*s.* 6*d.* per term (*i.e.*, registration, 10*s.* 6*d.*; classes, £3 3*s.*; farm instruction, £2 2*s.*) is charged for the special course held in the Autumn and Spring Terms.

The Fees of an ordinary Arts Student	£	s.	d.	
thus amount to - - - -	11	1	0	per Session.
Do. of an Intermediate Science Student	15	15	0	,,

VI.—Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes.,

The following Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions are offered for competition:—

I.—*General Scholarships and Exhibitions.*

One Scholarship of £40.
One Scholarship of £30.
Two Exhibitions of £20.
One Exhibition of £15.
The Osborne Morgan Exhibition of £10.
The Robert Gee Exhibition of £10.
The David Williams Exhibition of £10.
Four other Exhibitions of £10.

All the above are tenable for *three years.*

II.—*Special Scholarships and Exhibitions.*

(*a*) John Hughes Scholarships, confined to boys born in Anglesey or Carnarvonshire.

One Scholarship of £30.
One Scholarship of £10.

These Scholarships, are tenable for *three years.*

(*b*) Piercy Scholarship, confined to candidates from Flintshire or Denbighshire.

One Scholarship of £30.

This Scholarship is tenable for *three years.* It was awarded in September 1905, and will be next offered for competition in 1908.

(*c*) Richard Hughes Scholarship, confined to candidates brought up in Anglesey.

This Scholarship is of the total value of about £50, but the student to whom it is awarded receives it in three yearly instalments, of which the first and the second are £15 each, the residue forming the third instalment.

(*d*) Tate Exhibitions.

One Exhibition of £20.
One Exhibition of £15.

These Exhibitions are tenable for *two years.*

(*e*) Henry Platt Agricultural Scholarship.

One Scholarship of £30.

This Scholarship is tenable for *two years.*

(*f*) Exhibition offered by the Agricultural Committee of the Council to candidates intending to take the College two years' course in Agriculture.

One Exhibition of £20.

This Exhibition is tenable for *one year*, but is renewable for a second year on the recommendation of the Senate.

(*g*) Exhibition offered to candidates from Carnarvonshire intending to take the two years' or other course in Agriculture.

One Exhibition of £20.

This Exhibition is tenable for *one year*, but is renewable for a second year on the recommendation of the Senate.

(*h*) Exhibition offered to candidates from Anglesey intending to take the two years' or other course in Agriculture.

One Exhibition of £20.

This Exhibition is tenable for *one year*, but is renewable for a second year on the recommendation of the Senate.

(i) The Surveyors' Institution Scholarship, 1906.
The Council of the Surveyors' Institution offer a Scholarship of £50, tenable for three years in the University College of North Wales. It is proposed to offer one such Scholarship for competition annually.

The following Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes are offered to Students during or after residence at the College:—

(i) In-College Scholarships and Exhibitions offered by the Council.
(ii) John Hughes Scholarships.
(iii) Tate Exhibitions, £30 per annum.
(iv) Osborne Morgan Studentships of at least £40 per annum.
(v) Isaac Roberts Scholarships of not less than £50 per annum.
(vi) Dean Edwards Memorial Prize, about £30.
(vii) R. A. Jones Mathematical Prize, about £18.
(viii) Powis Essay Prize, about £7.
(ix) North Wales Scholarship Association Essay Prize, about £4.
(x) Gladstone Memorial Prize, £5.
(xi) William Griffith Prize, for Agriculture, of about £3.
(xii) Exhibitions for King's Scholars.
(xiii) Modern Language Exhibitions, two of £10.

Fellowships of the University of Wales.

The University of Wales offers one Fellowship of the value of £125 per annum for two years, annually, the election being made by the University Court. Fellowships are confined to graduates of the University and are tenable "On condition of "the active pursuit of original investigation in a Constituent "College or in some other approved seat of learning or "research."

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) The College is a Constituent College of the University of Wales.

(*b*) The College has established, first in connection with the County Councils, and, since 1902, in connection with the County Education Committees of four County Councils in North Wales, a system of extension work in Agriculture. The scheme for each county is administered by a Joint Committee appointed by the College and the Education Authority.

(*c*) The College is in direct connection with—

1. The Board of Education as regards the Day Training Department.
2. The Board of Agriculture as far as regards the Agricultural Department (including the Forestry section).

VIII.—FINANCE.—*Balance Sheet and Property Account, 30th June 1907.*

	Up to June 30, 1906.	During Year ending June 30, 1907.	Total.
To Donations for General Fund, as per Statement of Subscriptions	£ s. d. 29,429 3 5	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 29,429 3 5
„ Subscriptions for Permanent Building Fund, as per Statement of Subscriptions (including interest)	19,824 7 7	4,383 11 10	24,207 19 5
„ Donations for Scholarship Fund:	£ s. d.		
(1) Penrhyn Quarrymen	1,012 12 5		
Dinorwic Quarrymen	246 2 0		
	1,258 14 5		1,258 14 5
(2) Legacies: Mr. David Williams, Liverpool	250 0 0		
Right Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan	200 0 0		638 6 8
Dr. Robert Gee	188 6 8		
(3) Piercy Trustees, for Piercy Scholarship	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
To Donation for Welsh Chair Endowment Fund	10 0 0		10 0
„ Profits of Sales on Consols and Railway Stock	2,917 18 3		2,917 18 3
„ Bequest under the Will of Dr. Evan Thomas, Manchester	†42,596 5 3		42,596 5 3
„ Dean Edwards Memorial Fund	906 15 9		906 15 9
„ Powis Memorial Fund	206 9 0		206 9 0
„ R. A. Jones Memorial Fund	571 16 0		571 16 0
„ North Wales Scholarship Association Prize Fund	138 9 6	4 7 0	142 16 6
„ William Griffith Prize Fund	50 0 0		50 0 0

	Up to June 30, 1906.	During Year ending June 30, 1907.	Total.
By Expenditure on Capital Account:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buildings, Alterations and Improvements	£ s. d. 6,900 13 2		
Less Repayment to Capital for New Buildings	172 0 0		
	6,728 13 2		6,728 13 2
Furniture, Fittings and Apparatus	5,386 16 0	40 6 10	5,427 2 10
Fisheries Department	35 0 0		35 0 0
Expenditure charged on Manchester Bequest for Buildings, Furniture, and Books for Library	7,251 0 1	300 0 0	7,551 0 1
Purchase of Terminable Annuity	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
General Expenses:			
Preliminary and General Expenses of Organisation	1,479 18 0		
Expenses of Local Committees	104 6 3		
Library Account	100 14 8		
Expenses of Charter	292 0 7		
„ „ Lease	36 8 0		
„ „ University Conference	76 1 3		
Suspense Account	33 16 0	229 7 6	2,352 12 3
Site and Permanent Buildings:			
Preliminary Expenses, Plans, &c.	92 9 3	3 0 3	
Additional Land, walling, &c.	4,952 17 8	4 17 4	
Plans, &c.	124 12 10	635 14 0	
Organisation Expenses, Building Fund	2,264 14 8	484 18 8	8,563 4 8
Total Expenditure			31,657 13 0

„ Osborne Morgan Fund—Donation				2,500	0	0			2,500	0	0
„ George Rae Lectureship Fund—Donation				1,500	0	0			1,500	0	0
„ John Hughes Scholarship Fund—Legacy				5,108	15	1			5,108	15	1
„ Richard Hughes Scholarship Fund—Legacy				1,500	0	0			1,500	0	0
„ Cadwaladr Davies Loan Fund—Legacy and Interest				101	0	0	1	14 7	102	14	7
„ Electrical Engineering Fund :	£	*s.*	*d.*								
Drapers' Company's Grants	1,100	0	0								
Less Expenditure on Department	1,049	18	3								
									50	1	9
„ Marine Station Fund—Donation				5	0	0			5	0	0
Note.—Deficits :											
Income Account				1,714	19	4					
Scholarship Account				3,285	15	11					
							5,000	15 3			
Balances at Banks							2,239	12 11			
							7,240	8 2			
Advanced from General Purposes Fund				4,457	17	1					
Balances of Capital Fund uninvested				2,782	11	1					
							£7,240	8 2			

† £5,000 of this sum was transferred to the Permanent Buildings Fund.

			£114,702 16 1

By Balances at Credit of Capital Accounts :			
1. Building and Endowment Fund	16,157	13	8
2. General Scholarship Fund	4,067	2	2
3. Welsh Chair Endowment Fund	10	0	0
4. Dean Edwards Memorial Fund	906	15	9
5. Powis Memorial Fund	206	9	0
6. R. A. Jones Memorial Fund	571	16	0
7. North Wales Scholarship Association Prize Fund	142	16	6
8. William Griffith Prize Fund	50	0	0
9. Osborne Morgan Fund	2,500	0	0
10. George Rae Lectureship Fund	1,500	0	0
11. John Hughes Scholarship Fund	5,108	15	1
12. Richard Hughes Scholarship Fund	1,500	0	0
13. Cadwaladr Davies Loan Fund	102	14	7
14. Electrical Engineering Fund	50	1	9
15. Marine Station Fund	5	0	0
16. General Purposes Fund	34,521	3	10
17. Permanent Buildings Fund	15,644	14	9
	£114,702	16	1

(a) *Income Account for the Year ending 30th June 1907.*

1906.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 1. To Balance at debit of Account		1,591 17 2
To Salaries and Wages:—		
Salaries	6,955 13 4	
Surplus Fees paid to Professors	189 1 11	
Wages of Porters, &c.	454 17 4	
		7,599 12 7
„ Grant to Scholarship Account		200 0 0
„ Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings, Grounds, and Furniture (including £6 6s. Architect's charges)		143 14 5
„ Maintenance of (1) Laboratories	194 10 10	
(2) Museums	53 7 5	
		247 18 3
„ Electrical Engineering Department, Apparatus		40 6 3
„ Rent, Rates, and Taxes		340 8 1
„ Heating, Lighting, and Materials for Cleaning		328 11 2
„ Insurance		40 17 10
„ Grants to College Societies		87 2 0
„ Library—Annual Grant		150 0 0
„ Expenses of London University Matriculation Examination		18 4 0
„ Printing, &c.:—		
Printing and Stationery	215 13 1	
Calendar	94 14 6	
Advertising	79 4 11	
		389 12 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Government Grant		4,000 0 0
„ Interest and Dividends		1,699 18 8
„ College Fees:—		
Class Fees	2,642 16 6	
Registration Fees	170 16 0	
Elementary Class Fees	3 12 0	
Apparatus Fees	49 10 0	
Laboratory Fees	313 5 0	
Farm Fees	37 16 0	
	3,217 15 6	
Less—Fees due to— £ s. d.		
(1) Day Training Department 1,153 16 0		
(2) Kindergarten Account 52 11 0		
(3) Agricultural Department 173 7 2		
	1,379 14 2	
		1,838 1 4
By Local Fees for London University Matriculation Examination		30 0 0
„ Day Training Department, Contribution for 1906–7		3,386 2 2
„ Agricultural Department, Contribution for 1906–7		50 0 0
„ Trust Funds—Contributions for Administration and Management Expenses		31 6 6
„ Lodging Houses—Registration Fees	9 2 0	
Less Expenses of Inspection	6 15 6	
		2 6 6

„ General Expenses :—								
Postage and Sundries	-	-	-	59	11	8		
Use of Rooms	-	-	-	—				
Travelling Expenses	-	-		1	19	5		
Telephone Subscriptions	-	-		14	16	0		
Bank Commission and Cheque Books				5	2	2		
							81	9	3
„ Day Training Department :—								
Payment to Account of Department for deficit for the Year	-	-	-	-			1,836	2	2
							£13,095	15	8

„ Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-			5	8	11
„ Electrical Engineering Fund, for cost of Department for 1906–7	-	-	-	-			170	6	3
„ Isaac Roberts Fund :—									
Amount received from Executors for 1905–6	-	-	-	217	6	0			
Less Transferred to Scholarship Account for Isaac Roberts Scholarship	-	-	-	50	0	0			
							167	6	0
							11,380	16	4
1907. June 30. By Balance, Deficit to date	-	-					1,714	19	4
							£13,095	15	8

Agricultural Department.—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st March 1907.

	£	s.	d.
To Salaries	1,247	10	0
„ Advertising	0	4	6
„ Printing and Stationery	42	8	0
„ Organisation and Travelling Expenses	17	15	1
„ Grants for Class and Laboratory Expenses and Library	18	0	0
„ Exhibitions and Prizes	410	2	0
„ Extension Lectures	80	2	4
„ Field Experiments	137	3	5
„ Dairying:—			
Maintenance of fixed and travelling Dairy Schools — £116 0 11			
Dairy School Exhibitions — 75 14 0			
Dairy School Examinations — 5 8 10			
	197	3	9
„ Apparatus and Specimens	6	1	11
„ General Account—Annual Contribution	50	0	0
„ Postages and Sundries	37	4	11
„ Bank Charges	0	8	4
	2,244	4	3
1907. March 31. To Balance at Bank	388	13	8
	£2,632	17	11

		£	s.	d.
1906. April 1.	By Balance at Bank	409	8	4
	„ Government Grants	800	0	0
	„ Subscriptions and Donations	91	19	8
	„ Class Fees (In-College)	145	0	0
	„ Grants from County Councils:—			
	Anglesey (two years) — £300 0 0			
	Carnarvonshire — 360 0 0			
	Denbighshire — 200 0 0			
	Flintshire — 250 0 0			
	Montgomeryshire — 70 0 0	1,180	0	0
	„ Miscellaneous Receipts	0	2	6
	„ Bank Interest	6	7	5
		£2,632	17	11

Forestry Department.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Salary		250	0	0	1906. April 1. By Balance at Bank		104	12	2
„ Travelling Expenses		39	7	6	„ Government Grant		250	0	0
„ Books, Apparatus, and Materials		18	14	5	„ Subscriptions (including payments in advance)		166	6	0
„ Printing and Stationery		1	1	9	„ Repayment of Expenses		12	10	3
		309	3	8					
1907. March 31. To Balance at Bank		224	4	9					
		£533	8	5			£533	8	5

Statement of the Financial Position of the Department on 31st March 1907.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balances due to County Councils:—						
Carnarvonshire				25	16	8
Flintshire				12	6	2
				38	2	10
To Balances in favour of the Department:—						
General Agricultural Account	552	7	3			
Forestry Department	224	4	9			
				776	12	0
				£814	14	10

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balances due by County Councils:—						
Anglesey				4	6	8
Denbighshire				197	9	9
„ Balance at Bank:—						
General Agricultural Account	388	13	8			
Forestry Department	224	4	9			
				612	18	5
				£814	14	10

College Farm.—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 12th November 1906.

Capital Account.

	£	s.	d.
To Preliminary and Organisation Expenses to date	66	15	5
„ Bank Interest on Overdraft to date	263	1	0
	329	16	5
1906. Nov. 12th. To Balance	3,940	17	7
	£4,270	14	0

	£	s.	d.
By Donations and Subscriptions to date	4,092	18	0
„ Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Dairy Institute Fund (surplus handed over to form fund for improvement of breed of Welsh Black Cattle)	177	16	0
	£4,270	14	0

Working Account.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1905. Nov. 12th. To Valuation of Stock, &c.				4,458	0	9
„ Expenditure on—						
I. Implements:—						
Implements and Machinery	41	0	8			
				41	0	8
II. Live Stock:—						
Horses	48	5	0			
Cattle	114	14	9			
Sheep	312	3	3			
				475	3	0
III. Feeding Stuffs, &c.:—						
Feeding Stuffs	389	9	10			
Seeds (Corn, Grass, Potatoes, &c.)	68	17	11			
Manures	105	18	4			
				564	6	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Income from—						
I. Sale of Live Stock:—						
Horses	186	7	6			
Cattle	322	6	3			
Sheep	1,252	8	10			
				1,761	2	7
II. Sale of Produce:—						
Dairy Produce	433	10	4			
Potatoes	58	0	1			
Hay	13	0	11			
Grain	82	12	7			
Mangels and Swedes	0	13	0			
				587	16	11
Sale of Manure				10	6	6
„ Implements				12	3	6
Government Grant				200	0	0

Repairs and Renewals					31	11	1
Wages					756	15	1½
Rent, Rates and Taxes					547	3	7
Coal and Fuel					16	17	2
Insurance					19	5	7
Valuer's Fee					4	4	0
Bank Charges					2	3	6
Discount					3	12	6
Fencing					20	2	0
Debts not recoverable					20	6	9
Sundries:—							
Gas			33	18	8		
Veterinary attendance and Medicine for Stock			32	18	6½		
Service Fees			19	5	1		
Entry Fees and Subscriptions to Agricultural Societies			22	16	6		
Sulphate of Copper			5	18	0		
Railway Carriage			10	9	6		
Travelling Expenses			25	10	0		
Other Items			43	10	11		
						194	7	2½
					7,154	19	0
To Balance					86	15	9
					£7,241	14	9

Grants from Carnarvonshire County Committee towards cost of Experiments				40	0	0
Farm Fees				33	12	0
Miscellaneous Receipts				1	0	0
Prizes				52	14	0
				2,698	15	6
1906.						
Nov. 12th. By valuation of Stock, &c.				4,542	19	3
				£7,241	14	9

College Farm.—Statement of Accounts—continued.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account—Balance				3,940	17	7
„ North and South Wales Bank—Overdraft				476	12	3
„ Surplus on Working Account for the year	86	15	9			
Add Surplus on Working Account to 12th November 1905	131	7	8½			
				218	3	5½
				£4,635	13	3½

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Valuation on 12th November:—						
Horses	478	0	0			
Cattle	1,083	0	0			
Sheep	1,581	16	0			
Green crops	214	9	3			
Corn, Hay, and Straw	843	8	6			
Implements, Harness, and Tools	342	5	6			
				4,542	19	3
„ Milk Money in Hand				3	11	5
„ National Provincial Bank—Balance				15	4	1
„ Debts due to Farm at date				73	18	6½
				£4,635	13	3½

Day Training Department—Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 30th June 1907.

To Expenses of Administration:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Advertising	14	12	10			
Printing and Stationery	20	1	2			
Postage and Sundries	17	2	8			
Travelling Expenses	19	10	10			
				71	7	6
„ Salaries				1,056	1	8
„ School Practice Expenses				7	3	5
„ Grant to Library				15	0	0
„ Furniture, Fittings, and Apparatus				13	14	9
„ Woodwork Classes—Rent of Workshop				8	0	0
„ Grants to King's Scholars				1,754	0	0
„ Exhibitions				30	0	0
„ Special Examination of Two-Year Students—Examiner's Fees and Expenses				62	16	10
„ Kindergarten Account—Annual Contribution				60	0	0
„ Contribution due to General Account:—(for Rent, Rates, and Taxes, for Fuel and Light, for Fees due to Professors, and for General Expenses)				3,386	2	2
„ Bank Charges				5	16	6
				£6,470	2	10

1906.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1st.						
By Balance due by Kindergarten Account	266	2	11			
„ Balance at Bank	418	7	3			
				684	10	2
„ Grants from Board of Education:—						
(*a*) For the Committee	1,356	0	0			
(*b*) For the King's Scholars	1,734	0	0			
				3,090	0	0
„ Fees of Students:—						
King's Scholars	1,130	0	0			
Secondary Training Course Fees	20	0	0			
Fees of other Students	3	16	0			
	1,153	16	0			
Less Fee Repaid	6	13	4			
				1,147	2	8
„ Special Examination of Two-Year Students, Fees				25	10	0
„ Bank Interest				13	6	6
1907.						
June 30th.				4,960	9	4
By Balance—Deficit:—						
Due to General Account	1,836	2	2			
Less Due by Kindergarten Account (£ s. d.)	280	10	4			
Balance at Bank	45	18	4			
	326	8	8			
				1,509	13	6
				£6,470	2	10

Permanent Buildings Fund—Account to 30th June 1907.

	To June 30, 1906. £ s. d.	1906-7. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
To Preliminary Expenses:			
Architect's Report on Sites, Printing, &c. - -	92 9 3		92 9 3
To Site:			
Purchase of additional Land in Bishop's Park -	4,522 10 0		
Legal Costs - -	54 14 6		
Walls and Railings -	314 15 9		
Planting (Trees and Shrubs)	61 15 7	0 14 0	
Rates and Taxes - -	4 16 10	4 3 4	
	4,958 12 8		
Less Rent of Land received	5 15 0		
	4,952 17 8	4 17 4	4,957 15 0
To Plans:			
(*a*) Preliminary Sketch Plans:			
Salary of Draughtsman, Drawing Materials, Copies of Plans, &c. - -	103 15 0		
(*b*) Competition for Plans:			
Advertisements, Printing, Postage and Sundry Expenses - -	20 17 10	11 4 10	
Plans and Levels of Site for competing Architects -	- -	24 9 2	

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Subscriptions received:		
(1) To 30th June 1906 - -	19,408 11 11	
(2) During year ending 30th June 1907 - - -	3,958 15 1	23,367 7 0
„ Interest:		
(*a*) On Investment:		
To 1905–6 - - -	345 18 9	
1906–7 - - -	407 1 2	
(*b*) Bank Interest:		
To 1905–6 - - -	69 16 11	
1906–7 - - -	17 15 7	840 12 5

Assessor's fee - -			-	150	0	0			
Premiums to competing Architects (3) - -			-	450	0	0			
	124	12	10	635	14	0			
							760	6	10
To Sundries - -	-		-	2	6	9			
„ Bank Charges - -	0	5	2	0	8	4			
							3	0	3
„ Expenses of Organisation:									
Salary of Organising Secretary and Clerk -	1,372	0	4	354	12	9			
Printing and Stationery -	348	12	10	25	16	7			
Office, Furniture & Fittings	77	7	9	7	19	9			
Rent, Lighting and Cleaning - - -	167	0	0	48	3	10			
Telephone Subscriptions -	27	4	0	6	16	0			
Expenses of Meetings -	53	9	10	4	17	0			
Expenses of Organisation and Local Committees -	60	0	11						
Postage and Sundries -	154	8	3	34	0	0			
Proportion of Audit Fee -	2	2	0	2	2	0			
Bank Charges - -	2	8	9	0	10	9			
	2,264	14	8	484	18	8			
							2,749	13	4
1907.									
June 30. To Balances:									
Invested - - - -			-	13,000	0	0			
At Banks - - -			-	2,644	14	9			
							15,644	14	9
							£24,207	19	5

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

(A constituent College of the University of Wales.)

Founded 1883.

I.—Preliminary.

(a) *Objects.*

The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire was founded in 1883 in pursuance of a recommendation of the Departmental Committee, appointed in 1880, to report on the condition of Intermediate and Higher Education in the Principality. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1884. The second clause of the Charter of Incorporation defines the object with which it was established as follows:—

"The object of the College shall be to provide such instruction in all the branches of a liberal education as may qualify residents in the six counties of South Wales, and in the County of Monmouth, and elsewhere, to take degrees in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, at the University of Wales (whenever such University shall have been constituted) or at any of the Universities of the United Kingdom; to give such technical instruction as may be of immediate service in professional and commercial life; and, further, to promote higher education generally by providing, for persons who are not matriculated students, instruction in the form of lectures, combined with class-teaching and examining, at such places and in such subjects as shall be determined from time to time, in pursuance of statutes of the College to be made in that behalf."

(b) *Governing Bodies, &c.*

The governing bodies of the College are three in number, namely:—

(*a*) The Court of Governors.

(*b*) The Council.

(*c*) The Senate.

(*a*) The Court of Governors is the governing body of the College with power to manage all matters not otherwise provided for in the Charter.

It is constituted as follows :—

The President.

Vice-Presidents.

Treasurer.

Members of the Council, and

(1) Sixty Governors who hold office for three years.

(2) Governors in virtue of contributions of £500 or over, and Governors appointed by Corporations, Associations, and Partnership Firms and the Executors or Administrators of Estates in virtue of a contribution of £500 and over.

(3) *Ex-officio* Governors, including Mayors, High Constables, Representatives of Corporations and Local Boards, Principals and Head Masters of Educational Establishments and Members of Parliament.

(4) Governors appointed by Corporations and Local Boards.

(5) Representatives of Universities.

(6) The Principal and two Professors.

(7) Governors appointed by County Councils and Corporations.

(8) Representatives of Head Teachers of Public Elementary Schools in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

(*b*) The Charter provides that subject and according to the Statutes of the College the Council shall—

(1) Manage the financial and ordinary business of the College, and appoint Auditors for the examination of the accounts.

(2) Keep the record of and see to the due maintenance of the lists of the Members of the Council and the registers of students.

(3) Direct the affixing of the College Seal.

(4) Appoint, pay, and remove the Registrar and other officers and servants of the College.

(5) Appoint from time to time the fees to be paid by students.

(6) Expel offending students.

(7) Discharge such other functions and have such other powers as Statutes of the College from time to time prescribe.

(8) Present an annual report to the Governors.

(9) Sanction, modify, or reject courses of study submitted by the Senate.

(10) Receive reports from the Senate on the attendance of the students.

The Council is constituted as follows :—

The President.
Vice-Presidents.
The Treasurer.
The Principal.
One Professor annually elected by the Senate.
Three persons nominated by the Lord President of the Council.
Thirty-three persons who hold office for three years.
Persons appointed by County Councils or County Boroughs making pecuniary contribution to the College.
Article 50 of the Charter provides that subject to Statutes of the College, the Senate shall, with the approval of the Council, regulate the education and discipline of the College.

(c) The Principal and the Professors for the time being form the Senate.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The buildings occupied for the purposes of the College are—

(1) The main buildings in Newport Road, Cardiff.
(2) The premises of the Cookery School, 3, 4, 5, and 6, St. Andrew's Place, Cardiff.
(3) Five houses in the Parade, Cardiff.
(4) No. 2, Newport Road, and three houses in Brighton Terrace, Newport Road, Cardiff.

The main buildings consist of—

(a) The old premises of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Infirmary.
(b) A new storey added for the Medical School.
(c) Biological Department, Laboratory for Electrical Measurements, and a Lecture Theatre and Professor's private Laboratory, Store Rooms, &c., in the Department of Chemistry, built by the Council in 1887.
(d) A Chemical Laboratory, built in the main of wood.
(e) Seven Lecture Rooms of temporary character (built of wood).
(f) Two Drawing Rooms in the Engineering Department of temporary character (built of wood).
(g) Workshops, partly of stone, and partly of wood.
(h) Mining Laboratory.
(i) Engineering Laboratories.

The number of rooms available for lectures, laboratories, common rooms, &c. in the above buildings is shown by the following table :—

Reference to above Buildings.	Lecture Rooms.	Laboratories.	Museums and Library.	Common Rooms.	Store or Preparation Rooms, Science Departments.	*Other Rooms.
(1)	14	14	3	4	7	23
(2)	5	10 (Practical Rooms)	—	2	—	15
(3)	5	9	1	—	—	15
(4)	8	7	—	2	—	13

The property belonging to the College is held under leases of 99 years, but the land leased to the College for its new buildings in Cathays Park is leased for a term of 999 years at a nominal rental. The estimated value of this land is £20,000. The land and buildings owned by the College with their cost will be found in the accounts printed at the end of this report.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

The subjects of Instruction and of Entrance and other Examinations are embodied in the prospectuses, namely :—

(1) The Day Prospectus.

(2) The Prospectus of University Extension Lectures.

(3) The Prospectus of the Faculty of Medicine.

(4) The Scholarship Prospectus.

(5) The Prospectus containing the Regulations and Schemes of Study for Diplomas in Engineering, Mining, and Metallurgy.

(6) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Men Teachers for Elementary Schools.

(7) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Women Teachers for Elementary Schools.

(8) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Women Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(9) The Prospectus of the Department for the Training of Men Teachers for Secondary Schools.

(10) The Prospectus of the Department of Music.

* Including administrative rooms, professors' private rooms, and porters apartments.

(11) The Prospectus of the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts.

(12) The Prospectus of the Technical School of the City of Cardiff.

The Staff comprises—

(*a*) The Teaching Staff in the faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, the Department of Applied Science and Technology, the Department of Music, and the Departments for the Training of Teachers for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

(*b*) The Staff (appointed by the College to do the work) of the Technical School of the City of Cardiff.

(*c*) The Staff of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Training School of Cookery and Domestic Arts.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

Under the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation of the University of Wales, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire has become a constituent College of the University, and its courses in Arts and Science are, therefore, primarily intended to be Qualifying Courses for the Degrees of the University in those faculties.

The conditions on which the Degrees of the University of Wales are granted are contained in the Regulations for Degrees issued by the University.

The College also grants Diplomas in Engineering, Mining, and Metallurgy, and in Welsh Language and Literature and Welsh History. The conditions on which these diplomas are granted are contained in the Prospectus of the College, which is issued annually.

Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, and Housewifery, and certificates in other subjects are issued by the Management Committee of the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

Students of University College, Cardiff, who have been successful in passing the Examinations of the University of London.

*Science.

Intermediate - -	5
B.Sc. - - -	1 (former student).

Faculty of Medicine (April 1906–April 1907).

	Examinations.	1906–7.
University of London	Preliminary Scientific - - -	9
	Inter. M.B. - - -	8
	M.B. - - - - -	7
	B.S. - - - - -	7
	M.D. - - - - -	1
	First M.B. - - - -	3
	Second M.B. - - - -	—
	First M.R.C.S. - - -	7
	Second L.R.C.P. - - -	4
	Final - - -	3
	F.R.C.S. (Ireland) - - -	1
	First L.S.A. - - -	2
	D.P.H. - - - - -	2
	Final Triple Qualification (Scotland) -	2

As students are at present able to pursue only the first three of the five years of their medical curriculum at Cardiff, the Final Examinations indicated in the above table have been passed by former students of the College.

University of Wales—

Degree Examinations, 1907.

Faculty of Arts.†

Subject.	Ordinary.	Special.	Honours.
Greek - - - - -	7	3	3
Latin - - - -	18	4	8
English - - - -	21	6	6
Welsh - - - -	9	2	2
French - - - - -	11	4	1
German - - -	1	1	—
Hebrew - - - -	5	4	—
History - - - -	24	11	7
Education - - - -	—	1	—
Philosophy - - -	17	4	3
Political Science - - -	12	—	2
Pure Mathematics - - -	1	2	—
Applied Mathematics - - -	1	—	—

M.A. General Preliminary Examination.—2.

* The figures for the year 1906–7 include one student in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

† The numbers in this table include 54 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

*Faculty of Science.**

Subject.	Ordinary.	Special.	Final.	Applied Science.	Honours.
Pure Mathematics	11	10	—	1	3
Applied Mathematics	13	9	—		
Physics	—	—	9	4	1
Inorganic Chemistry	—	—	6	—	3
Organic Chemistry	—	—	3		
Botany	—	—	1	—	1
Geology	—	—	5	—	1
Philosophy	—	1	—	—	—
Mechanical Engineering	—	—	—	7	—
Electrical ,,	—	—	—	2	—
Mining	—	—	1	—	—
Mine Surveying	—	—	—	1	—
Political Science	—	2	—	—	1
Metallurgy	—	—	1	—	—

Faculty of Music.

	Intermediate.
Theory of Music	1
History of Music	1

No. of Students graduating in 1907.

B.A.	M.A.	B.Sc.	Mus. Bac.
45†	2	19†	—

The following diplomas were awarded during Session 1906–7:—

Mechanical Engineering	4	Mining and Metallurgy	4
Electrical ,,	3	Mining	1
Civil ,,	3		

The following diplomas were awarded during Session 1906–7 by the Management Committee of the Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts:—

Cookery	35	Dressmaking	3
Laundry	16	Plain Needlework	1
Housewifery	5		

* The numbers in this table include eight students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

† These numbers include respectively 14 and 2 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

Provision is made for post-graduate work in certain Science subjects, and two Research Scholarships are available for candidates.

(e) *Length of Session.*

Day Students.—From October to June; three terms of $10\frac{1}{2}$ weeks each.

The Technical School of the City—(*a*) *Evening Classes.*—The session extends from September to May.

(*b*) The work of the Day Classes in the School of Art extends from September to July.

(f) *Extension Work.*

Courses of University Extension Lectures and Pioneer Lectures are given in connection with the College in different parts of South Wales and Monmouthshire. The object of the lectures is to stimulate interest in study, and to extend methods of University teaching.

IV.—Students.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

The number of Day Students during the Session 1906–7 was 579.* Of these, 60 have attended one course; 18 two courses; 501* three or more courses of lectures. In addition to these 138 students were trained at the Training School of Cookery and Domestic Arts.

Of the total number of students, including the Domestic Arts students, 391* are men students and 326* women students.

In addition to the regular Day Students and Domestic Arts Students referred to above, the following students attended Special Courses of Lectures held during Session 1906–7 :—

Courses of Lectures in Midwifery for Midwives, recognised by the Central Midwives Board under the Midwives Act, 1902, attended by 99 students.

Course of Lectures in Mining and the allied subjects, held during the three weeks beginning September 2nd, 1907, attended by 52 students from the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Carmarthen, and Brecon.

The entry of students in attendance at the Technical School of the City of Cardiff during Session 1906–7 was 3,177.

* These numbers include respectively 183, 183, 96, and 87 students in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

Of the 579 students referred to above, 486 attended Secondary Schools before entering the College.

The distribution according to localities is as follows :—

	Day Students.	Domestic Arts Students.
Cardiff - - - -	155	50
Other parts of Glamorganshire -	269	48
Other counties in Wales and Monmouthshire - - -	131	35
England and abroad - -	24	5
	579	138

(2) *Studies.*

TABLE I.

Students taking Degree Courses, or Post-graduate Work.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Degree Course.	In Second Year of a Degree Course.	In Third or later Year of a Degree Course.	Post-graduate.
Science - - -	*49	*34	*37	*10
Arts - -	†128	†60	†74	7
Music - - -	1	1	1	—
Medicine - -	20	7	9	—

TABLE II.

Students taking Courses which do not lead to, or follow after, Degrees.

Faculty, Department, or Branch.	In First Year of a Course.	In Second Year of a Course.	In Third or later Year of a Course.
Science - - - -	20	8	10
Arts - - - -	14	7	11
Medicine - - -	31	10	5
Music - - - -	10	6	1
Matriculation - - -	8	—	—

* These figures include for the Session 1906–7, 19, 10, 5, and 1 students respectively, in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

† These figures include for the Session 1906–7, 85, 35, and 30 students respectively, in training under the Regulations of the Board of Education for the Training of Teachers.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

In the Aberdare Hall for Women Students the sessional fee for board and residence for 31½ weeks ranges from 30 to 40 guineas, payable in advance. The Hall accommodates 60 students. Lodgings in Cardiff can be obtained on reasonable terms. A list of registered lodging-houses is kept in the College Registry.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

There is a Students' Representative Council, which organises and manages the various societies in connection with the corporate life of the students.

V.—Fees.

Day Students.—The registration fee for all students entering after the Session 1903–4 is £1 1*s.*, payable on entrance and at the beginning of each subsequent session, except in the case of students taking a single class for one term only, when the registration fee is 5*s.*, and except in the case of students taking two classes for one term only, when the registration fee is 10*s.* 6*d.*

*Composition Fees.**

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Arts - - - - -	10	0	0
Science - - - -	13	13	0
Science and Applied Science and Technology - - -	†30	0	0
Medicine :—			
Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate University of London -	57	10	0
	(or £13 13*s.*, £28, and £21, at the beginning of first, second, and third years respectively).		

* Per session, unless otherwise stated.

† For students from the associated counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Cardiff, the fee of £13 13*s.*, charged as Composition Fee for Lectures and Laboratory Instruction in the Faculty of Science, will also cover instruction in the department of Applied Science and Technology maintained by those counties.

	£ s. d.
Medicine—*continued.*	
Conjoint Board for England " " " Scotland Society of Apothecaries	41 10 0 (or £20 and £24 10*s.* at the beginning of first and second years respectively).
Scottish Universities	33 0 0 (or £13 13*s.* and £21 at the beginning of first and second years respectively).
Diploma in Public Health	21 0 0
Elementary Training	10 0 0 (and £1 1*s.* Laboratory fee for those who pursue courses of study for B.Sc. Degree).
Secondary Training	10 10 0 and £15 15*s.*, Course C (Women).
Cookery School	Range from £8 8*s.* to £18 18*s.* (Admission fee of £1 1*s.* payable by every new student.)

Degree Examination Fees.—The fees charged by the University of Wales for examinations for initial degrees range from 15*s.* to £1 10*s.* per subject.

VI.—Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Free Studentships.

The Drapers' Company's Scholarship.

In 1889, the Worshipful Company of Drapers gave to the College the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of founding an Entrance Scholarship of the value of £35, tenable for one year, to be called "The Drapers' Company's Scholarship." The Scholarship is renewable to any holder who may, in the opinion of the Council of the College, display such conspicuous diligence and ability as to warrant its recommending him to the Company for its renewal.

The Caroline Williams Scholarship.

In 1889, Miss Caroline Williams, of 4, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London, gave to the College the sum of £1,000

for the purpose of founding Scholarships tenable by Women Students who shall reside at the Aberdare Hall. The College attaches to each Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Richard Cory Scholarship.

In 1889, Richard Cory, Esq., J.P., of Cardiff, gave to the College the sum of £500 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of the value of £15 a year. The College attaches to the Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The John Cory Scholarship.

In 1889, John Cory, Esq., J.P., of Cardiff, gave to the College the sum of £500 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of the value of £15 a year. The College attaches to the Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Samuel Bros. (of Cardiff) Scholarship.

In 1897, Messrs. Samuel Bros., of Cardiff, gave to the College the sum of £500 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, tenable in the Medical School. The value of the Scholarship is about £15, and it is awarded annually in September on the results of the work of the first year of the Medical Course at Cardiff, provided that the student has qualified himself to enter on the second year of Medical Study. The Scholarship can only be held by a student during residence.

The County of Brecon Scholarships.

In 1885, the sum of £1,000 was collected in the county of Brecon for the purpose of founding two Scholarships tenable at the College. The Scholarships were originally of the value of £20 per annum, but they have now been increased to £22 per annum, tenable for three years. They are awarded on the result of the Entrance Scholarship and Exhibition Examination to men students who have resided in the county of Brecon for ten years prior to the date of competition.

County Free Studentships.

Under agreements made with the County Councils of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and the City Council of Cardiff, the College maintains 66 Free Studentships for students of the

counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the city of Cardiff. Of these 30 are allocated to the county of Glamorgan, 18 to the county of Monmouth, and 18 to the City of Cardiff. To 25 of the Free Studentships allocated to the county of Glamorgan, and to 15 of the Free Studentships allocated to the county of Monmouth, Scholarships not exceeding £40 per annum are attached by the County Councils. To 15 of the Free Studentships allocated to the city of Cardiff, Scholarships of £25 per annum, are attached by the City Council.

The Alfred Thomas Scholarship.

In the year 1893 the Council resolved to apply the sum of £500, unconditionally given to the College by Alfred Thomas, Esq., M.P., of Cardiff, to the foundation of a Scholarship under the name of the "Alfred Thomas Scholarship," of the value of £10 a year, tenable for three years. The College attaches to each Scholarship an Exhibition entitling the holder to free attendance at lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Isaac Roberts Scholarships.

Under a bequest contained in the will of Dr. Isaac Roberts, F.R.S., of Crowborough, who died in 1904, the College receives, subject to certain annuities, one-third of the residue of the income of certain trust premises. In accordance with the terms of the bequest the sum received by the College is to be applied in payment of two Scholarships of £50 each per annum, the Scholarships to be bestowed for the encouragement and assistance of persons, whether graduates or under-graduates, studying or intending to study in the College some one or more of the Sciences, preference being given to persons studying or intending to study Astronomy, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Electricity, Geology, or Physics.

Craddock Wells' Exhibitions.

Under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners (No. 609, County Glamorgan, Borough of Cardiff, Endowment Wells' Charity, approved by Her Majesty in 1889, and a scheme No. 1, Welsh Intermediate Education Act, approved in 1893), 15 Craddock Wells' Exhibitions are maintained by the College. The conditions governing the award of these Exhibitions are contained in the following clause of the 1893 Scheme:—

"The Governing Body shall in every year out of the net income of the endowments of the Craddock Wells' Charity remaining after deducting the expenses of management of property and business and of any necessary or proper outgoings in respect of the said endowments, so long only as the College shall fulfil the conditions stated in the second schedule, being

conditions on which alone any payments thereto under this clause may be made, pay to the College either a sum of £800 or one-half of the net income for such year, whichever of the two is the smaller, to be applied for the general purposes of the College."

"Exhibitions, to be called Craddock Wells' Exhibitions, shall be maintained in the College. Each such Exhibition shall entitle the holder to exemption for one year from the payment of any lecture fees, or composition for lecture fees, in the College, and to a sum of £20 to be paid by the College. These Exhibitions shall be given as the reward of merit on the result of such examination as the Council of the College think fit, and shall be tenable only during good conduct. These Exhibitions shall be open only to boys and girls of the respective ages hereinafter prescribed who have for not less than two years, while under the age of thirteen years, been scholars in some ordinary public elementary school or schools in the school district of Cardiff."

The following Scholarships are available for post-graduate work:—

(1) *The Science Scholarship of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of* 1851, which is given triennially, is of the value of £150 a year, tenable for two years, provided that the scholar's first year's work be satisfactory to the Scientific Committee of the Commissioners.

(2) An *Isaac Roberts* Scholarship in Science of the value of £50 a year, tenable for three years. (*See* page 398.)

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(*a*) 1. The College is one of the three Constituent Colleges of the University of Wales.

2. It is affiliated with the University of Cambridge.

(*b*) 1. The College is in association with the County Councils of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the city of Cardiff to the extent that a certain representation on the Court of Governors and the Council of the College and also a certain number of Free Students are granted by the College to these counties in return for an annual contribution of £1,000 from Glamorgan, £600 from Monmouth, and £600 from the city of Cardiff.

2. The College either nominates or appoints representatives on several of the Education Committees of the counties of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

(*c*) 1. The College receives an annual grant of £4,000 from the Treasury.

2. The College has in connection with it a Day Training Department with the right to admit 240 normal students (men and women).

3. There is a Secondary Training Department in connection with the College which is subject to the inspection of the Board of Education.

4. The Training School of Cookery and the Domestic Arts issues Diplomas with the sanction of the Board of Education and subject to the inspection of the Board. The College receives grants on account of work done at this School.

5. The College receives grants from the Treasury on account of the courses in the Applied Science Departments.

VIII.—Finance.

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Balance Sheet, 30th June 1907.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundry Donors, viz.:—			
For Donations expended on Buildings, &c. - -	89,844 15 1		
For Donations unexpended (As per Schedule K.) - -	36,761 14 9	126,606 9 10	
For Scholarship and other Funded Accounts, viz.:—			
Principal Sums - -	6,491 19 11		
Income unexpended (As per Schedule F.) -	489 7 9	6,981 7 8	
For the Ald. Thomas Williams Sustentation Fund - -	1,000 0 0		
For the new College Sustentation Fund - - -	8,104 14 11	9,104 14 11	
			142,692 12 5
Craddock Wells Fund, Balance unexpended -			258 2 1
Sundry Creditors - - - -			1,243 11 6
Lloyds Bank, Limited:—			
General Accounts - - - -		5,396 9 4	
Cookery School Mortgage - - -		2,096 5 0	
			7,492 14 4
			£151,687 0 4

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment (as per Schedule L.) - - - - - -	97,698 7 4		
Less Reserves (as per Schedule M.) - -	7,099 17 9	90,598 9 7	
Investments (as per Schedule N.) -	-	52,644 2 9	
Allocated as follows, viz.:—			
New College Building Fund - -	36,761 14 9		
Scholarship Funds, &c. - - -	6,491 19 11		
Sustentation Funds - - - -	9,104 14 11		
Other Funds - - - -	285 13 2		
	£52.644 2 9		
Sundry Debtors - - - - -	2,035 13 0		
Salaries paid on account of year 1907-8 -	1,517 0 9		
Cash:—		3,552 13 9	
Housewifery Petty Cash - - -	2 18 5		
Cookery School Petty Cash - - -	2 3 6		
Deficit: General Income Account—		5 1 11	
Deficit as at 30th June 1906 - -	2,936 12 10		
Add Special Provision for depreciation of Furniture, &c. - - -	3,500 0 0		
Deficit for this year - - - -	122 15 2		
Cookery School Income Account:—	6,559 8 0		
Surplus as at 30th June 1906 £1,757 16 8			
Less Deficit for this year - 85 1 0			
	1,672 15 8		
		4.886 12 4	
		£151,687 0 4	

Dr. *General Income Account for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries	11,749	17	0			
„ Wages	1,448	2	0			
				13,197	19	0
„ Rents	282	17	6			
Less Rents received	65	15	3			
	217	2	3			
„ Telephone Rental (*less* Wayleave)	9	5	0			
„ Rates and Taxes	210	14	9			
„ Insurance	48	18	6			
„ Gas, Water, and Fuel	451	11	3			
				937	11	9
„ Printing, Stationery, and Advertising				627	16	0
„ Expenses of Library	258	11	5			
„ Laboratory Expenses	105	5	7			
				363	17	0
„ Travelling Expenses (Candidates, &c.)	25	2	7			
„ Degree Ceremony Expenses	26	8	11			
„ Examination Expenses	20	16	10			
„ Winter Course for Farmers	42	3	0			
„ Grant to Students' Representative Council	50	0	0			
„ Incidental Expenses and Postage	334	5	3			
„ Bank Interest	7	6	6			
				506	3	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Fees as follows, viz.:—						
General Students (*less* Fees refunded)	2,325	6	4			
County Free Students	433	16	0			
Normal Students	2,059	14	0			
London Matriculation and Degree Exam. Fees £273 5 0						
Less Exam. Expenses 121 5 1						
	151	19	11			
Welsh University Examination Fees (remitted as *per contra*)	951	18	0			
College Re-admission Fees	16	2	6			
				5,938	16	9
„ Fines				11	3	0
„ Higher Technical Department, Share of Rent, &c.				150	0	0
„ Subscriptions, as per Schedule J.				283	10	4
„ Craddock Wells Charity, Income applicable to general purposes				390	0	0
„ Grant from Government				4,000	0	0
„ Cardiff Technical Committee				4,712	4	5
„ Board of Education Grants				5,562	0	0
„ Scholarships and other Funded Accounts, viz.:—						
Income and Subscriptions, as per Schedule A.	719	10	8			
Drawn from Accumulated Balances, as per Schedule B.	13	4	1			
				732	14	9
„ Balance (Deficit) carried to General Deficit Account, as per Balance Sheet				122	15	2

,, Depreciation of College School Leasehold			23	2	3	
,, Repair of Premises and Renewals			404	9	2	
					427	11 5
,, Distribution of Board of Education Grants, viz.:—						
To King's Scholars			3,244	0	0	
To Cardiff Education Committee (Art Grant and Board of Education Refund)			91	10	0	
					3,335	10 0
,, Welsh University Examination Fees					951	18 0
,, Scholarship and other Funds, viz.:—						
Scholarships, &c., as per Schedule C.			593	17	11	
Other Expenditure, as per Schedule D.			6	2	0	
Added to Funds, as per Schedule E.			132	14	10	
					732	14 9
,, General and Normal Exhibitions granted			324	3	0	
,, Art Scholarships			112	15	3	
					436	18 3
,, Higher Technical Department Deficit for the year, as per Schedule G.					146	5 0
Medical School, Deficit for the year, as per Schedule H.					239	0 2
					£21,903	4 5
						£21,903 4 5

Schedules A. to F.—Scholarship and other Funds.

	A Income. £ s. d.	B Drawn from accumulated Funds. £ s. d.	C Scholarships and Prizes awarded. £ s. d.	D Other Expenditure. £ s. d.	E Added to accumulated Funds. £ s. d.	F Funds at 30th June 1907, and Accumulation of Income (if any). £ s. d.
The Cardiff Football Club	30 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	10 0 0	
The Cardiff Education Committee	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	—	—	
The Drapers Company	70 0 0	8 11 0	78 11 0	—	—	
The Brecknock and County Scholarship Committee	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	—	—	
The David Davies Memorial Fund Committee	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	
Mrs. D. I. Davies	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—	
The Trustees of the Gladstone Memorial Fund	—	—	—	—	—	161 14 9
Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M.A.	—	—	—	—	—	
The Cobden Club	—	—	—	—	—	
Loan repaid by, and made to, Students	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	—	
Bankers' Interest	3 18 9	—	—	—	3 18 9	
Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	—	—	
Isaac Roberts Science Scholarship Fund	100 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	
	466 18 9	8 11 0	411 11 0	—	63 18 9	161 14 9

The John and Richard Cory Scholarship Fund	-	34	14	11	—			30	0	0	—		4	14	11	9	0	10	}
																*1,000	0	0	}
The Caroline Williams do.	-	34	14	11	—			30	0	0	—		4	14	11	29	18	0	}
																*1,000	0	0	}
The Drapers' Company do.	-	34	14	11	0	5	1	35	0	0	—		—			45	7	5	}
																*1,000	0	0	}
The Sir Alfred Thomas do.	-	16	17	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	—		—			4	3	5	}
																*502	0	0	}
The Col. Page Prize Fund - - -	-	73	13	7	—			49	6	11	—		24	6	8	34	1	8	}
																*1,036	15	5	}
The Samuel Brothers Medical Scholarship Fund	-	13	15	0	1	5	0	15	0	0	—		—			6	19	8	}
																*500	0	0	}
The Salesbury Library - - -	-	—			—			—			—		—			41	19	0	
The Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund -	-	39	19	4	—			—			6	0	0	33	19	4	150	19	11	}
																*1,411	15	4	}
The Hughes Prize Medal Fund - -	-	1	2	3	—			—			0	2	0	1	0	3	5	3	1	}
																*41	9	2	}
The Alfred Sheen Prize Fund - -	-	3	0	0	—			3	0	0	—		—			—			
Balances (A to E) carried to General Income Account and F to Balance Sheet -	-	£719	10	8	£13	4	1	£593	17	11	£6	2	0	£132	14	10	£6,981	7	8

* Amounts thus marked are invested as set out on the Balance Sheet.

Schedule G.—Higher Technical Department—Income Account.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure, viz.:—		
Fees of Free Students	534 1 0	
Salaries and Wages	2,080 16 6	
Rent and Administration	150 0 0	
Rates and Taxes	11 7 1	
Insurance	16 14 5	
Fuel and Gas	72 4 7	
Printing and Stationery	34 7 1	
Books and Magazines	46 12 2	
Incidentals, Laboratory Expenses, &c.	93 1 2	
Bank Interest	63 5 6	
Repairs and Renewals	69 6 6	
Moiety transferred to Equipment Fund	102 6 8	
		3,274 2 8
Less—		
Income, viz.:—		
Grants from Counties, &c.	2,200 0 0	
Grant from Board of Education	204 13 4	
Donation from Drapers' Company	350 0 0	
Students' Fees	360 4 6	
Diploma Fees	10 10 0	
Testing Fees	2 9 10	
		3,127 17 8
Balance (Deficit) carried to General Income Account		£146 5 0

Schedule H.—Medical School—Income Account.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure, viz.:—		
Salaries	1,135 0 0	
Wages	172 15 0	
Rates and Taxes	13 18 0	
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	102 1 3	
Books and Magazines	49 4 1	
Incidentals, Laboratory Expenses, &c.	52 7 11	
Bank Interest	22 2 1	
Repairs and Renewals	40 3 1	
		1,587 11 5
Less—		
Income, viz.:—		
Grants from counties towards expenses of course for the Theoretical Training of Midwives	184 13 0	
Students' Fees	1,163 18 3	
		1,348 11 3
Balance (Deficit) carried to General Income Account		£239 0 2

Schedule J.—Subscriptions treated as Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. H. Woolcott Thompson - - -	50	0	0			
Sundries per Dr. Redwood - - -	13	0	0			
Messrs. Spillers and Bakers, Limited - -	10	10	0			
Mr. Charles Thompson - - - -	10	0	0			
Glamorgan Education Committee (Winter Course for Farmers) - - - -	50	0	0			
Income from the Alderman Thomas Williams Sustentation Fund - - - -	32	14	4			
The Isaac Roberts Fund, amount applicable for general purposes - - - -	117	6	0			
Balance carried to General Income Account -				£283	10	4

Schedule K.—Donations to Building and Equipment Funds.

	Received to 30th June 1906. £ s. d.	Received this Year. £ s. d.	Total received to 30th June 1907. £ s. d.
General Donations -	14,428 10 0	—	14,428 10 0
Special Donations, viz. :—			
The Marquis of Bute -	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
The Corporation of Cardiff - -	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
Do. (for Interest) - -	1,623 16 8	—	1,623 16 8
Merthyr Scholarship Fund - -	276 12 9	—	276 12 9
For new College Buildings	68,647 9 4		
Received this year as per Calendar - £ 11,756 2 6			
Interest earned - 1,635 17 10			
Dividends and Ground Rents - - 16 15 2			
13,408 15 6			
Less—			
Allocated to new Sustentation Fund 5,444 5 7			
		7,964 9 11	76,611 19 3
			112,940 18 8
For Higher Technical Department - -	6,017 17 0		
Subscription from Mr. Chas. Thompson -	—	15 0 0	
Moiety of Board of Education Grant for equipment -	—	102 6 8	6,135 3 8
For the Medical School -	6,505 14 7	—	6,505 14 7
For the Mining School -	307 13 6		
Messrs. Osbeck & Co., 4th instalment -	—	100 0 0	407 13 6
The Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund of £250 and Interest - -	264 16 2		
The Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund of £350 and Interest - -	352 3 3	—	616 19 5
Balance carried to Balance Sheet - -	£118,424 13 3	£8,181 16 7	£126,606 9 10

Schedule L.—Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment.

	Expended to 30th June 1906.	Expended this Year.	Total expended to 30th June 1907
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main College Buildings, viz.: College Buildings (freehold) and 11 and 12, The Parade (leasehold)	13,157 0 0	—	13,157 0 0
Nos. 9 and 10, The Parade and the Sites of Nos. 11, 12, and 13, The Parade (freehold) - -	1,924 10 11	—	1,924 10 11
Leasehold Premises, College School - - -	4,155 8 8	—	4,155 8 8
Additional Lecture Rooms -	3,725 1 11	—	3,725 1 11
Alterations to Buildings -	1,654 8 10	—	1,654 8 10
New College Buildings -	12,629 7 6	27,220 17 0	39,850 4 6
Equipment, viz.:—			
General Furniture, Fittings, and Apparatus -	4,704 13 6	48 16 7	4,753 10 1
Chemical Laboratory -	865 1 2	24 12 1	889 13 3
Physical do. -	2,182 4 3	68 3 1	2,250 7 4
Biological do. -	811 11 8	31 0 3	842 11 11
Library - -	1,018 6 1	0 13 0	1,018 19 1
Salesbury Library -	344 10 9	—	344 10 9
Preliminary Expenses -	971 17 7	—	971 17 7
	48,144 2 10	27,394 2 0	75,538 4 10
Higher Technical Department:—			
Buildings - -	4,092 14 10	9 11 3	4,102 6 1
Equipment - -	4,456 4 4	258 7 4	4,714 11 8
Medical School:—			
Buildings - -	4,967 0 11	—	4,967 0 11
Equipment - -	2,190 13 5	89 8 4	2,280 1 9
Preliminary Expenses -	232 3 11	—	232 3 11
Mining School:—			
Building and Sundries -	309 12 1	213 10 4	523 2 5
Preliminary Expenses -	—	45 4 9	45 4 9
Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund of £250 - -	264 16 2	—	264 16 2
Hughes Anatomical Museum Fund of £350 - -	352 3 3	—	352 3 3
Cookery School:—			
Buildings - -	3,354 8 9	324 18 11	3,679 7 8
Equipment - -	592 3 1	94 13 6	686 16 7
School of Housewifery and Hostel:—			
Equipment - -	312 7 4	—	312 7 4
Balance carried to Balance Sheet - -	£69,268 10 11	£28,429 16 5	£97,698 7 4

Schedule M.—Reserves.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For Depreciation of Furniture, Fittings, and Apparatus (General) - -	6,206	14	3
For do. (Cookery School) - -	283	8	3
For do. (Housewifery School) -	103	4	1
Sinking Account for Cookery School Buildings - -	410	9	9
Redemption Fund College School - - - -	96	1	5
Balance carried to Balance Sheet - - -	£7,099	17	9

Schedule N.—Property and Investments.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
£1,669 13*s.* 1*d.* £2 10*s.* 0*d.* per cent. Consolidated Stock -	1,530	14	11
£706 12*s.* 0*d.* Metropolitan Consolidated 3½ per cent. Stock	744	15	9
£1,545 Barry Railway Co. 5 per cent. Preference Stock -	1,695	15	6
£470 Barry Railway Co. 3 per cent. Debenture Stock -	499	16	6
£675 Rhymney Railway Co. 4 per cent. Preference Stock -	757	4	3
£1,000 Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Co. Stock "D" -	1,000	0	0
Freehold of 7 houses, Brighton Terrace, 8 houses in The Parade, and Unitarian Church, West Grove, Cardiff -	1,759	2	2
Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Building Fund Deposit Account -	30,727	2	11
Do. New College Sustentation Fund Deposit Account - - - -	8,104	14	11
Do. Redemption Fund Account - -	96	1	5
Do. Building and new College Fund Current Account - - -	5,728	14	5
Balance carried to Balance Sheet - - -	£52,644	2	9

Craddock Wells Charity Account.—For the Year ending 30th June 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Maintenance Exhibitions, &c. - -				455	9	0
,, Exhibitioners' Fees - - - -	150	0	0			
,, Amount applicable for general purposes, credited to the General Income Account - - -	390	0	0			
				540	0	0
,, Balance in hand, as per the College Balance Sheet, dated 30th June 1907 - - -				258	2	1
				£1,253	11	1

	£	s.	d.
By Balance in the hands of the College on 30th June 1906 - - - - - -	405	8	11
,, Amount received from the Corporation of Cardiff -	840	0	0
,, Bank Interest - - - - -	8	2	2
	£1,253	11	1
By Balance in hand 30th June 1907, brought down -	£258	2	1

The Cookery School including the School of Housewifery and Hostel.

Dr. *Income Account for the Year ending 30th June 1907.* *Cr.*

	Cookery School. £	s.	d.	Hostel and Housewifery School. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
To Food bought	727	19	3	168	9	5			
Less Food sold	369	8	6						
	358	10	9						
Less Allowance for Rations	133	10	0						
	225	0	9	168	9	5	393	10	2
,, Rations	133	10	0				133	10	0
,, Salaries, Wages, Washing, and Cleaning	1,321	5	7	98	12	7	1,419	18	2
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	62	15	0	84	18	9	147	13	9
,, Gas, Water, and Fuel	100	14	4	27	4	5	127	18	9
,, Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	45	15	5				45	15	5
,, Travelling Expenses	22	5	2				22	5	2
,, Incidental Expenses, Postage, Telegrams and Expenses of Examinations	206	2	3	22	14	6	228	16	9
,, Bank Charges on Loan	93	13	7				93	13	7
,, Repairs	43	18	10	4	14	0	48	12	10
,, Depreciation of Furniture, &c.	26	17	6	25	8	11	52	6	5
	£2,281	18	5	432	2	7	2,714	1	0

	Cookery School. £	s.	d.	Hostel and Housewifery School. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
By Students' Fees (including Fees of Free Students)	1,612	14	0	349	2	6	1,961	16	6
,, Grants, viz.:—									
Sundry Schools	41	8	9				41	8	9
Cardiff Education Committee	559	18	7				559	18	7
,, Bank Interest	5	16	2				5	16	2
,, Sundry Rents	60	0	0				60	0	0
,, Balance (Deficit) carried to General Deficit Account, as per Balance Sheet	2	0	11	83	0	1	85	1	0
	*£2,281	18	5	432	2	7	2,714	1	0

* Exclusive of Board of Education Grants earned, but not yet paid.

Aberdare Hall (Incorporated).

Revenue Account for the Year ending 30th June 1907.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rent				100	0	0
„ Rates, Taxes, and Insurances				81	0	11
„ Provisions				763	2	2
„ Wages				229	0	0
„ Washing				36	0	3
„ Cleaning				39	11	5
„ Fuel				96	15	0
„ Lighting				82	15	9
„ Furniture (including depreciation)				91	6	5
„ Repairs and Alterations				46	13	8
„ Incidental Expenses and Postage				23	7	4
„ Medical Attendance, Drugs, &c.				2	18	1
„ Garden				4	18	4
„ Printing, Stationery, and Advertising				26	9	0
„ Salaries				181	5	6
„ Board of Education, Grants to Students				1,123	0	0
„ Bank Interest	£149	3	3			
Less Interest received	0	15	0			
				148	8	3
„ Depreciation of Lease				9	13	8
„ Balance, being Surplus for the Year				368	9	10
				£3,454	15	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Fees received from paying Students	2,202	19	8			
„ „ „ „ Visitors	32	3	11			
				2,235	3	7
„ Subscriptions, as per list in Cash Book				80	18	6
„ Hire of Hall, &c.				15	13	6
„ Grants from Board of Education				1,123	0	0
				£3,454	15	7

Balance Sheet, 30th June 1907.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions to Building Fund	4,986	10	0			
Pfeiffer Bequest	2,000	0	0			
Lady Aberdare Memorial Fund	1,758	6	7			
Donation (for Piano)	100	0	0			
				8,844	16	7
Lloyds Bank, Limited, Mortgage				3,942	10	3
Sundry Creditors				237	17	0
Scholarship Funded Account :—						
Mr. Bevan's Donation				50	0	0
Scholarship Account :—						
Balance available for Scholarships				4	11	9
Loan Fund :—	£	s.	d.			
Amount lent, as *per contra*	105	10	0			
Balance available for Loans	115	11	0			
				221	1	0
Library Fund :—						
Balance of Funds unexpended				4	11	1
Reserve Account for Depreciation of Lease				62	5	8
Surplus Account :—						
Surplus for the year as per Revenue Account	368	9	10			
Less Balance Deficiency on 1st July 1906	144	17	10			
				223	12	0
				£13,591	5	4

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure on Premises				12,109	11	7
Furniture				850	5	4
Sundry Debtors				32	5	11
Debtors for Loans				105	10	0
Board of Education, for Grants not yet received				345	0	0
Lloyds Bank, Limited, Deposit Account (including the amount of the Scholarship Funded Account)				82	12	6
Cash, viz. :—						
Petty Cash in hand, Housekeeper	£4	0	0			
,, ,, Weekly Wages Account	10	0	0			
,, ,, Quarterly Wages Account	30	0	0			
,, ,, Miss Hurlbatt	20	0	0			
,, ,, Miss Pointon	2	0	0			
				66	0	0
				£13,591	5	4

Appendix to Financial Statement.

Details of Public Moneys received.

Receipts from—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(*a*) Public funds:—						
(1) Board of Education, South Kensington - - - -				204	13	4
(The grants earned in the Technical School of the City of Cardiff are paid not to the College but to the Cardiff Education Committee.)						
(2) Board of Education (grant to the Day Training College) -	5,562	0	0			
Less Payment to King's Scholars and Art grant paid to Cardiff Education Committee and amount refunded to Board of Education	3,335	10	0			
				2,226	10	0
(3) The Treasury - - -				4,000	0	0
(*b*) The City of Cardiff for the purposes of the Cardiff Technical School and £600 included under (*c*) (1) - - -				5,295	4	6
(*c*) Local sources:—						
(1) The City of Cardiff, in aid of Higher Technical Department - -	600	0	0			
(2) The County of Glamorgan, ditto -	1,000	0	0			
(3) The County of Monmouth, ditto -	600	0	0			
per annum.				2,200	0	0
				£13,926	7	10

In addition to the above receipts, £20,000 has been received from the Government as a grant in aid of new site and buildings.

N.B.—In exchange for the contributions under Head (*c*) the two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and the City of

Cardiff receive the right to nominate 25, 15, and 15 persons respectively to be free students, and the counties and city attach a Maintenance Scholarship to each Free Studentship.

The two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the City of Cardiff have also the right to nominate 5, 3, and 3 students respectively of three years' standing and upwards to be free students.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

FOUNDED 1880–3.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

(a) *Objects.*

The College originated in the wish to do something to promote the higher education of the commercial and industrial classes in the populous centre in which the work is carried on. It was towards the end of the year 1880 that the late Dr. John Boyd Baxter announced that he was empowered to offer the sum of £120,000 as a subscription by the late Miss Baxter of Balgavies towards the institution of a College in Dundee, which should have the same aims as the Owens College, Manchester. This sum was afterwards increased to £140,000 by Dr. Baxter's own contribution of £10,000, and by a further subscription of £10,000 from Miss Baxter. Of the total, the sum of £100,000 was appropriated as a permanent endowment fund, and the balance was expended on the purchase and adaptation of properties in a central part of the town. Further, in January 1883, Miss Baxter intimated to the Council an additional subscription of £10,000 for the purpose of erecting a new chemical laboratory, and furnishing it with the necessary fittings and apparatus.

Since its foundation the College Endowments have been largely extended by other donors. £13,700 has been given for a Chair in Natural History; £6,260 for a Chair of Botany; £12,750 for a Chair of Anatomy; £9,300 for a Chair of Physiology; £15,410 for a chair of Physics; sums amounting to £15,840 to found Bursaries and Scholarships, and £50,080 for completion of the Medical School, provision of a Gymnasium, additional sites and general extensions.

The funds and estates of the College are vested in a body of Official Trustees; the Lord Provost of Dundee, the Member of Parliament for the Montrose District of Burghs, the two Members of Parliament for the City of Dundee, the Sheriff-Substitutes for Forfarshire and Dundee, and the Lord Dean of Guild of the City of Dundee.

The deed of endowment and trust directs the Trustees to apply the means put in their hands to "founding, establishing, "endowing, maintaining, and conducting a College for pro- "moting the education of persons of both sexes, and the study "of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts;" and it is specified as a fundamental condition "that no Student, Professor, Teacher,

" or other officer or person connected with the College, or the " operations thereof, shall be required to make any declaration " as to his or her religious opinions, or to submit to any test of " his or her religious opinions, and that nothing shall be " introduced in the manner or mode of education or instruction " in reference to any religious or theological subject which can " reasonably be considered offensive to the conscience."

(b) *Governing Bodies.*

Under the Deed of Endowment and Trust the authorities of the College consist of—

(1) The Governors, who are the supreme Governing Body;

(2) The Council, which is the Managing Body of the College, and is responsible to the Governors for the proper discharge of its functions; and

(3) The Education Board, which organises and directs the education of the College, and is responsible to the Council.

II.—Land and Buildings.

The most ample provision has been made for practical work in all the scientific departments. The laboratories are large and thoroughly equipped, and students are taught from the first that laboratory practice is as important as lecturing. Besides the general library, special collections of books are housed in each department, where they are readily accessible to both students and teachers.

There are common rooms, reading rooms, lavatories, &c.

The new building for the accommodation of the School of Medicine has now been completed at a cost of about £21,000, as also the addition to the Department of Chemistry, on which a sum of £3,000 has been spent.

A piece of ground extending to about three acres adjoining the original property has been acquired by purchase, and will afford space for further additions to the College buildings. Two commodious dwelling-houses occupying the new site have been temporarily converted—the one into a General Library, with accommodation also for Geology, Museum, Lecture and Private Rooms, &c., and the other into a Students' Union. Another of the buildings on this new site has during the past year been converted into a Gymnasium, and two Fives Courts have been added at a total cost of about £3,000. By means of a donation of £12,500 made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, LL.D., the Rector of the University, the building and equipment of a new Physics Laboratory is approaching completion on this site.

There is no provision for the lodging or boarding of students.

III.—Staff and Educational Work.

(a) *Faculties, &c.*

There are 13 professors, of whom seven are engaged on both day and evening work. There is a lecturer in the Department of English, one in Classics, one in French, one in Logic and Moral Philosophy, one in Scots Law, one in Conveyancing, one in Education, one in Geology, and one in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health. Lectureships have also been established, but without endowment, in Mental Diseases, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, Ophthalmology, Clinical Midwifery and Gynæcology, Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Skin, and Fevers. There is a teacher of Fine Arts also, without endowment.

Though the classes are open to all, an entrance examination must be passed by all students who wish to begin a course of study for University degrees, as under:—

I. Arts.—Every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must pass a preliminary examination in (1) English; (2) Latin or Greek; (3) Mathematics; (4) one of the following: Latin or Greek (if not already taken), French, German, Italian, Dynamics.

II. Science.—Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must pass the preliminary examination prescribed for candidates for graduation in Arts, except that (1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics must be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts exempts from the preliminary examination.

III. Medicine.—Every candidate for graduation in Medicine must, before commencing his medical studies, pass a preliminary examination in (1) English; (2) Latin; (3) Elementary Mathematics; and (4) Greek or French or German.

(b) *Degrees, &c. granted by the College.*

The whole of the teaching given in the College is mainly directed to the various Arts, Science, Law, and Medical Degrees in the Scottish Universities. Class examinations are held regularly in the various departments.

(c) *Number and Nature of Degrees and other Diplomas obtained.*

The following are the degrees and chief distinctions (University or other) obtained by students during the Session 1906–7:—

St. Andrews University.

M.A. Degree.—79 Successes in certain subjects, 17 Graduates.

B.Sc. Degree.—18 Successes in certain subjects in First and 9 in Final Examinations, 3 Graduates.

M.B., Ch.B.—8 Successes in certain subjects in First, 25 in Second, 15 in Third,and 11 in Fourth Professional Examinations, 11 Graduates, three with distinction.

D.P.H.—2 Successes, 1 Graduate.

Note.—The Successes of the Dundee students proceeding to other University Examinations have not been kept.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Carnegie Trust.—2 Successes, 1 in Physics and 1 in Pathology.

1851 *Exhibition Scholarship.*—1 Success in Chemistry.

William Strong Scholarship.—1 Success in Chemistry.

(d) *Post-graduate Courses, &c.*

Special courses are provided for Post-graduate and Research Students in Applied Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Pharmacy, Engineering, and Bacteriology.

(e) *Length of Session.*

The length of the annual teaching session is as follows:—

Day	32 weeks.
Evening	21 weeks.

(f) *Extension Work.*

In the meantime the teaching is mainly confined to the College in Dundee, although occasional instruction in the Chemistry of Dyeing and Bleaching is given by request in the neighbouring city of Perth.

IV.—STUDENTS.

(1) *General.*

(a) *Numbers and Sex.*

Session, 1906–7.

——	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.
Day Classes.				
Men	—	119	119	—
Women	—	90	—	90
*Evening Classes.**				
Men	—	9	9	—
Women	—	—	—	—
			128	90

* The figures quoted above do not include the students belonging to a number of Evening Classes which have been recently transferred to the supervision of the Technical Institute Committee, but continue to carry on their work as formerly in the College Laboratories.

(b) *Particulars of the previous Education, &c. of the Students.*

Of the 209 Day Students in attendance 188 had come from Secondary Schools and 21 from other schools (chiefly the ordinary Public School in country districts); 167 were drawn from within a radius of 30 miles, and 38 from beyond that area, while 4 came from outside the United Kingdom.

(2) *Studies.*

Session 1906–7.

Hours.	Day Classes.
(1) Under 25 hours	—
(2) 25 and under 125	51
(3) 125 and under 500	137
(4) Over 500	21
	209

Two hundred and nine of the Day Students matriculated in St. Andrews University.

(3) *Residential and other Arrangements.*

(a) *Estimate of the Cost of Living.*

No return is made under this head, as the College does not exercise any authority or supervision over the students in the matter of residence.

(b) *Arrangements made for the Corporate Life of the Students.*

The Students combine and elect annually from amongst themselves a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, with from 18 to 20 representative members of a "Dundee Committee" of the Students' Representative Council of the University of St. Andrews.

To promote social and intellectual intercourse the Students at University College, Dundee, have established a Students' Union, meeting in two entirely separate suites of common, reading, writing, dining and cloak rooms, &c., under the control of a committee of management with subordinate house committees for the Men's Union and Women's Union respectively. There are also a Debating Society, a French Club, a Scientific Society, an Orchestral Society, a Christian Union, a Golf Club, Hockey Club, and Lawn Tennis Club. "The College" magazine is published during the session.

V.—Fees.

The ordinary fee for each Lecture Course is £4 4*s.*, and for each Practical Course £3 3*s.* For special courses in Applied Chemistry the fees are:—Winter Session, £8 8*s.*; Summer Session, £4 4*s.*; and Public Health Chemistry, £7 7*s.* Post-

graduate and Research Students for a whole-day three months' course, £5 5*s.*; six months, £10 10*s.*; and for half-day three months' course, £3 3*s.*; and six months', £6 6*s.* Public Health Bacteriology, £3 3*s.*

VI.—Bursaries and Scholarships.

General Bursaries.

A.—*Entrance Scholarships.*

Twelve Scholarships of the value of £15 each, and tenable for one year, are awarded upon the results of an examination.

B.—*Second and Third Year Scholarships.*

Fourteen Scholarships, eight of the value of £20 each, and six of £15, are offered to students of the second and third years. In ordinary circumstances eight of these Scholarships, four of £20 and four of £15, are awarded to students of the second year, and the remaining six to students of the third year; but the Education Board has power to vary the allocation as regards the number of Scholarships applicable to each year as circumstances may require.

The Council reserve the right of withholding any of the Scholarships, in the event of the Examiners reporting that no candidate of sufficient merit has come forward.

The foregoing Scholarships include :—

The Armitstead Bursaries, which consist of the free annual income of a sum of £2,500, gifted to the College in 1883 by Lord Armitstead of Castle Hill. Six Bursaries of the value of £15 each are provided annually. In the above list three have been apportioned to the Entrance Scholarships, and three to the Second-Year Bursaries.

The David Myles Bursaries, which consist of the free proceeds of a sum of £9,000 (£10,000, less legacy duty), bequeathed by the late Mr. David Myles, C.A., Dundee, for the purpose of founding Bursaries and Scholarships. Sixteen Bursaries have meantime been allocated by the Council, eight of £15 each, and eight of £20. Of these six are apportioned to the first year, six to the second, and four to the third.

The Smart Bursary in Engineering, which was founded in 1883 by Mr. James Smart of Brechin. It consists of the free proceeds of the sum of £500, and is tenable for one year. The Bursary is of the value of £15, and has been apportioned to the second year.

The Laing Bursary in Engineering, which, founded in 1890 by the late Mr. James Laing, consists of the income of a sum of £450. The Bursary, of the value of £15, is included in the list of First-year Scholarships.

C.—*Scholarships for Post-graduate Research.*

The William Strong Bursaries, consisting of the free proceeds of a sum of £3,240 settled by the late Miss Jessie Strong, will comprise two or three Scholarships, as the case may be, tenable by Post-graduate Students who have taken the whole (or such portion as the Education Board may approve) of their course at University College, Dundee, to enable them to prosecute a year's research work at the College.

The Council reserve the right, in the event of no candidate of sufficient merit coming forward, to add the amount of the year's Bursaries to the General Bursary Fund, and award the same under the name of William Strong Bursaries to fourth and fifth year students.

For Post-graduates there are Carnegie Trust Post-graduate Research Scholarships in Science, Arts, and Medicine.

Special Scholarships.

Patrick A. Lowson Memorial Scholarship.

This Scholarship, of not less than £60 per annum, is tenable for two years at this College, or at any University in the United Kingdom.

Educational Endowment Bursaries.

Two Bursaries, of the annual value of £25, and tenable for three years "either at University College, Dundee, or at any Scottish University, or at the Technical Institute, Dundee," are awarded under the above Trust.

Bute Bursary.

This Bursary consists of the free annual income of a sum of £1,000, placed in the hands of the Lord Provost of Dundee, on 15th November 1893, by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Bute, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship or Bursary in the University of St. Andrews. The Bursary is tenable by the holder at University College, Dundee.

Mrs. Isabella Blyth Martin's Bursaries.

These Bursaries consist of the free proceeds of bequests amounting to £6,300 by the late Mrs. Blyth Martin of Newport. Five Bursaries have been established, each of £40, and tenable for three years. Preference is given to students who intend to study Engineering and the Mechanical Sciences. The patronage is vested in Trustees.

Gladstone Memorial Prize.

This Prize, of the value of £10 (in books), was founded in 1900 by the Gladstone Memorial Fund Committee to perpetuate the memory of the late Right Honourable William Ewart

Gladstone, and is directed to be annually awarded by competition for special proficiency in History, Political Science, and Economics, or any one of these subjects, at the discretion of the Senatus Academicus.

The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

provides for the payment of the class fees of students requiring assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The conditions generally are:—The beneficiary must be over 16, must be of Scottish birth or extraction, must have passed the Arts or Science Preliminary Examinations, and must undertake to observe certain conditions in the course of his or her graduation and attendance at classes.

VII.—Relations with other Bodies.

(1) *The Technical Institute.*—Sir David Baxter, the brother of the Foundress of University College, Dundee, had ten years before the College was established, left a bequest for the building and endowment of a Mechanics' or Technical Institute. Miss Baxter empowered the College authorities to amalgamate or co-operate with this Institution, which, from inadequate means, had not been established till after the College was begun. An agreement was accordingly entered into between the two institutions intended for their mutual advantage. The Technical Institute limits itself mainly to preparing Students for the examinations of the Board of Education and of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and, while the Institute has undoubtedly drawn students away from the College, especially from the evening classes, its prosperity cannot but redound, in the future, to a larger measure of numerical success in the operations of the College itself. The settlement arrived at provided for a graded scheme of teaching, such as has not been generally realised elsewhere, seeing that the evening classes of the various University Colleges are often conducted without reference to the work of other institutions in the same town. The Technical Institute, under separate management, but in an adjoining building, undertakes all teaching that comes under the head of "grant-earning" work; the evening classes offered in the College (which are an essential part of any scheme of education adopted for the College by its constitution) while in some respects parallel, are mainly reserved for higher and more systematic study. The result has, however, been the withdrawal of a large number of young men who might otherwise have joined the College classes, and the Technical Institute has at present between 1,000 and 1,100 students.

(2) *The Training College for Teachers.*—A Training College has been established in the City by the Provincial Committee for the district of St. Andrews acting under the authority of the Scotch Education Department. The new Institution is closely

associated with University College, and many of the students in training take advantage of the College classes for higher study in particular subjects.

(3) *St. Andrews University.*—The College commenced its teaching work in 1883, and is now in its semi-jubilee or twenty-fifth session. In its earlier years it had no University connection, and its work in consequence was largely of a pioneer nature. In 1885, however, an arrangement was made with St. Andrews under which the Science Degree of the University was thrown open to students of the College. The privilege was at once taken advantage of, and in each of the four following years an increased number of students from Dundee and the district availed themselves of the opportunity of entering upon a curriculum directed towards graduation.

The Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889 contains a special clause providing for the affiliation of the College to the University, and in 1890 the University Commissioners issued an order constituting the union subject to the terms set forth in a mutual agreement. This new arrangement leaves the College financially independent of St. Andrews University, the agreement providing that "the funds and estates of Dundee "College shall remain under the management and control "of the Council of the said College, who shall bear and pay, as "they have heretofore done, all the charges and expenses of and "incident to the maintenance of the said College, including "its buildings, furniture, furnishings, and apparatus of every "kind, and all other annual outgoings, including also the "salaries of its Principal, Professors, Lecturers, and Officers." The teaching in all the recognised classes was placed under the control of the Senate, and opened up a pathway to the Arts Degree as well as to that in Science. In the early years of the union the College made rapid strides, and a large addition took place to the number of students pursuing qualifying courses of study.

Unfortunately, however, the union was set aside on a technical point in the course of the Session 1894–5. During the Sessions 1895–6 and 1896–7 the College was bereft of all University connection, save the partial recognition in Science and Medicine which the Scottish Universities are empowered to grant to extra-academical bodies. At the beginning of the Session 1897–8, the union with St. Andrews was restored on the original basis of the agreement of 1890, and the College classes in Arts and Science were readmitted to qualifying privileges.

The chief object of the union of the College with the University promoted by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1899, was declared to be the foundation in Dundee of a fully-equipped conjoint University School of Medicine, and in the affiliating ordinance the Commissioners empowered the University Court to devote a sum not exceeding £3,000 per annum to purposes

at Dundee, directing that the maintenance of the necessary new chairs and lectureships in the School of Medicine should be the first charge upon the allowance. The new chairs, five in number, and one permanent lectureship, have been founded by ordinance and are declared to be chairs of the University of St. Andrews conducting classes at University College, Dundee, for graduation in Medicine and under the exclusive control and management of the University Court. The greater part of the allowance has been devoted to the upkeep of these chairs; and the remainder with the exception of a small provision for pensions, has been applied towards the expenses of the two medical chairs (Anatomy and Physiology) otherwise entirely maintained out of the funds of the College. The result of the arrangement is that the University gains a complete Faculty of Medicine including altogether 12 chairs, five only of which are maintained by the University Court. For the support of the others, those common to the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, and for any deficit in the upkeep of the School of Medicine, the Council of the Dundee College continues to be entirely responsible.

The College remains financially independent, and receives from the University no relief of any kind.

Apart from the new chairs alluded to above, the College contains altogether eight professorships and seven lectureships, the teaching of which qualifies, under the union, for graduation in the University of St. Andrews. The subjects represented are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Engineering, English, Latin, Logic and Moral Philosphy, French, Geology, Scots Law, and Conveyancing. An adequate course for the degree in Science and for that in Arts are thus provided. The necessity, imposed by the Universities Act, for the formation of a fully equipped conjoint University School of Medicine and the inadequacy of the allowance applicable to classes for graduation in Medicine carried on in Dundee shuts off any chance of the employment of funds coming from the St. Andrews University Grant for other than purposes in connection with the School of Medicine. It seems that only under such an arrangement can the Council secure that which it has always regarded, from its own standpoint, as the chief object of the union—qualifying recognition of its classes for University degrees.

VIII.—Finance for the Year ending 31st July 1907.

A.—Abstract of Capital Account.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
Original amount provided by Miss Baxter and Dr. Baxter	140,045	0	0
Amount provided for Miss Baxter for Chemical Laboratory	10,000	0	0
Amount received for endowment fund for—			
Chair of Natural History	12,000	0	0
Chair of Anatomy	12,000	0	0
Chair of Botany	6,000	0	0
Chair of Physiology	9,000	0	0
Harris Chair of Physics	13,905	0	0
	202,950	0	0
Legacy (Laing Scholarship)	450	0	0
Legacy (Mr. David Myles Bursaries)	9,000	0	0
Legacy (William Strong Scholarships)	3,240	0	0
Subscriptions and Donations for—			
Equipment and for Library	328	1	4
General Subscriptions (including Premiums, &c.)	4,878	15	5
Natural History Department	1,715	1	8
Botany Department	261	0	0
Anatomy	750	0	0
Physiology	300	0	0
Armitstead Scholarships	2,500	0	0
Smart Bursary	500	0	0
Carnelley Prize Fund	150	9	9
Harris Chair of Physics	1,510	13	3
Fleming Gymnasium and Fives Courts	2,043	8	4
Geology Specimens and Equipment	225	0	0
Donations received during years 1902–3 for completion of the Medical School Building, Building Extension, &c.	42,821	19	9
	£273,624	9	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
College Buildings—						
Purchase price of original properties and cost of alterations and extensions on buildings, fittings, and equipments				77,450	17	8
Price of Ellenbank property, purchased in 1903				11,583	9	1
Price of Unionmount property, purchased in 1904				11,144	16	9
				100,179	3	6
Apparatus (permanent)				6,297	17	11
Library				1,377	8	4
*Investments (*less* Liabilities)	168,919	4	1			
Less—Loans and Balances	8,610	0	0			
				160,309	4	1
Temporary Investments of Donations received in 1902–7				5,460	15	8
				£273,624	9	6

* The Trustees of the late Miss Harris, Dundee, hold in addition for purposes in connection with the College a sum of £18,000.

Dr B.—REVENUE ACCOUNT. *Cr.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Investment, Interests, and Rents	6,527	0	1
Fees	3,579	14	0
Government Grant (University Colleges)	1,000	0	0
Ditto (Training College) previous year's balance	87	4	11
St. Andrews Grant towards upkeep of Medical School	577	18	0
Local Taxation Grant (Dundee Town Council)	80	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	249	15	4½
	£12,101	12	4½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries (*less* Income Tax retained)	7,070	0	8
Cleaning	82	16	0
Feu Duty	1	5	6
Rates and Taxes	97	3	10½
Fire Insurance	73	14	6
Telephone Rent	13	5	0
Repairs	91	5	7
Electric Energy Supply	40	13	0
Coal, Gas, and Water	244	4	6
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	138	16	4
Interest on Loans over Unionmount Property, Taxes, Insurance, and Repairs	421	19	7
Books	169	19	0
Apparatus	505	9	4
Prizes	4	7	3
Miscellaneous Expenses	168	6	0½
Scholarships (exclusive of King's Students' Grants)	515	0	0
Matriculation Fees for Session 1906–7 paid to St. Andrews University	208	19	0
Degree Examination ditto,	238	7	0
Class Fees paid to St. Andrews University	752	17	0
Upkeep of Medical School (*i.e.*, borne by U.C.D.)	779	6	5½
Upkeep of Botanic Garden	104	7	3
Upkeep of Fleming Gymnasium	175	14	1
	11,897	16	11½
Surplus Revenue for year (applied towards purchase of the Unionmount property and for Extensions)	203	15	5
	£12,101	12	4½

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SPECIAL REPORTS

ON

EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

VOLUME 18.

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE FRENCH PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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Prefatory Note to Volume 18

of

Special Reports on Educational Subjects.

The increased attention which the training of teachers and especially the education and training of elementary school teachers has for some time past been receiving in this country will lend an interest, it is hoped, to the following account of the Education and Training of the French Primary Teacher. His educational history is taken up at the point at which, in common with his fellow pupils who are going into other occupations, he leaves the primary school. The future French primary teacher, whether boy or girl, goes first to the *Ecole Primaire Supérieure* for three years and thence to an *Ecole Normale* for three years usually, if indeed he or she does not begin teaching with the minimum examinational qualification of the *Brevet Elémentaire*. There are two papers in this volume dealing with each of these stages respectively; the first based upon a careful survey of the official regulations governing the particular type of institution, and the second giving an account of the life led in one of them by an English teacher who has spent a year within its walls.

It will be noticed at once that the profession of the teacher in the primary schools of France is completely distinct from that of the teacher in secondary schools. The French democracy has up till now refused to believe it to be in the interests of education that the secondary and primary teachers should form a single profession, though on the other hand the fully qualified Secondary School teacher and the University teacher are both included within a single *corps d'élite* and promotion from the Lycée to the Faculté is the natural ambition of every *professeur* in a secondary school. But though promotion for the French primary teacher is restricted to the system of primary schools of two grades, to the *Ecole Normale* and to the primary inspectorate, the service is a State one with the social status that in France is accorded to the civil servant of whatever rank, with an adequate pension to look forward to and with more than one way in which faithful or distinguished service may receive state recognition.

Another important differentiation of the French method of training from that hitherto adopted in this country is the complete absence of the Pupil-Teacher system. As a consequence of this, the teacher has but very little practical experience of his profession before he enters upon his life's work as a *stagiare*. A small practising school is always attached to every training college, but the school is generally a single-class one; they are

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not always good examples of their kind, and many training colleges make very little use of them. The Ministry of Public Instruction realise the shortcomings of the present system and are endeavouring to improve these schools, to enlarge them, and to encourage students in training to visit the ordinary schools of the neighbourhood frequently. Careful observers have been led to believe that the difficulties of class management in the way of young teachers, which result from their lack of practice and experience, often discourage them unduly and even lead to a dislike for their profession; while not infrequently men and women discover only after they have entered upon their career that they have no real taste for teaching and would be happier in some other occupation. It is at this point that the material advantages offered by the State to the teacher may prove of disadvantage to the community, for the social standing, the rewards offered, and the coming pension, all tend to keep in the ranks people who would, perhaps, be more useful in another walk of life, and who come to look upon the hours in the school-room as deadly drudgery, which indeed they cannot then fail to be for the children no less than for themselves.

A recent movement in France, which has some similarity to happenings in this country and may in part be due to them, deserves passing mention. There are some who urge that the education and training of the primary teacher would be greatly benefited if in its final stages they were entrusted to the University *Faculté* instead of to the *Ecole Normale*. There is at present no suggestion that the future primary teacher should take a degree during his period of training—indeed, such a suggestion would involve either a complete change in the earlier education of the teacher or a revolution in the system by which University degrees are obtained in France. But it is urged that contact with University teaching would widen the primary teacher's outlook and enlarge his interests. On the other hand it is replied that the Universities have no knowledge of the needs of teachers in primary schools and that the aim and purpose of their work would suffer if these students were thrust upon them.

However this may be it is certain that the University professor in France knows even less of the elementary school and its teachers than his brother professor in this country. The discussion is interesting because it shows signs of reaction from the logical simplicity of the present organisation.

In conclusion the Board desire to make it clear that they do not accept responsibility for the opinions expressed by the authors of the following papers.

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports,
September, 1907.

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CURRICULA OF FRENCH HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The general aim of the French Higher Primary Schools has been described by Sir R. L. Morant as follows :—

"The ultimate purpose of the French Government in creating a State system for these higher primary schools is to assist the local authorities (by means of substantial central grants for salaries) to establish and maintain out of local rates in every district of the country, public schools with no fees for instruction, which shall place within the reach of every really intelligent child who can afford to postpone wage earning for two or three years after leaving an elementary school the means of obtaining :—

(i.) A continuation and completion of the subjects it has learnt in the elementary schools;

(ii.) A practical acquaintance with such branches of knowledge literary, scientific, and general, as bear directly on the various occupations in life in some one of which he or she will afterwards be engaged;

(iii.) Such general hand-and-eye training and workshop practice,* as will engender habits of manual industry, increase dexterity and develop taste, and at the same time both halve the labours and double the fruits of that necessary apprenticeship (in the true sense of the word) at the workshop, the warehouse, the shop counter, or the counting house, for which it is meant to be not so much an alternative as a preparation.

"Being day, not night schools, and in many cases boarding schools, they are obviously not intended, like the evening continuation schools, for the *great mass* of the rank and file of the working classes, who must have the day hours free for earning wages immediately on leaving the elementary school; but rather for the *élite* of these; the more capable intellectually and the better placed pecuniarily—those, in fact, who will become the *foremen* of industry and commerce—those who, if their skill, inventiveness and taste are improved, can do more for the industrial, commercial, and agricultural prosperity of the nation than almost any other class of society."

Higher primary instruction which is included by law as a part of primary education, is given in higher primary schools proper, and in *cours complémentaires* which are classes with a one year's course attached to and under the same direction as elementary schools. The higher primary school is a separate institution, and has its own director (or directress), but in practice these schools often have an elementary school, or at least a *cours préparatoire*, attached to them, especially in country districts.

The course in higher primary schools lasts at least two years; the school is said to have a full course if it lasts three years or more.

The schools must have as many separate rooms as there are school years, and in addition, a room for drawing lessons, a gymnasium, and a workshop for manual work (the last named being also obligatory for *cours complémentaires*).

No fees are charged for instruction.

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* When a thorough technical training, corresponding to a practical apprenticeship, is provided, the schools belong to a different category, and to a different Department, under the title of *écoles pratiques de commerce et d'industrie*, but "all have a common origin and practically the same local administration and organisation."

In many cases there is a system of *études surveillées* for day pupils who stay at school beyond the fixed school hours and work under the supervision of the staff. A charge of two or three pounds a year is made for this in most, but not in all schools.

In the larger towns, the municipality generally provides books and other school requisites.

Boarding houses are attached to a number of higher primary schools and *cours complémentaires*. Occasionally the *internat* is managed by the municipality under a salaried *économe*, or bursar, but generally it is managed by the director of the school at his own profit. The fees for the boarding houses vary from £16 to £30 a year, being generally about £25.

The State provides scholarships and it pays the salaries of the teaching staff, but the commune pays the salaries of teachers and skilled workmen employed in the workshops for technical and manual instruction. The commune is responsible for the maintenance of school buildings, furniture, and apparatus, but the State may make grants in aid of such expenses to the extent of a quarter of the whole outlay, and assists with money loans, and with grants of apparatus. The central grant is only conditioned by a *general* observance of some one or more of the various alternative programmes of study issued by the Education Department, the efficiency of work being ensured through the Inspectors.

Any commune desirous of founding a higher primary school or a *cours complémentaire* which shall enjoy State aid has to make an undertaking with the Minister of Public Instruction to provide for five years at least the necessary expenses which are incumbent upon the commune. State aid is liable to be withdrawn if the number of pupils in three consecutive years falls below fifteen in each division of a higher primary school, and twelve of a *cours complémentaire*.

Particulars regarding teachers in these schools will be found in Miss Matheson's paper in this volume.

Attached to each higher primary school is a committee of managers (*comité de patronage*), the members of which are appointed by the Education Department on the nomination of the Rectors.* The director or directress of the school is an *ex officio* member of the committee, as are also the primary inspector,* the Rector * and the *Inspecteur d'Académie*; * ladies must be included in committees attached to girls' schools. The committee which meets at least twice a year is entrusted with the general supervision of the schools, and of all that pertains to their efficiency and the interests of the pupils. It takes the latter under its patronage and endeavours to settle them in suitable occupations at the end of their school course. The pupils holding State scholarships are especially under the care of the committee. It further deals with all matters of school requisites and furniture, and decides on the measures to be taken to adapt the special instruction to the local requirements. For this purpose prominent business men in the locality are nominated on these committees. At each ordinary meeting the committee delegates one or more of its members to visit the school at least once a month and report at the next meeting.

No pupil can be admitted to a higher primary school or to a *cours complémentaire* unless he or she holds the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* † and has passed a year in the highest standard of an elementary school, or in the case of children educated privately, can prove attainments equivalent

---

* A sketch of the administration of education in France, including the functions of educational officers of central and local authorities (Rector, Prefect, *Inspecteur d'Académie*, etc.), is given at the beginning of Mr. Dumville's paper on the French Training College System. (See p. 159 below.)

† This certificate is given upon a uniform yearly public examination upon the subjects taught in the elementary schools. It is open to children from eleven years of age, and exempts the holder from further attendance at school, which is otherwise compulsory till the age of thirteen.

to both of these requirements. There is often also an entrance examination, the standard of which is practically decided by the local authority; in a few of the largest towns, where the number of candidates is greater than the number of vacancies, this examination becomes a competitive examination. The higher primary school is open to all comers without distinction who come up to the prescribed standard of knowledge, and scholars do not necessarily, or indeed generally, come only from the commune to which the school belongs.

Instruction in higher primary schools is given in accordance with the official syllabus. It must be remembered that, as M. Brunel says, "the syllabus of studies has not the same absolute, immutable character as a law. It is merely a guide, a detailed set of suggestions. To follow it in its entirety would always be difficult, often impossible, and sometimes dangerous."

The school is divided into "years" of study. The first year's course is the same for all pupils; specialization begins from the commencement of the second year and may be general (literary),* commercial, industrial or agricultural. Morals, handwriting, history, civic instruction, physics and chemistry, gymnastics and singing are common to all sections alike, and are taught to both boys and girls in all three years.

There is no fixed syllabus for the *cours complémentaires*. The subjects taught in the highest standard of the primary school are carried further and completed; at the same time subjects from the syllabus of higher primary schools (especially from that of the first year) may be taught. The curriculum of the *cours complémentaire* is thus decided by the director and teachers; it must be submitted to the Primary Inspector and approved by the *Inspecteur d'Académie*. At the end of the school year, pupils who have attended the course may demand to be examined in the subjects studied; the marks gained by successful candidates are then noted on their *certificats d'études primaires élémentaires*.

There is an examination at the end of each term, the results of which are sent to the parents.

Promotions from one "year" or "division" to another take place once in twelve months. For this purpose there is an annual examination, called *examen de passage*, bearing on all the work of the year; any one failing to pass has either to leave or to stay another year in the division in which he has already been working—a case which occurs most often at the end of the first year.

Scholarships are given by the State, the Department and the Commune. The State gives scholarships of three kinds:—

(1) *d'internat* for pupils in schools with boarding houses; the amount is equal to the sum charged to the paying pupils in the particular school, but it cannot exceed 500 francs;

(2) *d'entretien*, for scholars living at home, varying from 100 to 400 francs;

(3) *familiales*, for scholars who are boarded out in private families; 500 francs.

The sum set apart for these scholarships in the annual budget of the Minister of Public Instruction varies for each Department, according to population and the number of higher primary schools maintained; it is calculated every five years, following upon the quinquennial census.

The scholarships are conferred by the Prefect of the Department, on the nomination of the *Inspecteur d'Académie*, with the approval of the Departmental Council and subject to the authority of the Minister of Education.

Every year, on the same date for all France, an examination for scholarships is held in the chief town of each Department, before a committee of examiners, appointed in each Department by the Rector. Candidates must be between twelve and fifteen years of age, hold the *certificat d'études primaires élémen-*

* It is from this section that the Training Colleges are largely recruited.

taires, have been vaccinated twice, and have a good conduct certificate from the head master (or mistress) of their school. The scholarships are awarded on the results of the examination in order of merit, taking into consideration any services rendered to the State by the parents, and the pecuniary circumstances, size of family and actual needs of the candidate's family. As a rule the successful candidates are placed in schools in the Department where their families reside. The scholarships are tenable for three years, with possible extension to a fourth.

Every year, in July, scholarship holders are examined in the work of the preceding year, by a primary inspector, assisted by members of the school staff. If the pupil is successful, the scholarship is continued for another period of twelve months; if he (or she) fails to satisfy the examiners, the scholarship is forfeited.

Grants for clothing outfits are also made to necessitous candidates up to 300 francs for the first year, and 100 francs for subsequent years.

Scholarship holders may also be given supplementary grants, not exceeding 25 francs a year, for school materials (stationery, drawing instruments, books, etc.).

Scholarship holders under sixteen years of age, who have specially distinguished themselves in their work, may be transferred to secondary schools or colleges, with continuance of their scholarships, but this does not often occur.

Bourses de séjour à l'étranger are granted every year to pupils in higher primary schools upon the results of a public competitive examination. Candidates must be between sixteen and eighteen years of age, hold the *certificat d'études primaires supérieures*, and furnish, with other particulars, the assurance that their parents are unable to send them abroad at their own expense. The scholarships set apart for pupils of higher primary schools are given solely to those who intend to follow a commercial or industrial career, the "general" students (most of whom enter the teaching profession) being sufficiently provided for by the travelling scholarships set apart for members of the staff of training colleges. The scholarships are usually tenable for a year, with possibility of extension; they vary in amount for the different countries in which they are held.

It should be added that the regulations governing the higher primary schools of Paris differ in some respects from those in force elsewhere, but a detailed account of them cannot be included in this very brief sketch.

Further information on the points touched upon above may be obtained from Sir R. L. Morant's paper on "The French System of Higher Primary Schools" (Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. 1, 1897), from which the bulk of this outline has been taken, and from Pichard's "*Nouveau Code de l'Instruction Primaire*" (19th edition, 1906. Paris. Hachette).

EDITOR.

I.—SCHEME OF WORK AND SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Prescribed by the *Arrêté* of January 21st, 1893.

(For schools providing a full course ; three years' course of study.)

Time-Table and Curricula.

The teaching in the Higher Primary Schools for Boys is to be given in accordance with the curricula set forth below.

The apportionment of the subjects in the Higher Primary Schools for Boys is to be regulated in accordance with the time table given below.

The pupils of each of the special Sections (Commercial, Industrial, or Agricultural) may, with the authorisation of the Director of the school, take, as optional subjects, certain subjects in a section other than that to which they belong. (*See* pp. 54–64.)

In the professional Sections (Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural) a certain number of hours are to be left free, and these are to be devoted either to supplementary classes or lessons, to private work on the part of the pupils, or to excursions and visits of inspection, with the object of supplementing the professional instruction.

In those Higher Primary Schools which have only a two years' course of study, the programmes, as fixed below, are to serve as a basis for the teaching ; but they are to undergo the necessary modifications required to bring the course of study within a two years' limit. These modifications are to be fixed for each institution by the *Inspecteur d'Académie* for the district, on the proposal of the Director, after report from the teaching staff.

Higher Primary Schools for Boys. Time-Table.

Total Number of Hours per Week.

Subjects.	General Teaching.			Commercial.		Industrial.		Agricultural.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Moral Instruction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Language	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Writing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
History and Civic Instruction	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Geography	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Modern Languages	3	3	2	4	4	–	–	–	–
Mathematics	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
Accountancy and Book-keeping	–	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1
Physics and Chemistry	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Natural History and Hygiene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3
Common Law and Political Economy	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1
Drawing and Modelling	3	3	3	1½	1½	4½	4½	1½	1½
Manual and Agricultural Training	4	4	4	2	2	6	6	6	6
Gymnastics and Physical Exercises	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hours to be allotted according to the needs of the work	–	–	–	4½	3½	2½	1½	3½	2½
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

By the terms of the *Arrêté* of 13th December, 1901, " the total number of hours of instruction per week may be increased to thirty-six as a maximum, out of which the hours devoted to practical exercises are not to exceed fifteen. In no case may the number of hours in the general teaching course be increased."

These modifications must be approved by the Rector of the Academy, upon the proposal of the headmaster, accompanied by a reasoned Report from the *Inspecteur d'Académie.*

The curricula are divided as follows :—

Part I.—Curricula of general teaching common to all pupils in their first year, and, from the second year, to all those who do not attend one of the Special Professional Sections, and in part to pupils of these sections (*see* below).

Part II.—Curricula of the Professional Sections (page 54.)

PART I.

CURRICULA OF GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

I.—Moral Instruction.

One hour a week in each of the three years for all the sections. This hour is to be, as far as possible, divided into two lessons of half an hour each. This course is, as a rule, to be taken by the Director of the school.

The Director, or failing him, the master placed in charge of moral and civic instruction, is not only a teacher, he must be also an educator. In this subject especially there can be no *teaching* (*enseignement*) without *education* (*éducation*).*

The *end* to be kept in view is to create and maintain in the pupils a character (*un ensemble de dispositions morales*) that will prepare them for the life which awaits them in the community.

The *methods of action* to be employed are of three kinds :—

Action on the heart, by an appeal to the moral sentiments which have been already developed in the pupils through early cultivation.

Action on the intelligence, by explanation and demonstration of moral truths.

Action on the will, by the practice of morality within the limits of the pupils' experience and of their individual character.

---

* It is impossible in English by mere translation to bring out the contrast of the text.

The following definitions, from the *Dictionnaire général de la langue française* by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, make the matter clear :—

Education.—" The action of forming a child, or a young man, by the development and direction of his physical, moral, and intellectual qualities ; and the result of this action."

Enseigner.—" To communicate (a science, an art, etc.) to anyone by means of regular lessons."—Tr.

There are various kinds of school discipline which correspond to each of these three modes of action, and which tend to produce an effective moral education. To make the pupils *care* for what is good, *understand* what is good, and *wish* to do good will be the object of these three kinds of discipline.

I.—Exercises tending to develop the Moral Sense.

Readings, stories and conversations calculated to awaken and to strengthen in the child the various feelings which favour the development of the moral sense, (*e.g.*, filial love and respect; brotherly love; family love; affection for comrades; gratitude; respect for moral greatness and moral beauty; admiration for virtue, considered particularly as a triumph over selfishness; personal experience of the joys of conscientiousness, and of remorse, independently of outward reward or punishment; contempt for coarseness, for low pleasures, particularly drunkenness; distaste for indecent words or actions; the feeling of honour; loathing of evil; the desire to help the suffering); and in general all those healthy emotions which predispose to good action.

II.—Exercises tending to instil into the Mind the Fundamental Ideas of Morality.

The teaching is not to be drily didactic, but very methodical, and given in the same spirit as the teaching of the elementary primary schools, but in a stricter order, in accordance with the indications of the curriculum given below:

First Year.

Principles of Morals.

(Programme modified by the *Arrêté* of March 9th, 1897).

First and Second Terms.

1st. *Conscience: intuitive notion of duty. Man's power over himself.*

2nd. *Society and its duties.*

Each pupil is to be made to realise from his own observation and by means of selected examples, the phenomenon of moral consciousness, and shown that he has, as by instinct, the notion of what is good and what is evil; that he has the feeling of the obligation of duty, that he feels himself capable of fulfilling it at the cost of an effort, and that should he refuse to make this effort (through weakness or selfishness, or through the sway of some passion), he has the consciousness of the fault which he has committed, leading to shame, regret, remorse.

These demonstrations, to be conducted most frequently by means of conversations, will lead to the definition and practical affirmation of the ideas of conscience, moral obligation, duty, liberty, responsibility, merit and demerit, and personal dignity. The categorical differences distinguishing the condition of man, and his rule of life, from the fixed and irresistible laws which Nature follows without understanding or power to modify them, are to be pointed out (with simple examples drawn from the phenomena

most familiar to the child, and from those parts of science which he has already been taught). Contrast the animal, endowed with sensibility and instinctive impulses, but without the faculty of improvement, with man, inventing, and constantly improving his works so as to form an accumulated inheritance ; man is master of himself, and a responsible being.

Different types of man—the lazy, the industrious, the imprudent, the temperate, the drunkard, the brave man, the coward ; heroes (examples taken from the history of mankind)—the beauty and the ugliness of these types, and how they should inspire us to emulation or provoke our loathing.

Selfishness and unselfishness ; the distinctive characteristics of moral obligation.

In proportion as the pupil acquires a certain habit of personal reflection, he is to be led to recognise that the individual counts for little by himself, being incomplete and dependent ; that he forms part of a whole ; that his goal is neither the satisfaction of his pride nor of his appetites ; that he owes a debt to his fellow creatures, without whom he would either not exist or he would be other than he is ; whence the notion of *Society*.

The fundamental law of solidarity, the principle of all social organisation, is to be dwelt upon.

In dealing with society, two societies are to be discriminated, the *family* and the *nation ;* the obligations of the individual towards each to be dwelt on.

Third Term.

The application of moral theory to the individual self : such elementary applications of moral theory to life as may be understood by an adolescent.

The teacher is to apply, and more especially to lead the pupil to apply, the principles previously acquired to his own conduct, and to deduce from these principles not alone the general idea of duty, but also the duties proper to various conditions and ages ; duties of the child in the family, in school, in society.

In matters of detail, the most characteristic examples are to be taken from the curricula of the primary schools and those of the Second Year given below.

Fourth Term.

Recapitulation.

Second Year.

Human life and its duties ; man's place in society, in the family, in the nation.

The notions which have been only briefly dealt with in the course for the First Year are to be developed, as follows :—

(1.) *Society.*—What society is. Man not born to live alone. Society necessary for his safety and for the continuous progress which is the law of his being ; society is his aim, the reason of his existence.

Uncivilized and civilized communities. Distinguishing traits: right substituted for might; work, common obligations; abolition of slavery and torture. Man's intellectual fortune assured and completed day by day by means of transmission. Social solidarity in the economic order of things, in the scientific and in the moral. Innate inequality in natural powers. Diversity of functions inevitable.

Social Justice.—Respect due to the human person in every position in life; as a consequence of this obligatory respect, slavery and serfdom recognised as intolerable.

Respect for the honour of others. Defamation and calumny.

Respect for the product of labour. Principles of property, its necessity. Capital and labour. Respect for contracts and promises.

Respect for the beliefs and opinions of each individual. Religious and philosophic liberty. Tolerance.

Social Brotherhood.—The moral and social insufficiency of strict justice.

The accidents of birth; physical and intellectual inequalities; the chances of education; the accidents of life.

Public instruction.

Public charity.

Goodness, love of one's neighbour, devotion to others, disinterestedness.

(2) *Family and Private Life.*—The family, a particular *but not exclusive* association within the community. Its function in the social order, to which it is subordinated. Its moral foundation. Its constitution, its members; the kinds of solidarity which it implies. Respect for woman, the basis of the family in the modern world.

Husband and wife; parents; children. Their reciprocal duties. Family feeling and family virtues.

Private virtues; honesty,* industry, temperance, courage, thrift, charity (especial attention is to be directed to the vice of alcoholism in its relation to the family and to private life).

Social effects of private virtues.

(3) *Nation and Country.*—How our society is also a nation. The idea of nation and of fatherland; its moral foundation. Solidarity of successive generations. Unity of purpose.

The intellectual and moral characteristics of the nation (*l'esprit national*).

Defence of one's country.—The Army; compulsory service; military discipline; courage.

(4) *The State and its Laws.*—What the State is; its origin; its function.

Different forms of State authority.

The Republican form, its principles and its superiority. Created with our consent and modified by our own will, there can be nothing arbitrary in it.

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* "Honesty," or "straightforwardness," corresponds more nearly in connotation than "loyalty" to the *loyauté* of the text.—TR.

National sovereignty. Democracy (the *élite* in the democracy).

Laws.—Their social and national foundation.

Duties of the citizen: obedience to the law; taxes; voting, etc. Repression of crime: social justification of the penal laws.

Rights of the citizen; *individual liberty*; *liberty of conscience*; *liberty of religious worship*, within the limit of respect for the law; *liberty of labour*; *liberty to form associations.*

Public liberties.

Dangers of arbitrary action; dangers of the absence of government.

(5) *Relations of Nations to each other.*—International rights and duties. International solidarity. Humanity. Love of humanity at large, and how it may be reconciled with love of one's country.

International Law. Aspiration towards an ideal code of laws between nations. Arbitration.

Third Year.

Thorough revision of the principles of Morals; *re-examination of their chief applications.*

The teacher is to follow approximately the same order as in the two preceding years, laying stress on the explanation, discussion, and demonstration of the chief points of moral theory and on any erroneous interpretations of theory which may arise.

Three orders of phenomena (*faits*) in man to be considered, which are not perceived by the senses—phenomena of feeling or emotion; phenomena of thought; phenomena of the will, or free actions.

Show that our nature leads us to love what is *beautiful*, to affirm what is *true*, to wish what is *good*; draw attention to the analogy between these three objects of our spiritual activity answering to our natural inclinations and to our normal life; show that evil is a disease, an inclination foreign to a healthy nature, the body and the mind.

Man's power over himself: its reality; its limits.

Conscience; it is perfected by education.

Liberty and responsibility: their conditions, degrees, limits. Danger of accustoming oneself to doubt free will and to ignore responsibility.

The moral personality. Character.

Two aims of human life—*personal interest*, and *duty*.

Self-love and self-esteem.

Show how in performing his duty each man realises *human perfection* as far as in him lies; how, in sacrificing duty to personal interest, he lowers his own human dignity.

The true authority of duty; characteristics which distinguish it, in theory and practice, from all other motive powers.

The good, as distinct from the useful and the agreeable. Moral law and written law.

The moral ideal, as conceived by successive generations of mankind and as conceived in the modern world; it implies the idea of

continuous social amelioration. Show that it is as member of a nation that man fully realises his nature, that he becomes a true man, that is to say, a moral individual, conscious of his duties and of his rights ; that the function of the individual, as member of a nation, is to co-operate voluntarily in the work of the nation towards human civilisation.

The social ideal in the different ages of mankind. Dwell on the characteristic traits of the conception of this ideal particular to France ; explanation of the Republican device—*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.*

The teacher must do his utmost to warn his pupils against anything which, under any form whatever, either theoretical or practical, might tend to debase or distort their idea of duty.

The sanctions of morality ; the inward sanction (moral satisfaction or remorse) ; the natural sanction (consequences of our good or bad conduct affecting ourselves and others, both in body and soul) ; the social sanction (public esteem or contempt) ; the philosophical or religious sanctions (the idea of God). The teacher is to be most careful not to speak of religious beliefs otherwise than with deep respect, and in such a manner as never to wound the consciences of the children committed to his care.*

Conclusion.—Even though the child has an instinctive *love* of what is good, it is necessary that he should *understand and know what it means.* The object of *moral education* is to respond to this need ; it depends on the child himself to desire what is right, and the constant endeavour of the school must be to form this desire.

III.—Exercises tending to test the Conscience and to form the Character.

The master must assiduously study the good and bad tendencies which manifest themselves in each pupil. As a result of this observation, individual advice is to be given independently of recommendations to the class as a whole.

The conduct (*moralité pratique*) of each pupil, as shown in the circumstances of his daily life by which it is put to the proof, is to be observed.

Constant appeal is to be made to the absolute truthfulness of the pupils, the first and indispensable condition of progress or of reformation.

Appeal is to be made to the strength of the pupil's will, to moral courage in all its forms (courage to break away from a defect, courage which manifests itself in an energetic decision or by obstinate perseverance, courage under suffering and in resisting pleasure, courage to brave ridicule for conscience' sake, courage to accuse or

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* The subject is so important that it is best to insert here the French text :—

"*Le professeur s'attachera à ne parler des croyances religieuses qu'avec un grand respect et de manière à ne jamais froisser la conscience des enfants qui lui sont confiés.*"—Tr.

defend oneself, to uphold what one believes to be the truth, or to admit one's faults, etc.). A long apprenticeship is necessary before one can be free from the slavery of passion and can guide and control oneself.

Gradual change from effort into habit; careful watching of the habits of the child and the adolescent with a view to encouraging good habits and eliminating bad ones.

Study of a few maxims calculated to implant moral ideas in a striking form.

Exercises designed to produce an increasing delicacy in estimating the difference between actions dictated by love of right action (*l'amour du bien*) or by respect for moral obligation, and actions apparently praiseworthy, but which are really inspired by lower motives. Attentive watchfulness for all opportunities of putting moral ideas into practice, of exercising the pupil's conscience and of calling into being on his part a set of well-considered resolutions leading him to desire the right and to form a habit of putting his desire into action.

Relations should be established with the parents, both in order to ask for their co-operation, and to lend them assistance in the moral education of the children.

II.—French Language.*

(Five hours in the first and second years; four hours in the third year.)

I.—Reading and Recitation.

(Two hours a week in each of the three years.)

Under this heading are comprised two kinds of exercises. In the first kind short pieces are taken and considered in detail, their chief aim being to accustom the pupil to realise exactly what he has read, and to form his vocabulary. The other kind deals with larger extracts or entire works, their chief aim being to cultivate a love of reading.

(i) *Explanation of Texts; Reading with Just Accent and Expression.*

This exercise, repeated in each class, is to have for its subject-matter either a collection of selected pieces,† or passages of real literary value taken from one of the books which the pupils have already read or of which the master has spoken to them. The pupils are to be taught to point out the essential idea in a developed passage; to understand the exact meaning of the words and to appreciate their fitness; and are to be made to feel, as far as possible, the special character and beauty of the piece chosen. The teacher must not neglect to show in a few words the relation

* It has not been thought necessary to issue a special programme for each year in French as in the other subjects, but it is obvious that the exercises (in reading, orthography, dictation, and composition) will increase in difficulty from year to year together with the powers and intellectual development of the pupils.

† The *Recueil de Morceaux Choisis* or "Anthology."

of the piece studied to the whole work from which it is taken, nor, as occasion may require, to give brief details with regard to the life and work of the author.

The lessons to be learnt by heart are always to be chosen from the pieces thus studied.

(ii) *Longer passages, to be read partly in class, partly during preparation time or at home, either at the discretion of the pupil or under the direction of the teacher.*

These passages, which will be sometimes purely literary, sometimes chosen so as to serve as a useful complement to the classes in morals, history, geography, or science, will be with advantage introduced by a judicious commentary from the master, intended to bring out their peculiar interest or beauties, and thus to awaken the curiosity of the pupils, to arouse in them a desire to read the work chosen, and to draw their attention to its essential points. It may be followed sometimes by questions, put after the reading is over, sometimes by familiar discussions during which the teacher will observe the impression produced on the pupils, and help them either to understand this more clearly for themselves, or sometimes merely to recount simply and briefly what they have remembered.

List of Authors to be Read by the Pupils, partly in Class, partly in Preparation Time or at Home.

(1) Collection of selected pieces in prose and verse from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.*

(2) *Classical authors.*

Selection of pieces or extracts from the classical plays of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

La Fontaine : *Fables.*

Fénelon : Selections (*Télémaque. Dialogues* and *Fables*).

Voltaire : Selections (*Charles XII.*).

J. J. Rousseau : Selections.

Passages relating to the society of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, taken chiefly from memoirs and letters (Madame de Motteville, Madame de Sévigné, Madame de Caylus, Fléchier (*Les Grands Jours d'Auvergne*), La Bruyère, Saint-Simon, Diderot, Marmontel, Grimm, Madame Roland).

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* Should there exist no special collection formed with a view to the higher primary schools, the teacher will use one of the collections in use in the primary schools, normal schools, or in the *collèges*, or one of the works inserted in the lists of books approved for school libraries, preference being given to those which contain the smallest number of extracts having a purely literary value, or beyond the mental grasp and literary knowledge of the pupils of the higher primary schools.

(3) *Modern authors.*

Chateaubriand: Selections.

V. Hugo: Selections (prose and verse).

Lamartine: Selections (prose and verse).

Michelet: *Jeanne d'Arc* (and selections from his History, from Memoirs, and from his works for popular education).

G. Sand: *La Mare au Diable* (selections).

French poets of the nineteenth century (selections).

French plays of the nineteenth century. (Plays or portions of plays).

Tales, stories of various kinds (*contes, récits, nouvelles*),* French and foreign.

Selections from the historical and military memoirs of the nineteenth century.

Historical readings from great French and foreign writers.

Geographical readings from the writings of great travellers.

Scientific readings, biographies of scholars and scientific men, discoveries, popular accounts of science, from French and foreign writers.

Moral readings from French and foreign writers.

(4) *A few translations of foreign masterpieces.*

Don Quixote: Selections.

Selections from German poetry; a few selections from German dramatic works.

Robinson Crusoe.

Swift: A few selections from *Gulliver's Travels.*

Mrs. Beecher Stowe: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: Selections.

Charles Dickens: Selections.

Sir Walter Scott: *Quentin Durward,* and a few selections from his other works.

George Eliot: *Silas Marner.*

Mrs. Gaskell: *Cranford,* and other works.

N.B.—The chief aim of the series of extracts or fragments indicated under Nos. 2, 3, and 4, is not, as in the collections of selected pieces, to furnish texts for literary explanations.

In every case where the texts do not comprise a whole work, the teachers must choose portions of some length, explain their position in the work as a whole, and connect them together if need be by short analyses of the parts omitted.

All these fragments are to be taken from works or parts of works of which the clearness of idea and simplicity of style render them most likely to be easily understood by pupils who are left to themselves. The moral readings in particular, whether their form be narrative or didactic, are above all to relate to the kind of life which the pupils in the schools for primary education can understand, to the social environment to which they belong, and to the questions with which they may be confronted.

**Conte* is generally an amusing story; *récit,* the recital of something that has actually happened; *nouvelle,* a short invented story.—Tr.

II.—Dictation and Orthography.

(One hour a week in each of the three years.)

Exercises in orthography, ordinary orthography, grammatical orthography ; * dictations bearing on the different subjects studied by the pupils—moral instruction, history, geography, the physical and natural sciences in their application to arts and manufactures and to agriculture, hygiene, political economy, etc.

The exercises in orthography are to be of two kinds in each lesson :—

(1) Exercises on common words chosen on account of difficulties in their spelling.† These words are to be grouped together as far as possible, either in accordance with their resemblances or differences with regard to spelling, or in accordance with their meaning.

(2) Analogous exercises, oral or written, on sentences chosen with the object of applying the most general and usual rules of grammar, and more especially those which are most often broken by the pupils. These sentences are, as far as possible, to be taken from works of real literary value.

Dictation is to serve at the same time as an exercise in running handwriting. Unfamiliar words are to be explained. The piece dictated may, if necessary, be taken as a subject for literary analysis, given as a model for composition, and learnt by heart during the reading lesson.

III.—French Composition.

(One hour a week in each of the three years.)

Varied exercises in French composition. Letters, stories, and descriptions, writing out of lessons (*rédactions*) and summaries, development or discussion of a reflection (*pensée*) or maxim, etc.

As occasion arises the master will teach in a concrete way the general principles of composition by applying them to the subject in hand. More especially at the early stages the mode of treatment of the subject is to be discussed beforehand by the pupils and teacher together, in class and orally.

IV.—Grammar and Analysis.

(One hour a week in the first and second years only.)

First Year.

Explanation of Grammar.

Without extending the limits of what has already been done in the elementary school or entering further into the question of exceptions, the greatest possible attention is to be paid to giving a

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* *i.e.*, dictations in which the spelling involves questions of grammar.

† In order to vary the exercise and to make it more interesting, the teacher will invite the pupils to introduce these words into sentences (very simple in the first instance ; at a later stage complex, or compound) which they are to make up during the lesson so as to show that they understand the meaning of the words. These exercises are to be oral, only those words being written which present the difficulties in spelling.

real knowledge of the rules and formulæ which the pupils already know or which they must learn over again. The teacher must try to impress upon the pupils' minds, in the form of well-understood ideas, what at an earlier stage was merely learnt by rote.

Second Year.

More thorough revision of what was learnt in the first year, with the addition of some notions on the origin and formation of words, their grouping into families according to their etymology, synonyms, etc.

In both the first and second years oral exercises in analysis are to be given conjointly with the grammar lessons, including both (1) logical, and (2) grammatical analysis. In all these exercises the teacher must avoid grammatical subtleties.

III.—Writing.

(One hour a week in each year.

Flowing hand. Round-hand (*Ronde*)*. Slanting round-hand (*Bâtarde*)*. Commercial writing. Penmanship.

IV.—History and Civic Instruction.†

(One hour in the first and second years; two hours in the third year.)

General Distribution of Subjects.

First Year.—French History from the beginning of the 16th century to 1789.

Second Year.—French History from 1789 to the present day.

Third Year.—General History from 1789 to the present day; sketch of the political and economic state of the modern world.

Note.—The object of the detailed instructions which will be found in this programme is to define the points to which the teacher should especially direct the attention of the pupils. They are meant to make the teaching clearer, not to overburden it.

First Year.

France from the beginning of the 16th century.—Its Internal Government.—Its Relations with the Rest of Europe down to 1789.

General Sketch of Europe towards the End of the 15th Century.—Increase of the royal power in France and in the principal States of Western Europe.—Weakening of the feudal classes.

Economic progress: great inventions; discovery of the New World.

Intellectual progress: the Renaissance and Reformation studied with special reference to France.

The French in Italy.—Struggles against Charles V. and Philip II. Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis.

French Life in the 16th Century.—The government (progress of political institutions under Louis XII., Francis I. and

* *Ronde* and *Bâtarde* are styles of handwriting similar to those used in engrossing in this country, and are regularly used for headings, etc., in France.—Tr.

† For the syllabus of Civic instruction, *see below*, in the syllabus of History pp. 23–24; of Geography, p. 31; and of Law, p. 47.

Henry II.) ; the court, the nobility, the clergy, the middle classes, the peasants.

Extension of the Reformation. Religious Wars in France.—Edict of Nantes ; treaty of Vervins.

France from 1589 *to* 1661.—Reorganisation by Henry IV. and Sully.—Internal policy of Richelieu.—Opposition to the throne under Mazarin : the Fronde.

Military Power and Diplomatic Rôle of France under Richelieu and Mazarin.—The new armies and the great generals.—Treaties of Westphalia and of the Pyrenees.

General condition of Europe in 1660 : predominance of France and her allies ; decadence of Spain ; weakening of the House of Austria ; new maritime and colonial power of England.

Personal Government of Louis XIV.—Organisation of the army and of finance : Louvois, Vauban, Colbert. French industries ; the navy and the colonies.

New Territorial Extensions of France at the expense of Spain.—Treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle and of Nimeguen ; *Houses of Assembly.*

Apogee of the Absolute Monarchy.—Submission of the nobility and the court.—Submission of the clergy (declaration of 1682).—Submission of the Parliaments.

Literary and artistic brilliancy of the reign.

Period of Decadence.—Enemies of Louis XIV. (William of Orange, the part played by him in Holland and in England ; hostility of the latter country after the revolution of 1688).—Consequences of the wars of the coalition of Augsburg and of the Spanish Succession ; treaties of Utrecht, Baden and Rastadt.

Picture of France during the last fifteen years of the reign of Louis XIV.

General Condition of Europe after 1715.—Creation of the kingdoms of Sardinia and Prussia ; weakening of Sweden under Charles XII. Progress of the power of Russia under Peter the Great ; territorial aggrandisements of the House of Austria ; maritime power of England ; maintenance of French influence in Europe.

France from 1715 *to* 1750.—The Regency ; Law's Bank ; Fleury's ministry ; development of French commerce.

Foreign policy of France : her relations with the great Powers, especially with Prussia and Austria. Polish and Austrian Wars of Succession. Treaties of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle.

France from 1750 *to* 1774.—Foreign policy : the Seven Years' War ; Treaty of Paris ; weakening of the maritime and colonial power of France.

Internal condition : opposition to the Throne (Parliaments, public opinion, philosophers, spread of new ideas) ; weakening of the royal power.

Spread of French ideas and the liberal movement in Europe.

Choiseul's ministry ; annexation of Lorraine and Corsica. End of the reign of Louis XV.

France down to 1789.—Attempted liberal measures by Louis XVI. ; the Reform ministers, Turgot, Necker. Glorious part taken by France in the creation of the United States of America.

Sterility of the attempts at liberalism ; resistance of the privileged classes ; powerlessness of the Crown to satisfy the aspirations of the nation ; opening of the States-General.

Second Year.

France from 1789 *to the Present Day.*

Beginnings of the Revolution.—General causes of the French Revolution. The *cahiers* [papers of grievances] of the States-General. The principles of '89. Origin of the motto : *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.*

The Constituent Assembly. Principal orators ; Mirabeau.—The people, their action ; the 14th of July ; the National Guards ; the Paris Commune.

Social reform e fected during the night of August 4th. Declaration of the Rights of Man (*Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen*).

France under the new *régime* (*la France nouvelle*) ; the federations ; the idea of fraternity.

Reforms of the Constituent Assembly ; the Constitution of 1791.

Progress of Republican Ideas under the Legislative Assembly.—The Feuillants and the Girondists. Declaration of war. The 20th June. The Jacobins. The 10th August ; re-organisation of the Paris Commune.

The Convention.—Girondists and Montagnards. Proclamation of the Republic ; ideas of liberty and equality. Foreign menaces ; the battles of Valmy and Jemmapes.

Condemnation of Louis XVI. Formation of a European coalition against France. Uprisings in the provinces. Influence of these occurrences on the policy of the Convention. The Revolutionary tribunal. Committee of Public Safety.—Fall of the Girondists. —The Terror.—Struggles between the Montagnards.—Condemnation of Danton ; and of Robespierre.

The power of France under the government of the Montagnards. The law of requisition ; Carnot ; the great armies ; victories of Hondschoote, Wattignies, Fleurus ; deliverance of France from foreign armies ; occupation of Belgium, Holland, and the left bank of the Rhine ; treaties of Basel.—The great creations of the Convention.

The Constitution of the year III.

The Directory.—Struggles between the parties ; royalist reaction. —*The Coup d'état* of Fructidor ; the new power of the generals ; Hoche and Bonaparte ; the armies of Germany and Italy.

External greatness of France ; treaty of Campo-Formio.—Temporary occupation of Egypt.

New Coalition.—Masséna and Brune ; victories of Zurich and Bergen.—Return of Bonaparte to France ; the *coup d'état* of the 18th of *Brumaire*. Constitution of the year VIII.

French society in 1799.

The Consulate—Popularity and ambition of Bonaparte. Political, administrative, judicial and religious changes in France in the direction of monarchy. Treaties of Lunéville and Amiens. The Empire.

The Empire to 1810.—Foreign power of France. Austerlitz ; treaty of Presburg ; the battles of Jena, Auerstädt, and Friedland. Overthrow of Prussia ; treaty of Tilsit ; resistance of England, the continental blockade. Weakness of Austria ; treaty of Vienna.

The Empire to 1814—Causes of the fall of Napoleon : the arbitrary readjustment of the political map of Europe ; awakening of national feeling ; the Spanish and Russian campaigns ; the rising of Germany. Invasion of France. Treaties of 1814.

France under the First Empire.—Absolute government of Napoleon I. The court ; official literature and art. Administrative centralisation. The University (Higher and Secondary Education). The codes. Great public works.—Excesses of the military *régime* : conscription ; taxes ; suppression of public liberties. Revival of liberal ideas. The opposition in literature : Madame de Staal, Chateaubriand, etc.

The First Restoration and the Hundred Days. — Return of the Bourbons to France. The Charter of 1814 ; constitutional government.—Excesses of the Royalists.—The Hundred Days.—Waterloo.

The treaties of 1815, and their results for France.

The Second Restoration.—Governments of Louis XVIII and Charles X. Essential differences between the Restoration and the Empire ; re-awakening of the political spirit in France ; the Chambers ; debates between the *ultras* and the Liberals ; the chief orators.

Formation of a new social circle ; writers and artists.

The Revolution of 1830.—Short account of the foreign policy of the Restoration.

Reign of Louis Philippe.—The revised Charter of 1830. Extension of the exercise of political rights to a new middle class. The political parties. Influence of liberal ideas on the literature of the period.

Importance of the economic and colonial development of France (railways, etc.) ; conquest of Algeria. Industrial changes ; the working classes. Socialist theories.

New aspirations (electoral reform). Fall of Louis Philippe. Short account of foreign policy from 1830 to 1848.

The Second Republic. The Republican party in 1848. Universal suffrage. The new constitution.

Indirect effect of the Revolution on Europe.

The reactionary parties ; disorganisation of secular teaching and of universal suffrage. The Presidential Dictatorship of Prince Napoleon. The Empire.

The Second Empire.—New political constitution. Analogies with the constitution of the year VIII.

Economic development; free-trade; great public works; transformation of Paris, etc.

Part taken by France in foreign politics. The wars of the Empire.

Progress of the Opposition. The war of 1870. Revolution of the 4th September. Continuation of the struggle with Germany. Treaty of Frankfort.

The Third Republic.—The result of French effort since 1871. —Military re-organisation.

Constitutional Laws of 1875.—The two powers of the State, the legislative power and the executive power. The principle of the separation of these powers. Sovereignty of the nation.—Predominance of Parliament.—The legislative power; the Chamber of Deputies; its prerogatives; its mode of election. The *scrutin de liste*, and *scrutin d'arrondissement.** The Senate, its prerogatives, its mode of election. Preparation and voting of laws.—The National Assembly or Congress; its prerogatives.

The executive:—the President of the Republic; mode of his election; duration of his power; his prerogatives.—The Government; the ministers and the President of the Council (Prime Minister); their mode of nomination; ministerial responsibility. Decrees, *arrêtés* (Ministerial orders).—The Council of State.

Third Year.

General History from 1789 *to the Present Day. Sketch of the Political and Economic State of the Modern World.*

(i.) Principal features of general history (1789–1850).

The great States of Europe from 1789 *to* 1802.—Influence of the principles and of the wars of the French Revolution.

The Napoleonic policy and its consequences.—Exaltation of patriotism in the majority of the [European] States; the various nationalities; closer relations between the peoples and the sovereigns, political liberalism.—Europe in 1813.

Europe in 1815.—Deferment of the liberal promises of 1813. The Holy Alliance. Formation of Liberal and Conservative parties in the majority of the [European] States.

The Reaction from 1815 *to* 1830.—Influence of Russia and of Metternich. Repression of Liberalism in Germany, Italy, and Spain.—Emancipation of Greece. Indirect effects of the Revolution of 1830; risings in Italy and Poland. Independence of Belgium.

From 1830 *to* 1850.—Tendencies towards unity and Liberalism in Italy, Germany (the Zollverein, influence of Prussia), in the countries under Austrian rule, Hungary, Bohemia, etc.—Principal

* The *scrutin de liste* is the method of voting by departments, each department being represented by a number of deputies; the *scrutin d'arrondissement* is the method of voting in single-member constituencies (*arrondissements*).—Tr.

characteristics of the Revolutions of 1848 and 1849. Nationalities in Italy, Hungary, and the Slav countries. The idea of unity in Germany (Parliament of Frankfort); failure of the various Liberal movements (*tentatives*) towards 1850.

(ii.) Sketch of the political and economic state of the modern world.

England.—Successive changes in Parliamentary suffrage.—Development of popular education.—Chief economic and social questions; Trades unions; the Manchester school, Free Trade. Diversities and characteristics of the British people. The religious movements.—Catholic emancipation. The Irish question.

Germany.—Summary of the progress made by Prussia since 1807.—Antagonism between Prussia and Austria. Policy of William I. and of Bismarck. Powerful military organisation of Prussia. Question of the duchies [Schleswig-Holstein]. Struggle with Austria; Sadowa; the annexations; the North German *Bund.* Struggle with France. Establishment of the German Empire.

Different parties in the Empire; Catholics, Socialists. Economic *régime.* The military law. Emigration.

Austria.—Her expulsion from Italian and German territories after Sadowa. Closer relations with Hungary. Constitution of 1867; Austria-Hungary. Protest of the Slav populations, especially in Bohemia. The great diversity of the inhabitants of the Empire.

Italy.—Realisation of the ideas of liberty and unity through the Piedmontese Monarchy; Victor Emmanuel and Cavour. War of 1859; the kingdom of Italy. The question of Rome. Rome the capital; the law of Guarantee.—Political, social and financial condition.

Switzerland.—Chief features of the political *régime.* Education; the Army; Swiss neutrality; economic importance of the country.

Belgium.—Industrial life. The working classes. The political *régime*; the electoral question. The racial question; the Flemish and Walloons.

Holland.—Political parties.—Seafaring life; colonial expansion.

The Russian Empire.—Its extension in Europe and Asia. Autocratic government under Nicholas I. Reforms of Alexander II.; emancipation of the serfs.—The revolutionaries.—Reaction against German influence: the Baltic provinces.

The Ottoman Empire.—Its increasing weakness in Europe. Religious and racial questions. Russian influence.—Military energy, administrative and political weakness of the Turks. Agitation among the Slav peoples and the Greek Christians. Creation of Servia and Roumania. The Berlin Congress. Bulgaria.

Spain.—Diversity of races and of religious and political tendencies; Basques, Catalans, Castilians, Andalusians; Carlists and Liberals; Conservatives, Liberals and Republicans. The Constitution of 1837; changes in the Constitution; electoral reform of 1890. Different aspects of agricultural and industrial life. (The Basque countries, Catalonia, Andalusia.)

Portugal; the Scandinavian States.—Short account of the present situation of Portugal and of the Scandinavian States.

The United States.—Territorial expansion in the 19th century.—The Constitution; its modifications. Abolition of slavery, the War of Secession.—The Federal Government; political life.—Economic strength; rapid increase of population; the immigrants; disappearance of the aborigines. Agriculture on a large scale and the great industries; the power of capital; the working classes. The Chinese Question in the West.

The Dominion of Canada.—The Constitution; self-government; the French race in Canada.—Development of agriculture. Emigration to the West.

Latin America.—A very brief account of the causes of its emancipation. Liberals and Conservatives; Centralists and Federals.—Life in Chili and in the Argentine Republic. French, Italian and Spanish immigration.

Brazil.—German immigration.

Africa.—Egypt under the new *régime* (*La Nouvelle Egypte*). The English occupation.

Asia.—English India.—The Imperial Government; the Army; the Sepoys. The political *régime*; intellectual development; political aspirations of the natives.—The vassal princes; the native States. The economic *régime*; the exploitation of the resources of India by the English.

China.—The open ports.—Commercial life in Shanghai.—Chinese resistance to Western civilisation.

Japan.—Its political, intellectual and economic transformation.

Australia.—The old colonisation; the convicts. Australian people of the present day.—Constitution of the colonies; self-government; movement towards federation (Australasia).* The great towns; Melbourne and Sydney.—The working classes; miners and squatters.

Conclusion.—Rôle of France in the world at the present day.

V.—Geography.

General Distribution of Subjects.

First Year.—Preliminary general outlines of the subject.—Oceania, America, Africa.

Second Year.—Asia and Europe.

Third Year.—France and her Colonies.

First Year.

(One hour a week.)

(1).—Outlines of Physical Geography.

General Study of the Earth.—Its movements; inclination [of the axis to the ecliptic]; unequal distribution of solar heat; results of this inequality.

* Federation has taken place since the date of issue of this syllabus.—Tr.

General movements of the atmosphere.—General movements of the oceans. Great zones of rainfall and of drought.

Surface Relief.—Its great features; continents and islands (unsubmerged portions); depressions (submerged portions). Distribution of this relief over the globe (northern and southern hemispheres).—Mountains. Plains.

Climates.—Resulting from the circulation of the atmosphere over the land and sea. Climates, continental or insular, hot or cold, wet or dry, etc.

Circulation of Running Water.—Clouds, rains, snows, springs, brooks, rivers, torrents, lakes, glaciers.

The importance of geological factors (permeable and impermeable strata). The importance of meteorological factors.

Notions on river basins and slopes. Sea-river basins or closed basins. Water action.

Movements of the Soil at the present day.—Modifications by air and by water; erosion, transport of soil and alluvium. Volcanic activity; coral reefs; movements of the earth's crust, earthquakes, etc.

Great divisions of the earth; general forms of the continents. The polar regions.

Parts of the World.—Their relative importance, their situation, etc.

Globes and Maps.—Longitude, Latitude, etc.*

(2) Study of the Different Parts of the World.†

Oceania.

Australia.—Insufficiency of relief. Drought, irregularities of climate.—Poverty of the water system.—The central deserts. Vegetation of the eastern parts and of the coasts.—Australian fauna.—The aborigines.

The Australian colonies. Gold mines. Agriculture. Sheep and cattle-breeding; the wool trade. The great cities.

New Zealand.—Relief; climate; products. The Maoris, and European colonisation. The chief towns.

General notions on New Guinea and the Pacific Archipelagoes. European possessions.‡

Relations of Oceania with Asia, Europe, and America.

America.

Physical Geography.

The Double Continent, stretching from north to south. Great lakes of the central portion.

* The account of this first part of the subject is to be given very clearly and simply, and, where possible, illustrated from nature. It is intended to serve, as it were, as a key to the rest of the subject, which would be incomprehensible otherwise.

† In dealing with the physical geography the teacher must not neglect to connect particular cases with the general laws on which they depend, and also the parts with the whole; it is the only way in which the pupil can be made to grasp the relationship of things to one another.

‡ New Caledonia and Tahiti will be studied more in detail in the third year.

Relief.—A long range of mountains stretching from north to south; two regions of plains, one in the north, the other in the south.

Coasts, rugged on the west, more accessible on the east.

Climate, cold in the north and south, becoming warm and then hot as the centre is approached. The temperate tablelands.

Water System.—Great rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico. The lake regions. Smallness of the rivers flowing into the Pacific. Natural obstacles to great currents of trade between the different parts of America.

*Description of the Various Countries.**

North America.—Brief review of the principal features of the physical geography of each country.

Dominion of Canada.—Area.—Products.—Great political divisions. Inhabitants. Principal towns and their products. The trans-continental railway. Old French Canada.

United States.—Area. Variety of products. Inhabitants. Importance of immigration. The great cities. Trans-continental railways.

Mexico.—Hot, cold, and temperate regions. Products. The great cities. Inhabitants.

Chief shipping lines between North America and Europe.

Central America and the West Indies.

Central America.—The five republics; their wealth of production; the importance of their position between two oceans.

West Indies.—European possessions. Products; inhabitants. Great shipping lines.

South America.

Outlines of the physical geography of the continent.

Notions on the political geography (capitals, great towns) and economic geography of the States of Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, European possessions in Guiana.

Great lines of navigation between South America and Europe.

Africa.

Physical Geography.

Situation; relief; climate.—Water systems. Products (of deserts, tropical regions, Egypt, semi-temperate zones of the north and south).—*Inhabitants.—Modern explorations.*

Economic importance of the Principal Regions.—Brief review of the chief features of the physical geography of each region.

Northern Region.—Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli. General outlines.†

* In the second year (Commercial Section) the commercial geography of the American countries will be studied more in detail.

† Algeria and Tunis will be studied in detail under French Colonies (Third Year).

North-Eastern Region.—Egypt and Ethiopia [*i.e.* Abyssinia, Eritrea, etc.]. Lower Egypt and the Isthmus of Suez. Commercial importance of the Red Sea. Abyssinia.—European possessions.

Region of the Great Lakes.—Opening up of the region. European settlements.

Central Soudan.—Tchad basin; European attempts to penetrate it.

Western Soudan.—Climate; vegetation; resources; European settlements.

Equatorial Africa.—The French Congo. Independent Congo State and its products; European settlements.

South Africa.—Colonies; Free States.* Products, inhabitants.

Chief Islands to the west and east of Africa.

Second Year.

(One hour a week.)

Asia.

Physical Geography.

Situation; Relief; Climate.—The wind system; monsoons, rains. —*Water system* (frozen rivers of the north, warm rivers of the east and south, their influence on China, India, and Mesopotamia).

Economic Importance of the Principal Regions.†

The chief physical features of each region are to be reviewed in dealing with the region.

Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia.—Characteristics of the coasts and the interior. Products, chief markets.

Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan.—Products; chief towns.

India.—Products. English, French and Portuguese possessions.

Indo-China.—Products. European possessions.

China and Japan.—Products. The great ports.

The Malay Islands.—The Philippines.

Europe.

Outlines of Physical Geography.

Situation of Europe; its general *climate. Relief* (the leading characteristics): mountains, great plains, valleys, deeply indented coast-line, etc.—*Rainfall and running water.* Influence of the atmosphere of the Atlantic Ocean. Chief features of the river system. Centres of dispersion of the waters. Characteristics of the European rivers.

Natural Products.—Vegetation. Mines.

Description of the States of Europe.

Chief features of their physical, political, and economic geography.

The detailed notes given below are intended to draw the attention of the teacher to a few characteristic features of each country which are best suited to give the pupil insight with regard to it. In other words, these details are given in order to give clearness to the teaching and not to overload it.

* The syllabus was drawn up before the recent war.—Tr.

† Siberia is to be studied at the same time as Russia.

Political and Economic Geography.

Importance of Europe in the world.

Southern Europe.

Countries on the Mediterranean.

Greece.—Its situation. Its importance as a civilising nation in ancient times; its modern condition.—Its maritime activity.

Balkan Peninsula.—The Ottoman Empire and its dependencies; the new nationalities.

Italy.—Situation. Two Italies; the plains south of the Alps; the Appenine Peninsula (with the islands). Absence of a natural geographical centre; division until recent times.—Products, commerce, ships, colonisation.

Spain.—Separation from the Continent by the Pyrenees. Subdivision of the interior by mountain chains and plateaux.—Severity of the climate in the elevated regions.—Semi-African character near the Mediterranean.—Rivers only navigable to a slight extent.—Products of the soil, mines. Commerce and industry.—Expansion of the Spanish race.

Western Europe.

(Facing the Atlantic.)

Portugal.—Situation in the Peninsula.—Differences between Portugal and Spain.—Importance of Portugal as a colonising nation.

France.—Its favoured situation, semi-Atlantic, semi-Mediterranean.*

The British Isles.—Insular situation; numerous and deep estuaries; navigation. Products; coal; its importance in the changes going on in the world at the present time. Machinery, manufactures; pauperism, emigration, Colonial expansion.—Ireland.

Belgium.—Intermediate in character between France and England. Coal. Manufactures.

Holland.—Reclaiming of the land from the sea. Navigation; colonies.

Central and Eastern Europe.

Germany.—The Northern Plain, the mountains in the south. Climate. Great parallel rivers; absence of a geographical centre. Products; mines; commerce; manufactures; colonies.

Denmark.—A maritime and agricultural country. Situation at the entrance to the Baltic. Iceland. Colonies.

Switzerland.—Situation. Relief.—Diversity of races and languages. Routes across the Alps.

Austria-Hungary.—Geographical and ethnographical differences [of different portions of the Empire].—Great routes of communication.

Roumania.—Situation. Inhabitants. The lower Danube.

The Russian Empire.—Situation, its immense area (its extension into Siberia), its unity; great plains towards the North Pole.—Climate; its unification through winter.—Water system.—

* The geography of France will be studied in detail in the Third Year.

Vegetation, forests. The Black Lands of Russia and Siberia. Mines. Gradual encroachment on Central Asia; expansion towards the outer seas.

Northern Europe.

Norway and Sweden.—The two slopes; Norway, mountainous and jagged, Sweden with long rivers. Climate, influence of the ocean. Products; mines, forests. Inhabitants.

Third Year.

(One hour a week.)

France and her Colonies.

Physical Geography.

Situation, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean, a kind of isthmus in the west of Europe.

Boundaries before 1871.—Present boundaries.

Relief.—The central mountain range, the surrounding plains, the plain of the North, the frontier mountains, the coasts.

Climate.—Uniformity and variety of the climate of France.—Regions with severe and regions with warm climates. Study of the local climates.—Rainfall.

Water System.—Characteristics of the rivers: the Seine, Loire, Garonne, Rhone, etc. Flow, navigability, etc. Communication between the Seine and the Rhone, between the Garonne and the Mediterranean. Advantages which result therefrom.

Natural Resources.—Zones of vegetation, from north to south, from the mountains to the plains. The forest of the Gauls; what it has become. Varied products of France; vines, corn, olives, pasture lands, forests; their utility, etc. Mineral wealth.

Political Geography.

Inhabitants.—History of the formation of the French nation; Gauls, Iberians, Greeks, Romans, Normans, etc. Fusion of the populations in the plains and valleys round the central mountain range. State of the French people at the present day. The part played by France in the modern world. Paris; the great cities.

Political Organisation.—The State. The administration. The old provinces, the [modern] departments. The departments, purely administrative divisions.*

Military Organisation.—The fleet. Land and sea frontiers, fortifications. The eastern and north-eastern frontiers.

Judicial organisation, university organisation, etc.

Economic Geography.

Agriculture.—Exploitation of the soil. Agriculture almost the sole source of wealth of landowners. Sub-division of ownership of the land. The French agriculturist. Progress in agriculture; increase of products. Principal crops, their relative importance.

* The departments are not geographical units, but merely artificial divisions; too much importance should not be attached to them in the study of France.

Rank of France as regards agricultural wealth. Necessity for future progress to avoid being out-distanced.

Manufactures.—Mediocre natural advantages in this respect. Activity and spirit of invention. Growth of industrial productivity during the last half century. Industrial centres. Principal French industries.

Commerce and Transport.—The road system in France. Its excellence. Waterways, natural or improved. The rivers as navigable routes. Canalised rivers, junction canals. French canal system. River basins joined by canals. Gap between the Loire and the Garonne.

Railways. General arrangement of the French system with Paris as a centre, and the cross lines. Comparative importance of the different lines of this system. Chief traffic between the Channel or North Sea and the Mediterranean. Gaps in the French system.

Postal and Telegraph system.

Natural and artificial ports. Works undertaken in deepening or otherwise improving ports. The French merchant marine; its rank in the world.

Home and Foreign Trade.—Goods exchanged. Sum total of imports and exports. Relations with the different parts of the globe; comparisons.

French Colonies.

Colonial Empire. The great undertakings since 1830. Vast African Empire.

Algeria.—Excellence of its situation. *Relief*; the Tell, the plateaux, the Sahara desert. *Climates and zones of vegetation. Products.*—Mines. Development of agriculture. The oases. *Inhabitants.*—Europeans and natives, Kabyles, Arabs, etc. Administrative, civil, and military organisation. *Commerce*; steamship lines, railways, roads, caravans. The future of Algeria.

Tunis.

French West Africa.—Senegal. The French Soudan. The Congo. Union with Algeria through the Sahara; expeditions to the lake Tchad district.

The Indian Ocean.—Madagascar, Réunion, Comoro Islands, Obock, etc.

Pacific Ocean.—New Caledonia, Tahiti, etc.

French Indo-China.—Situation, climate; importance of the Mekong and the Red River; routes of approach to China.

American Colonies.—Saint Pierre and Miquelon. The West Indies. Guiana.

VI.—Modern Languages.*

(Three hours a week during the first two years, two hours in the third.)

First Year.

Sentences to be learnt by heart as models of construction.

* This syllabus was published before the direct method was introduced into French secondary schools. (*See* the Curricula for Secondary Schools of 1902.)—Tr.

These sentences are to be repeated frequently, with some of the words changed. The greatest attention is to be paid to pronunciation.

Study of the vocabulary ; a series of words is to be learnt in each lesson. In dealing with German, gender is to be dwelt on, and the article must never be separated from the noun.

Frequent exercises in the recitation of very easy pieces of poetry or prose.

Lessons in conversation on the model of the sentences learnt.

Reading of pieces from an elementary book.

Each of these lessons to be followed by short sentences composed in class by the pupils with the assistance of the master.

The essential rules of grammar to be taught chiefly through exercises.

Exercises in translation from French into the foreign language, bearing on different subjects, such as geography, history, natural history, etc. These exercises are to be oral at first and written at a later stage.

Second Year.

(Three hours a week.)

The exercises of the first year's course to be continued.

Elementary readings, which are to be explained and then reproduced *viva voce* by the pupils. Very easy stories and anecdotes are to be told by the master and then reproduced by the pupils.

Translations from the foreign language into French.

Arithmetic in the foreign language.

Very easy composition and letters on familiar subjects.

Third Year.

(Two hours a week.)

The exercises of the two preceding years to be continued. Arithmetic in the foreign language. Study of the coinage and weights and measures of the country of which the language is being learnt. Oral and written exercises are to be given. Conversation on manual and agricultural work and on travels. Commercial correspondence in the foreign language.

VII.—Mathematics.

(Four hours a week in the first year ; three hours in the second and third years.)

General Remarks. The first year's course is to be exclusively practical. That of the second year, while admitting of some theoretical amplification, is still to be of an essentially practical character.

From the first year onwards the pupils are to be familiarised with numerical calculation by means of various exercises ; as the pupils progress, exercises and problems dealing with the whole curriculum are to be increased in number.

In each of the three years the pupils are to be constantly exercised in the practice of mental arithmetic.

Algebraic notation may be used in order to abbreviate, both in speaking and writing.

In dealing with geometry the teacher must neglect no opportunity of pointing out to the pupils the applications of geometry to drawing, and to arts and manufactures. The exercises and problems are to be of an especially practical character.

In those institutions where there is occasion to prepare pupils for the technical schools (*écoles d'arts et métiers*), and for the training of mechanics (*écoles d'apprentis mécaniciens*), etc., the teacher should be guided by the curricula for those schools, chiefly the third year course.

First Year.

(Four hours a week.)

Arithmetic and the Metric System.

Sums and problems involving the use of whole numbers, decimals and vulgar fractions.

Tests of divisibility by 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9. Proofs of multiplication and division by the casting out of the nines.

Square Root.—Practice in the extraction of a square root carried out to the nearest whole number and also to one place of decimals. Applications.

Legal system of weights and measures. Its advantages.*

Division of the circumference. Measurement of time.—Problems.

Proportion. Working of sums in proportion by the unitary method. The practical rule.

Numerous and varied problems in proportion. Simple interest. Discount. Rapid calculations of ordinary rates. Equated time of payment. Government stocks. Savings Banks. Proportional parts. Partnership.

Questions on mixtures and alligation.

Plane Geometry.

The straight line. First notions on angles. Triangles. Cases of equality of triangles. Properties of isosceles triangles. Perpendicular and oblique straight lines. Cases of equality of right-angled triangles.

Parallel straight lines. Sum of the angles of a triangle, of a polygon. Properties of parallelograms.

The circle. Relations of arcs and chords, of chords and their distance from the centre.

Tangent to the circle.—Conditions of contact and intersection of two circles.

Measurement of angles.

Problems and graphical constructions. Drawing of perpendicular and parallel straight lines. Construction of angles and triangles. Construction of tangents to a circle and of tangents common to two circles.

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* If necessary the teacher will give the value of the principal local measures in metric units.

Second Year.

(Three hours a week.)

ARITHMETIC AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Notation of whole numbers. The four operations on whole numbers. Theorems relating to these operations.

Tests of divisibility by 2 and 5, 4 and 25, 3 and 9. Testing of multiplication and division by casting out of the nines; theory and practice.

Definition of prime numbers, and of numbers prime to one another. Resolution of a number into its prime factors.*

Determination of the Greatest Common Measure and of the Least Common Multiple of two or more numbers.

Vulgar fractions. Simplification of fractions.—Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. Operations on fractions.

Decimal fractions. Operations on decimal fractions. Conversion of vulgar fractions into decimal fractions.

Recapitulation of the metric system. Numerous applications.

Ratio and proportion.

Quantities which are directly or inversely proportional. Proportion. Working of sums in proportion by the unitary method. The practical rule. The general formula. Applications.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

Proportional straight lines. Notions on the similarity of plane figures. Cases of similar triangles.

Numerical relations between the sides of a right-angled triangle.

Relations between the sides of any triangle.

Secants of, and tangents to, a circle.

Problems and graphical constructions. Division of straight lines into proportional parts. Mean proportionals. Construction of triangles and polygons similar to given triangles and polygons.

Regular polygons. Squares, hexagons, equilateral triangles. Evaluation of the circumference.

Areas. The rectangle, parallelogram, triangle, rhombus, trapezium, and polygons generally. Regular polygons. The circle; sectors, and segments of a circle. Comparison of areas. Ratio of the areas of two similar polygons. The square constructed on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. Problems and graphical constructions.

Definitions of sine, cosine, and tangent of an acute or obtuse angle. Formulæ for right-angled triangles.

ALGEBRA.

Elementary notions of algebraic calculations applicable to positive and negative numbers. Solution of equations of the first degree with one or more unknowns.

Application to arithmetical problems.

* It is to be assumed (without proof) that this can be effected in one way only.

LAND-MEASUREMENT AND SURVEYING.

NOTE.—The courses on these two latter subjects are to be given in summer, and only on the ground to be measured, where the pupils are to take sketches during the operations. On returning to school, the plans are to be drawn out to the required scale.

The pupils are to measure the surfaces of plots of ground in the form of a triangle, quadrilateral or any kind of polygon, of plots bounded by any irregular curve, plots of ground the interior of which is inaccessible, sloping plots of ground.

General method employed for surveying. Chain-surveying; surveying by means of the graphometer [a combination of sight-vanes with a divided circle]; surveying with the optical square or cross-staff.

Construction of the plan on paper. Scale. Construction of a scale. Surveying with the plane-table.

Third Year.
(Three hours a week.)

ARITHMETIC.

Recapitulation and amplification of the syllabus for the second year.

Prime numbers.

Resolution of a number into its prime factors.

Determination of the Greatest Common Measure and of the Least Common Multiple of two or more numbers.

Fractions expressed in their lowest terms; theorem relating thereto.

Simplification of fractions.

Reduction of fractions to their least common denominator.

Conversion of vulgar fractions into decimal fractions. Approximation to a given number of decimal places.

The theory of square root. Practice in the extraction of a cube root, carried out to the nearest whole number or to the nearest decimal in the first place.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

The plane and the straight line in space. Perpendicular and oblique straight lines. Parallel straight lines and planes.

Dihedral angles. Planes perpendicular to each other.

Definition of trihedral angles.

Polyhedrons.—Surfaces and volumes of a parallelopiped, of a prism, of a pyramid, of the frustum of a pyramid with parallel bases, of the frustum of a triangular prism, of the frustum of any prism (waggon loads and heaps of stones).

The ratio of the volumes of two similar polyhedrons is equal to that of the cubes of two corresponding edges.

Round bodies.—Surfaces and volumes of a cylinder, of a cone, and of the frustum of a cone.

The sphere.—The plane section and tangent plane of a sphere. Surface of a zone of a sphere. Surface and volume of a sphere. Cubic contents of the trunk of a tree. The gauging of barrels.

LEVELLING.

This course, like the course on land-measurement and surveying, is to be given in summer and on the ground studied.

Water level.—Surveyor's poles. Register of levels taken. Contour lines. Plan with levels marked. Reading of topographical maps.

ALGEBRA.

Solution, without discussion, of equations of the second degree with one unknown. Application to arithmetical and geometrical questions.

Principal properties of arithmetical and geometrical progressions. Use of tables of logarithms with four or five decimal places. Applications to compound interest, calculation of annuities, and extraction of roots. Use of the slide-rule. Use of tables of logarithms of sines, cosines, and tangents.

VIII.—ACCOUNTANCY AND BOOK-KEEPING.

General Observations.—In the commercial and book-keeping course the teaching is to be both theoretical and practical. Hence, the teacher must place commercial documents before his pupils, require them to prepare the proper book-keeping documents in connection with the transactions considered, and his lessons in book-keeping must be based on numerous practical applications. He must not lose sight of the fact that business men pay beginners in accordance with the services which they can render, and that in choosing from candidates who are equal as regards appearance and general education, preference will be given to those who write well, and are quick and accurate at arithmetic. He must therefore, apply himself most particularly to obtaining good handwriting (inclined cursive (*anglaise*), *ronde* and *bâtarde*) [*See* note on p. 20 above] from his pupils in the fair copies of the exercises in book-keeping, commercial correspondence and arithmetic. For the same reasons, the pupils must be frequently exercised in rapid calculation, mental and written. Finally, great pains must be taken to point out to the pupils the advantage of a rationally ordered system of book-keeping, not only in the case of traders, manufacturers, and agriculturists, but also for private individuals and heads of families in general.

Second Year.

(One hour a week.)

COMMERCE.

Different kinds of commerce.

Different kinds of traders and intermediaries.

Exchange.

Documents relating to exchange.

Settlement of indebtedness.

Transport. Formalities. Documents.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Principal terms used in Book-keeping.—To, By. Dr., Cr. Incoming, Outgoing. Accountancy. Book-keeping. The Accountant. The Book-keeper.

Accounts.—Theory. Practical reasoned exercises. Two great classes of accounts: impersonal accounts, *i.e.*, of the property comprising the stock of the undertaking; personal accounts, or accounts of third parties having business relations with the business in question.

The Journal.—Journal or subsidiary analytical books. Relations of the subsidiary books to the supplementary ledgers.

The Ledger.—Supplementary ledgers. Relations of the subsidiary books to the supplementary ledgers.

Book-keeping for Non-Traders.—Necessity for writing down one's receipts and expenditure. Memorandum book. Cash book, ruled in columns for receipts and expenditure, and serving as journal and ledger. The series of entries of receipts and expenditure to be entered in this book. Final entries. Determination of the results. Balance. Balance sheet.

Third Year.
(One hour a week.)
Book-keeping.

Classification and Analysis of Accounts.—Mathematical expression of commercial operations. The classification of accounts which results therefrom: (1) accounts relating to nominal capital; (2) accounts relating to working capital; (3) personal creditor and debtor accounts*; (4) profit and loss accounts.

The Journal.—General or synthetic journal. Diverse formulæ for the entries. Advantage of adding up the money columns in the subsidiary books and the general journal.

The Ledger and Collective Accounts.—General ledger; supplementary ledgers. Relations of the general ledger to the general journal. Collective accounts, their utility, their working.

Balancing the Accounts and the Verification Sheet (Chiffrier Balance).—Verification of agreement of ledger with journal. Use and working of the verification sheet.

List of Assets and Liabilities. Balance Sheet.—Trial balance. Verification of the stock. Adjustments of the stock account. Depreciation. Balance sheet. Balance sheet book.

Practical Exercises.

Book-keeping for Non-traders.—Opening balances showing the composition of the capital. Opening of accounts in accordance with this inventory and in classified order. Series of transactions, including receipts, expenditure, deposits in the Savings Bank, buying of furniture or tools, subscriptions to the shares of a co-operative society, etc.—*Closing of the accounts for the trading period.* Stock-taking. Balance sheet.

Commercial Book-keeping.—Opening inventory giving the composition of the capital. Opening of accounts in accordance with this inventory and in classified order. Series of transactions (one transaction of each kind) including purchases, sales, returns, payment by cash or on credit terms, receipt and negotiation of bills receivable, delivery and return of bills payable. *Closing of the accounts for the trading period.* Detailed list of assets and liabilities; trial balance. Adjustments of the accounts. Balance-sheet. Closing and re-opening of the accounts.

* The corresponding English classification is as follows:—(1) Proprietary accounts; (2) property accounts; (3) personal accounts.—Tr.

ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

Different kinds of commercial companies. Commercial paper. Transferable securities. Commercial courts.

IX.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

(Two hours a week in each of the three years.)

General Remark.—The course in Physics and Chemistry is to be essentially experimental throughout the three years.

(1) PHYSICS.

First Year.

Heat.—Bodies as a rule expand under the influence of heat. Simple experiments. Unequal expansion of different bodies.

Temperature.—Mercury thermometer.—Graduation. Centigrade scale. Maximum and minimum thermometers. The pupils are to be made to understand that different bodies require different quantities of heat in order to increase their temperatures by the same number of degrees. Definition of the calorie and of specific heat.

Change of state treated in an elementary way. Fusion. Solution. Solidification.

Brief account of radiant heat and conductivity. Practical applications.

The principal sources of heat.

Light.—Luminous, transparent, and opaque bodies.

Light travels in a straight line. Light-rays.

The reflection of light. Plane mirrors; their properties deduced from experiment.

Refraction of light. Simple experiments.

Deviation of the direction of a ray of monochromatic light produced by a prism.

The principal properties of spherical lenses, to be established by means of simple experiments.

Dispersion of light. Simple experiments. Colours of bodies.

Sound.—Its production, propagation, reflection. Echo.

Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets. North and south poles. Reciprocal actions of the poles of the magnets.

Magnetisation of soft iron and of steel. The action of the earth on magnets. The compass.

Second Year.

Gravity.—Direction of gravity. The plumb line. The vertical and the horizontal. Weighing. Elementary notions on the pendulum.

Liquids at rest.—Experimental demonstrations of their chief properties, and of the pressures which they exert. The principle of Archimedes. Applications.

Gases.—Pressure and weight of gases. Atmospheric pressure.

The barometer. Mariotte's [Boyle's] law. Manometers. Interpretation of the readings of commercial pressure-gauges.

Specific gravity. Pumps. The syphon.

Heat.—Evaporation in a vacuum. Evaporation. Ebullition. Vapour-tension of water. Elementary account of steam engines.

Water-vapour in the Atmosphere.—The principal phenomena due to the water vapour contained in the atmosphere. Fogs. Clouds. Rain. Dew.

Electricity.—Its production by friction and by influence. Discharge from points. The electroscope. The Leyden jar. Atmospheric electricity. Lightning conductors.

The electric battery; its principal properties to be demonstrated by experiment. The electric current. Electric resistance. Electric lighting. Electro-plating.

Action of a current on a magnet. Elementary account of galvanometers and their uses.

Magnetisation by currents. Electro-magnets. The principle of the electric telegraph.

Third Year.

Very elementary outlines of the theories of force, work, and the simple machines (lever, balance, steel-yard, pulley, windlass). Units of force and work.

Transformation of heat into work, and the reverse.

Description of the principal optical instruments.

Elementary theory of induction. Elementary theory of induction apparatus. Applications. Telephones. Microphones.

Quality of sound; pitch. Musical intervals. Intensity. Timbre.

(2.) CHEMISTRY.

First Year.

Simple substances. The pupils are to be shown by means of simple experiments that simple substances can unite with each other and so form compounds. The distinction between mixture and combination. Simple examples.

Acids. Bases. Neutral bodies, tested by coloured reagents. Non-metals. Metals. Salts.

Atmospheric air. Oxygen. Nitrogen. Combustion. Water; elementary account of its composition. Principal properties of water. Hydrogen. Applications.

Carbon. Natural and artificial forms of carbon. The most important combustibles.

Elementary chemistry of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Their influence on the human economy.

Elementary chemistry of silica and the principal silicates.

Second Year.

The teacher will rapidly revise the first year's course, and on the basis of this revision he will give the pupils the rules of chemical nomenclature, and a statement of the general principles and chief laws of Chemistry. The use of chemical formulæ with atomic

notation. The teacher is to show by simple examples that these formulæ represent bodies by means of symbols, together with their composition, and their chemical re-actions.

Elementary chemistry of nitric acid and ammonia.

Elementary chemistry of phosphorus. Matches.

Elementary chemistry of phosphoric acid. Phosphates used in agriculture.

Sulphur. Sulphurous acid. Its application to the bleaching of linen and silk ; the purification of barrels by burning sulphur.

Sulphuric acid. Principal applications. Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Chlorine. Its application to the bleaching of linen and cotton.

Hydrochloric acid.

Action of oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, and of sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids on the common metals. (In this connection, the oxides, sulphides, chlorides and other salts which are of practical importance are to be mentioned.)

Commercial sodas and potashes. Their use in laundry work.

Nitrates of potassium and sodium. Outlines of the chemistry of nitrification. Applications.

Sea salt. Rock salt.

Lime. Mortars. Cements. Glass and pottery.

Carbonate of lime. Sulphate of lime. Plaster. Applications. Outlines of the chemistry of the common metals.

Third Year.

Organic substances. Their composition.

Short account of the principal hydro-carbons. Illuminating gas.

Common alcohol. Alcoholic fermentation. The application of fermentation to the manufacture of alcohol, wine, beer, and cider.

Common ether.

The teacher must point out that there are other kinds of alcohol besides ordinary alcohol.

Outlines of the chemistry of the commonest organic acids.

Acetic acid. Vinegar. Oxalic acid.

Tartaric acid. Tannic acid or tannin. Application to tanning.

Fats.—Saponification. Stearine candles.

Cane and beet sugar.

Starch. Starchy matters. Flours. Bread-making.

Cellulose. Paper.

Outlines of the chemistry of the principal albuminoid substances.

The most important food-stuffs. Their preservation.

NOTE.—The teacher must apply the knowledge acquired by the pupils to local industries, and must as far as possible make them visit the local factories. A written account of each of these visits is to be given in by the pupils.

X.—Natural History and Hygiene.

(One hour a week in each of the three years.)

(1.) Zoology.

First Year.

Elementary sketch of the human organism, which is to be taken as a basis for comparison. The great divisions of the animal kingdom.

(The teacher must choose a well-known species from each group as an example to serve as a type with which to compare the allied species. He must dwell on the life-history of the animal, its habits, mode of life, and external characteristics.)

Vertebrates.—Mammals; examples to be chosen from the different orders.

Bats. Moles, hedge-hogs, shrew-mice. Rats, mice, field-mice, voles, squirrels, marmots, dormice, rabbits, hares. Dogs, wolves, foxes, pine-martens, beech-martens, weasels, otters, cats, badgers, bears. Oxen, sheep, goats, deer. Horses, asses. Boars, pigs. Elephants. Whales.

Birds; their essential characteristics. Examples to be chosen from among the principal orders. Birds of prey; usefulness of owls and common brown owls. Woodpeckers and cuckoos. Insectivorous *passeres*; the services which they render. Swallows, martins, warblers. Grain-eating *passeres*; house-sparrows. Pigeons. Farmyard birds. Storks, herons. Swans, geese, ducks.

Reptiles; their essential characteristics. Lizards, ring-snakes, and vipers. Tortoises.

Amphibia.—Metamorphoses of the frog.

Fish; their essential characteristics. The importance of fish as food; the principal edible species.

Insects; their essential characteristics. Metamorphoses of the butterfly.

Life history of the cock-chafer, bee, ant. Noxious species of insects.

Arachnida and Crustacea.—A very brief account of these orders.

Worms; their essential characteristics. Earth-worms. Leeches.

Molluscs.—Snails. Oysters.

Zoophytes.—A few words about the simplest animals. Corals. Sponges.

Second Year.

In describing the organs, the teacher is to take those of the human body as examples.

Functions of nutrition.—Sub-division of these functions.

Digestion.—The digestive organs. Dentition. Elementary notions on the modifications of the digestive organs in the most important groups of animals.

Circulation.—The circulatory system. The heart. Arteries and veins. Mechanism of the circulation. Very simple account of the modifications of the circulatory system in the most important groups of animals.

Respiration.—The respiratory system. Combustion due to respiration. Very simple account of the modifications of the respiratory system in the most important groups of animals.

Animal Heat.—So-called "warm-blooded" and "cold-blooded" animals.

Absorption and exhalation. Secretions.—Simple glands; compound glands; chief secretions (urine, perspiration, milk). A brief summary of the whole of the phenomena of nutrition; losses and gains of the organism.

Correlations of Functions.—Their rôle.

The Bony Apparatus. Composition, form, and method of articulation of the bones. Short description of the skeleton.

The Muscular System.—Muscular action. Locomotion.

Modifications of the locomotor apparatus [in various animals] fitting it to serve for walking, running, crawling, swimming, and flying.

The Nervous System.—The brain; the spinal cord. Nerves. Brief description of the organs of sense (the eye, the ear, the skin). The vocal organs.

Third Year.

Main outlines of zoological classification. Characteristics of the various classes.

Characteristics of the classes of the Vertebrates.

Mammals. Division of mammals into orders. Useful and noxious mammals. Fur and wool.

Birds.—The principal groups. Useful and noxious species. The use of feathers.

Reptiles and Amphibia.—Useful and noxious species.

Fish.—Bony and cartilaginous fish. Their structure. The principal groups.

Mollusca.—Elementary knowledge of their structure. Principal groups. Useful molluscs.

Arthropoda and Annelida. Insects.—Simple outlines of the structure of insects. Metamorphoses. A very short review of the principal orders, mentioning only useful and noxious species; special attention is to be given to bees, cock-chafers, aphides, and phylloxera.

Arachnida.—Crustacea. Edible species.

Annelida (earthworm and leech).—A few words on intestinal parasitic worms.

Zoophytes and Protozoa.—A brief account of these groups.

(2.) Botany.

First Year.

Characteristics of plants. Short study of the plant. Form, structure, functions of the different parts. Roots, stems, leaves, flowers. The growth of the plant. Annuals, biennials, perennials.

A few species are to be studied in detail from the point of view of the characteristics furnished by the different parts of the plant. Processes of determination of species to be applied to common

plants, gathered in the school-garden, or met with in walks taken under the supervision of the teacher.

As soon as the season permits, the teacher must begin with polypetalous plants having large flowers, and of which all the parts are very distinct. For the study of each group, a well-known and very characteristic plant must be chosen.

A few general ideas to be given on the plants called *Cryptogams :* ferns, horse-tails, mosses, fungi.

The teacher must explain in the same way as with animals how it has been possible to subdivide plants and to classify them.

Second Year.

More definite and detailed ideas of the structure and functions of the organs. The teacher must show, either by illustrations or by means of a microscope, the constitution of the different vegetable elements—cells, fibres, vessels ; their arrangement to form tissues.

The Root.—Differences in form and structure ; modifications by culture ; functions of roots. Use of roots in agriculture and industry.

The Stem.—Differences in form and structure. Development ; buds, branches. Stems, and products furnished by stems, of use in agriculture and industry.

The Leaf.—Its parts ; its modifications in form.

The Flower.—Its different parts ; their modifications. The characteristics which they furnish for the determination of species. The utilisation of flowers in industry.

The Fruit.—Its origin and development. The constituent parts and their modifications. Changes obtained by cultivation. Use of fruits and seed for food and in industry.

Nutritive Functions.—Absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion.

Reproduction.—Different modes of propagation of plants. Simple principles of grafting, layering, cuttings, are to be given, accompanied, wherever possible, by practical examples. Modifications. Changes produced by cultivation. Use of fruits and seeds for food, and in medicine.

Classification.—The great divisions. Classification into natural groups or families.

Application of the characteristics furnished by the different parts of the plant to the determination of its species. Use of *Floras* and of *synopses* [keys].—Botanical excursions. Gathering, preparation and preservation of the specimens. Formation of herbaria. Special study of useful and harmful species, and of the species characteristic of the local flora.

Third Year.

(Complement to the first and second years' courses, with greater detail.)

Review of the natural families. Details are to be given with regard to the groups which are of more particular interest in the

region, and more especially with regard to the most important crops.

Botanical excursions as in previous year. The circumstances which favour vegetation and the propagation of particular species are to be studied on the spot.

(3.)—Geology.

First Year.

Characteristics of minerals.—Study of a few specimens that are useful, widely distributed, and easy of determination. Study of a few rocks, simple or compound, belonging to the locality.

Stratification of rocks; a sketch of their different modes of formation. Present-day phenomena, effects produced by them. What may be deduced from them with regard to past phenomena. Central heat, earthquakes, volcanoes and volcanic products. Some very elementary data as to constitution of the earth's crust.

Igneous rocks. Sedimentary strata.

Second Year.

The most important minerals from the point of view of industry and agriculture. The teacher must deal more especially with the minerals that are found in abundance in the region in which the school is situated, or which are utilised there. Fuels, such as coal and peat. The different ores of iron, copper, lead, and zinc. Mineral wealth of the earth. Phosphates employed in agriculture. Gypsum. Clays and marls. Potter's clay.

Third Year.

A sketch of the classification of strata and of their chronological order of formation and superposition. Details are only to be given of those strata which occur in the region in which the school is situated.

Igneous Rocks.—Their origin; their varieties; the form in which they present themselves. Upheavals and subsidences of the ground; faults. Origin of mountains and valleys.

Sedimentary strata.—Their origin; characteristics, stratification, and succession. Enumeration of the strata which are most important on account of the materials which they furnish to industry and agriculture. Fossils; information which they supply as to the successive appearance of plants and animals.

Geological map of France, and especially of the region in which the school is situated.

(4.)—Hygiene.

(Syllabus modified by the *Arrêté* of March 9th, 1897.)

Third Year.

(Twelve lessons of one hour each.)

Water.—Different kinds of drinking water: spring water; river water, well water. Only spring water is pure; the other kinds are liable to contamination; ways in which they may be contaminated.

The means of purifying drinking water; filtration, boiling.

Air.—The quantity of air necessary in dwelling-houses, etc.

Dangers of stale air in confined spaces. Renewal of the air. Ventilation. Contamination of the air by dust and gases.

Proximity to swamps.

Food.—Chief adulterations of ordinary foods, solid and liquid.

Dangerous animal foods: parasites and infectious germs (trichinosis, measly pork, anthrax, tuberculosis); putrid meat (poisoning by pork and pork sausages).

Beverages.

1. Aromatic beverages (tea, coffee).

2. Fermented beverages (cider, beer, wine). Action of fermented beverages; harmful effects on health from misuse.

3. Distilled beverages (brandy). Harmful effects of their habitual use.

4. Alcoholic beverages to which essential oils have been added (absinthe and other *liqueurs*, so-called appetisers (*apéritifs*) and digestives). Grave dangers of their use.

Drunkenness and alcoholism. Influence of alcoholism in parents on the health of their children.

Contagious diseases.—Definition of a contagious or transmissible disease. An example is to be taken of a typical disease, the transmission of which is easily effected by experiment; Pasteur's experiments on anthrax.

A rapid summary of the chief contagious diseases of man; means by which they are transmitted; air, water, the respiratory organs, the digestive organs.

Ringworm, itch, eruptive fevers, small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever, tuberculosis.

Vaccination and Re-vaccination.—Mortality from small-pox. Preventive measures. Prophylactics. Disinfection. Personal cleanliness.

Sanitary conditions of the house. The sanitary house, the insanitary house. Cess-pools.

Diseases transmitted by human excreta; typhoid fever, cholera.

Outline of Sanitary Regulations with regard to Animals.—Diseases transmissible to man. Rabies, glanders, anthrax, tuberculosis. Slaughtering, burial (Law of 24th July, 1881, on sanitary regulations with regard to animals).

XI.—Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture.

(One hour a week in each of the three years.)

First Year.

Soil. Sub-soil. Modifications with a view to cultivation. Farming implements. The different operations of agriculture.

Study of plants from an agricultural standpoint. The effect of natural agencies on vegetation.

Domestic animals. Useful and noxious insects.

The garden. Tools. The principal operations of horticulture.

Second and Third Years.

Soil and Water. Improvement of waste lands. Drainage and irrigation.

Operations and implements used in farming on a large scale. Crops of the region in which the school is situated.

Natural and cultivated pasture land. Viticulture.

Live stock, large and small. The farmyard. Bee-keeping and silk-culture.

Gardening. The kitchen-garden ; orchard ; garden work and products.

Elementary principles of sylviculture.

Agricultural economy.

Agricultural book-keeping.

XII.—Common Law and Political Economy.

Third Year.

(One hour a week.)

1.—Common Law.

Part 1.—Public Law (not including Civic Instruction).

(i.) Elements of the Judicial Organisation.

List of the different judicial tribunals in penal, commercial, industrial, and administrative matters ; their working and their hierarchy. Details with regard to the *juges de paix*.

Legal assistance, forms under which it is granted ; its effects. Solicitors (*avoués*), bailiffs (*huissiers*), barristers (*avocats*).

Attorneys to the *tribunaux de commerce*.*

(ii.) Financial Institutions.

The budget and the voting of taxes ; direct and indirect taxes ; taxes of which the total is assessed in advance for each commune (*impôts de répartition*) ; regulations for their assessment ; other taxes of which the total cannot be assessed in advance (*impôts de quotité*) ; the collection of taxes ; expenditure of public moneys, the allotment of funds for payment (*ordonnancement*) and payments ; control of public expenditure ; the Houses of Parliament, the Audit-office (*Cour des Comptes*).

(iii.) Military Organization.

Recruiting, enrolment in the marine forces.

Part 2.—Private Law.

(I.) Personal Law.

(i.) Nationality.

Acquisition and loss of the title of Frenchman.

Advantages and duties attached to the title of Frenchman ; enjoyment of political rights and title of citizenship.

* Since there is no exact correspondence between the French and the English systems of law and judicial administration it is obviously impossible by translation to give more than an idea of the scope of the syllabus.

In many cases technical terms have been left untranslated because translations would be misleading. Thus the word *tribunal de Commerce* is not a "commercial Court" in general, but a special Commercial Court with strictly defined functions, there being other Commercial Courts.—Tr.

(ii.) Certificates of Civil Status (*Actes de l'Etat Civil*).

General regulations regarding the keeping of registers and the drawing up of certificates. Special regulations concerning certificates of birth, marriage and death.

(iii.) Family Law.

Marriage: requisite conditions for marriage; impediments to marriage; opposition; [publication of banns] forms of celebration. Law of December 10th, 1850, concerning the marriage of the indigent poor. Principal legal consequences of marriage. Subordination of the wife; liability as to maintenance and law of inheritance, between husband and wife. Legitimacy of children.

Rights of the husband and wife respectively with regard to their property; marriage contracts; marriage without a contract. A list and short description of the chief marriage systems [determining legal rights of husband and wife with regard to property] is to be given.

Relations by Blood and Relations by Marriage: direct line, collateral branches, calculation of the degrees of relationship. Obligation as to maintenance in the case of certain relations by blood or marriage.

Special Relations between Ascendants and Descendants: paternal power; moral and legal obligation of parents to educate their children.

Guardianship.—Guardianship of minors: how it is vested; means by which it is exercised. Guardians (*tuteur*), guardians specially appointed by the family council (*subrogé tuteur*), the Family Council (*conseil de famille*): an outline of their respective powers is to be given. Functions of the courts of law with regard to guardianship.

Emancipation of minors.

Declaration of Incapacity to act (Interdiction).—Law of June 30th, 1838, concerning the insane.

(II.) Laws relating to property.

i.) Distinction between different kinds of Property.

Personal property (*meubles*) and real property (*immeubles*). The classes of property determined by law to be personal property *valeurs mobilières* (stocks, shares, etc.).

Property constituting the public or private property of the State or of *departments*, *communes*, or *public institutions* (*établissements publics*).

Particular attention is to be given to property belonging to communes; its administration, mode of enjoyment, alienation; legal prohibition against its division amongst the inhabitants.

(ii.) Property and Ownership.

Definitions. Property and classes of property. Extent and limits of the rights of ownership. Expropriation in the public interest. Legal easements for the public service. Legal easements for private benefit.

The teacher must dwell on the legal easements established in the interests of agriculture : improvements of waste land, drainage, having regard to the region in which the school is situated.

Part rights ; *boundaries.*

Idea of *possession* compared with ownership. Legal consequences of possession ; actions with regard to possession (in some detail) ; acquirement by undisputed occupation (general ideas).

Usufruct. — Easements established by assessment. (Brief account.)

(iii.) Ownership.

Debtor and Creditor.—Acts which create obligations. Covenants (contracts), implied contracts, offences against the law, involuntary breaches. Means of assuring the fulfilment of obligations, either by legal measures or by means of covenants. Rule that the goods of the debtor are pledged to his creditors. Joint and several liability ; warranties (guarantees) ; preferred creditors, mortgages (brief account). The extinguishing of debts by the operation of the statute of limitations, with special reference to short limitations.

(III.) Contracts.

Principle of the freedom of contract. Its limitations. Rule that the contracts are binding on the persons concerned. Discrimination between the contract itself and the deed which is designed to furnish proof of it. Different kinds of deeds, designed to furnish proof of contracts. Authenticated deeds (*actes authentiques*),* private deeds (*actes sous seing privé*)* ; forms prescribed to ensure the validity of certain private deeds. Exceptional cases in which covenants are valueless unless they are verified by a deed in authentic form. The means by which, as a general rule, covenants may be proved in default of written proof ; especially those cases in which proof by witnesses, or presumptive proofs, submitted to the discretion (*la sagesse*) of the judge, are admitted by law. Special regulations regarding proof in commercial matters.

Ability to make a contract.—List of disabilities and their legal consequences.

Contracts considered as a means of effecting a *transference of property.*—The additional formalities to be observed when dealing with real property.

The *registration* of written deeds ; its fiscal importance ; its consequences from a legal standpoint.

Cases in which verbal contracts entail fiscal dues ; duties on transfer deeds ; duties on verbal lettings.

Practical Study of the most common contracts.

(i.) Sales.

Transference of ownership in the thing sold. Obligations of the vendor. Guarantee against legal dispossession of the thing sold ;

* *Actes authentiques* are deeds drawn up by, and witnessed before, a public notary ; *actes sous seing privé*, deeds drawn up by the parties concerned.—Tr.

guarantee against latent defects, etc. Obligations of the purchaser. Guarantees given to the vendor to secure the payment of the purchase price ; privilege and right of cancellation.

Consequences of loss by accident of the thing sold, before delivery.

(ii.) Leasing.

Leasing of property.—Leases for land and for house property and chattels ; practical information with regard to habitable repairs, under-letting, notices to quit, tacit renewal of the lease without re-signing, risks as to rent, etc.—Guarantees given to the landlord to secure the fulfilment of the obligations of the lessee of the land or the tenant. *Farming on the Share System or Under-farming* (*Métayage*).—Contract with regard to cattle made with the farmer.—*Hiring out of Labour or Industry.*—An account of the relations between employers and workmen employed in industry to be given in industrial districts.

(iii.) Lending at Interest.—Usury.

iv.) Insurance of Property.

The principles of insurance and their practical applications taking fire insurance as a type.

(IV.) Transmission of the property of a deceased person.

(i.) Successions conferred by the Law.

General rules as to how these devolve. Legitimate heirs, irregular inheritors. Succession.

Acceptance, renunciation ; acceptance with non-liability to debts beyond assets descended.

Division ; simple notions with regard to succession.

(ii.) Devolution of the Succession in virtue of the Expressed Wish of the Deceased.

Wills.—Different forms of wills. The dispositions which may be made by will, with a general indication of their consequences. Cases in which a person may dispose of his property by contract. Gifts of future property by means of a marriage contract, or by a contract between husband and wife made after marriage. Limitations placed, in the interests of certain heirs, on the right of disposing of one's property by gift or by will (disposable portion and residue).

(iii.) Succession Duties.

Succession Duties due by reason of the transmission of property of a deceased person. The declarations to be made by the interested parties for the payment of those duties. Division from the fiscal point of view.

2.—Political Economy.

Syllabus modified by the *Arrêté* of March 9th, 1897.

Factors of Production.—Nature, labour, capital.

Labour.—Intellectual labour ; inventions. Manual labour. Division of labour ; advantages and disadvantages of this division. Implements ; their necessity.

Capital.—Its different forms. The divisions of capital. Fixed capital, circulating capital. Industrial plant and raw material. Co-operation of capital and labour; its results.

Remuneration of Capital and of Labour.—Intellectual labour; salaries.—Manual labour; wages, different modes of payment [time-wages, piece-work].

Capital: interest; the justification of interest.

Profit and loss.—Their distribution. Profit-sharing by workmen.

Sale and Exchange. — Value, price. Causes which influence variations of price.

Currency.

Home and Foreign Trade.—Means of transport. Advantages of cheap transport. Exports and imports. Exchange and its fluctuations.

Historical sketch of Free Trade, Protection, and commercial treaties.

Credit.—Its advantages and disadvantages. Credit-currency; bank-notes; commercial bills; bills of exchange; promissory notes; cheques, etc.

Signing of commercial documents. The importance of a signature, once given; its consequences.

Agricultural Industry.—Large and small farming. Different forms of the cultivation of the soil. Freehold farming; leasehold farming; the *métayer* system.

Saving.—Savings Banks; Provident societies.

Insurance.—Various kinds of insurance.

Pension Funds.

Mutual Benefit Societies [including Sick Funds, etc.].

Co-operative Societies.—Associations of producers and consumers.

Trade Societies [including Trades-Unions, etc.]. Summary of the law of 21st March, 1884 [authorising establishment of Trades Unions, etc.]. Comparison with earlier corporations.

The Question of Luxury.

Alcoholism.—Influence on the impoverishment and indigence of the individual and the family. Its effect on public wealth. The cost of alcoholism to France; other results: crime, suicide, accidents at work.

Population.—Emigration and colonisation.

The State.—Chief functions of the State [as exercised by its different departments]. Different kinds of taxes. The Budget.

XIII.—Drawing and Modelling.

(Three hours a week in each of the three years.)

The teachers are to be guided by the directions given by the Government Drawing Inspectors.

First Year.

Geometrical Drawing.—Tracing of geometrical outlines; joining up by freehand of the lines executed by means of instruments.

Application to decorative designs on plane surfaces; tinting of some of the exercises.

Freehand Drawing.—Numerous dimensioned sketches (geometrical representation); model drawing (perspective representation); drawing of ornament from relief.

Modelling.—First exercises from ornament in low relief and from dimensioned sketches.

Second Year.

Geometrical Drawing.—Elementary exercises in projections; architectural ornament.

Freehand Drawing from details of architecture.

Modelling.—Recapitulation of the first year's course; exercises from plaster casts (official collection).

Third Year.

Geometrical Drawing.—Simple cases of intersection of solids; development of surfaces. Working drawings from dimensioned sketches. Elements of linear perspective.

Freehand Drawing from the plaster casts of the official collection.

XIV.—Manual and Agricultural Training.

(Four hours a week in each of the three years.)

(1.)—Workshop Training.

(As a general rule, every exercise is to consist of the working out of a dimensioned sketch or of a drawing done to scale.)

First Year.

The Carpenter's Shop.—Elementary exercises in the use of the following tools; first, the saw, plane, rasp, file, and bench-screw; later, the flat chisel, gauging tools and scribers, and different kinds of saws. First exercises in the use of the plane and of the lathe.

Application to the making of useful objects (flower-boxes, boxes).

The Iron Shop.—Easy work in shaping iron wire into geometrical forms. First exercises with the chipping chisel, and file [at the bench], and first exercises at the forge.

Second Year.

The Carpenter's Shop.—Exercises in the use of the plane (continuation). Chief methods of assembling the different pieces in carpentry. Application to the making of useful objects.

The Iron Shop.—Continuation of the exercises in the use of the file, chipping chisel, and cross-cut chisel, and at the forge. Simple applications.

Third Year.

Extension and completion of the preceding syllabuses for each section.

(2.)—Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.

First Year.

The pupils are to be associated as helpers with their seniors in the work of the second and third year's courses.

Second and Third Years.

Spring and Summer Work.—The chief operations in gardening. Culture demonstrations. Grafting. Comparative experiments with crops; different varieties of the same plant grown with the same manure; the same varieties grown with different manures.

Demonstration plots and fields.

Special methods and crops, according to the region.

Winter Work.—Preparation of materials used in agriculture; lime in its different forms, copper salts, etc.; their methods of use. An experimental study of the elements of a soil, of vegetable mould, of a plant ash, and of the chief manures (the experiments are to be purely qualitative).

Estimation of lime in a soil, of alcohol in a wine, etc.

XV.—Gymnastics and Physical Exercises.

(Two hours a week in each year).

First Year.

Games. School walks. Drilling exercises (formation of ranks, marching, breaking up and reassembling, doubling, and dividing). Rhythmical marching. Running evolutions in step. Movements in unison with and without appliances (dumb-bells, bar-bells, and clubs). Exercises in boxing. Exercises with the quarter-staff and single-stick. Exercises in pairs with ropes or bar-bells. Ladder exercises; suspension at full length, or with knees drawn up: (horizontal ladders, sloping ladders, ladders with a dorsal board, twin ladders). Vertical poles fixed in pairs. Horizontal beams. Vertical mast. Sloping boards. Different kinds of jumping, excluding jumping from a height. Swimming.

Second Year.

Games and the same exercises as above. Extension of drilling exercises. Extension of exercises in boxing and exercises with the quarter-staff and single-stick. Fencing. Short distance races. Jumping from a height. Vaulting.

Third Year.

The same games and exercises as above.

Jumping with a pole.

Exercises on the horizontal bar.

XVI.—Singing.

(One hour a week in each of the three years.)

First Year.

General exercises on the blackboard, in intonation and time. Intervals and rhythm.

Oral and written dictation, in *do* major first, afterwards, when the ear has been well trained to recognise the sounds of the natural scale, in adjacent keys.

Exercises in reading by means of graduated solfeggi. Each pupil must be made to sol-fa separately.

Study of the chief major keys and of *la* minor.
Exercises in pronunciation and diction.
School songs in two parts.

Second Year.

Comparison of intervals; change of tonic and formation of the scale.

Staff notation and its rules. Practice in the use of the treble and bass clefs and of the most commonly used time measures.

Easy dictations and solfeggi in the chief major keys and their relative minors, at first in the treble and afterwards in the bass clef.

School songs in two parts.

Third Year.

Recapitulation of the exercises of the second year, in a more advanced form; reading, diction, intonation, time, musical dictation.

School songs in two or more parts. Passages are to be chosen from the most popular works of the great masters, and these are to be studied and sung, with accompaniment if possible. A few details concerning the composers are to be given.

PART II.

CURRICULA OF THE PROFESSIONAL SECTIONS.

Second and Third Years.

I.—Moral Instruction.

(One hour a week in each year.)

The programmes for the three Sections (Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural) are the same as those for the General Course (pp. 10–16).

II.—French Language.

(Two hours a week in each year.)

In and after the second year, the pupils of the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Sections will only attend the reading lesson each week, and once in two weeks the dictation class or the French composition class alternately. The programmes are the same as those for the General Course (pp. 16–20).

III.—Writing.

(One hour a week in each year.)

The same programmes as those for the General Course (p. 20).

IV.—History and Civic Instruction.

(One hour a week in each year.)

The programmes for the three Sections are to be the same as those for the General Course (pp. 20–26), apart from such curtail-

ments of detail as the teacher may regard as advisable in teaching the pupils of the professional Sections.

V.—Geography.

Commercial Section.—Two hours a week in each year.

Industrial and Agricultural Sections.—One hour a week in each year.

In the Commercial Section, two hours a week being given to geography instead of one, both in the second and third years, the teacher, while following the general programme (pp. 26–32), is to employ the additional hour of which he disposes in studying more completely with the pupils of that Section the commercial geography of France as well as of the chief countries of Europe; he will devote the surplus time which remains to the study of other parts of the globe, but must dwell especially on their commercial relations with France.

The commercial geography of the countries of North and South America is to be studied thoroughly in the second year.

The programmes for the Industrial and Agricultural Sections are the same as those for the General Course (pp. 26–32).

VI.—Modern Languages.

(*Commercial Section.*—Four hours a week.)

The same programme as for the General Course (pp. 32–33).

Practical applications are to receive special attention; reading and making out of commercial documents, such as invoices, sales accounts, bills of lading, commercial bills, etc. Whenever possible the pupils are to be exercised in reading manuscript letters or autograph copies. Great importance is to be attached to the translation of commercial letters into the foreign language. The exercises in conversation are to be conducted so as to keep in view most particularly the advantages to be derived from them with regard to the commerce of the region.

VII.—Mathematics.

(*Commercial* and *Agricultural Sections.*—Two hours a week. *Industrial Section.*—Three hours a week.)

For the Commercial and Agricultural Sections the syllabus is the same as for the General Course (pp. 33–37); but as the pupils in these sections have only two hours a week instead of three, the necessary curtailments should be applied by the teacher to the developments in theoretical arithmetic and geometry and to the exercises in revision and questioning, which are especially necessary for the pupils in the General Course and for those in the Industrial Section.

For the pupils of the Industrial Section who are being prepared for the competitive examinations for admission to the technical schools (*écoles des arts et métiers*), the schools of engineering apprentices (*écoles des apprentis mécaniciens*), and the schools for naval

artificers (*élèves mécaniciens de la flotte*), supplementary courses are to be organised for the express purpose of this special preparation. The syllabus given below is to serve as a basis for such courses. It is to be observed that this programme is entirely outside the limits of higher primary teaching, properly so-called, and is only justified by the requirements of the competition.

Arithmetic.

Powers. Integral powers.

Division by a product of two or more factors; cases in which the successive divisions do not come out exactly (without remainder).

Finding of the Least Common Multiple of two numbers by means of their Greatest Common Measure.

A number can be resolved into one and only one set of prime factors.

If two numbers are prime to each other, their powers are prime to each other.

Every number divisible separately by two others, prime to each other, is divisible by their product.

Application of resolution into prime factors, to finding the divisors of a number.

Recurring decimals. The conditions necessary and sufficient in order that a fraction expressed in its lowest terms may be convertible into an exact decimal or into a recurring decimal, pure or mixed.

Extraction of the square root of a whole number or a fraction (1) to the nearest unit, (2) to within $\frac{1}{n}$ of its value. Definition of the n^{th} root of a number which is not an exact n^{th} power.

Extraction of the cube root of a whole number or a fraction (1) to the nearest unit, (2) to within $\frac{1}{n}$ of its value.

Solid Geometry.

Elementary properties of re-entrant polygons. Conditions of equality of trihedral angles. Supplementary trihedral angles. Limits of the sum of the angles of the faces and dihedral angles of a trihedral angle. Conditions under which it is possible to form a trihedal angle with three given faces or three given dihedral angles.

Algebra.

A very short explanation of the division of polynomials.—Remainder in the division of an integral polynomial in x by $x-a$.—Division of $x^m \pm a^m$ by $x \pm a$.

Algebraic fractions. Zero exponent, negative exponents.

Calculation of roots. Fractional exponents.

Equations of the first degree. General theorems relating to equations. Resolution of two or more (simultaneous) equations of the first degree. Complete discussion of the formulæ obtained in

the resolution of two equations of two unknowns. Problems involving equations of the first degree; example of their discussion. Cases of impossibility and of indetermination. Interpretation of negative quantities. Fundamental theorems in inequalities.

Equation of the second degree with one unknown. Properties of its terms, and discussion of the equation.

VIII.—Accountancy and Book-keeping.

(*Commercial Section.*—Three hours a week. *Industrial Section.*—Two hours a week. *Agricultural Section.*—One hour a week.)

(1.)—Commercial Section.

Second Year.

Commerce.—Book-keeping.

Commerce.

Different kinds of commerce.

Different kinds of traders and intermediaries.

Exchange. Documents relating to exchange. Settlement of indebtedness. Transport; formalities; documents.

Book-keeping.

The principal terms used in book-keeping. To, By, Dr., Cr. Incoming, Outgoing. Accountancy. Book-keeping. The Accountant. The Book-keeper.

Accounts.—Theory. Reasoned practical exercises. Two great classes of accounts: impersonal accounts, *i.e.*, of the property comprising the stock of the undertaking; personal accounts or accounts of third parties, having business relations with the undertaking. Mathematical expression of commercial operations.

Classification and Analysis of Accounts.—(1) Accounts relating to nominal capital; (2) Accounts relating to working capital; (3) Personal creditor and debtor accounts; (4) Profit and loss accounts. (*See* Footnote on p. 38 above.)

The Journal.—Journals or subsidiary analytical books. General or synthetic journal. Formulæ for daily entries. Formulæ for recurring entries, daily or periodic. Advantage of adding up the money columns in the subsidiary books and the general journal.

The Ledger and Collective Accounts.—General ledger. Supplementary ledgers. Relations of the journals and ledgers. Collective accounts; their use, their working.

Balancing the Accounts and Verification Sheet (Chiffrier Balance).—Verification of agreement of ledger with journal. Utility and working of the verification sheet.

List of Assets and Liabilities. Balance Sheet.—Trial balance. Verification of the stock. Adjustment of the stock account. Sinking funds [and depreciation]. Balance sheet. Balance sheet book.

Practical Exercises.

(1.) Book-keeping for Non-Traders.

Series of transactions including receipts and expenditure, purchases for cash or on credit, and final saving, whence capital. Closing of the accounts for the trading period. Balance sheet.

Book-keeping for the Small Capitalist.—Opening balances showing the composition of the capital. Opening of accounts in classified order. Series of transactions including receipts, expenditure, deposits in a Savings Bank, purchase of furniture, tools, subscriptions to the shares of a co-operative society for consumers, etc.

Closing of the accounts for the trading-period. Detailed list of assets and liabilities. Trial balance.—Balance sheet.

(2.) Commercial Book-keeping.

Opening balances. Opening of the accounts in accordance with this inventory and in classified order. Series of operations including purchases, sales, returns, payment by cash, or on credit terms; receipt and negotiation of bills receivable, delivery and return of bills payable, clearing of accounts, discounting and negotiation of bills, balances.

Closing of the accounts for the trading-period. Detailed list of assets and liabilities. Trial balance. Adjustments of the accounts. Balance sheet. Closing and re-opening of the accounts.

Third Year.

Revision of the Second Year Course.

Elements of Business Management.—Organisation of a business house. The capital necessary. The division of this capital into fixed capital, reserve, and circulating capital. Credit. General expenses. Their influence on final cost. Book-keeping and its importance in commercial economy. Reciprocal duties of the trader and his employees.

Third Year Practical Exercises.

(i.) *Book-keeping for the Small Capitalist.*—Series of operations comprising, in addition to the transactions enumerated above, purchases and sales of securities, purchase and management of a small property, sale of such property, etc. *Closing of the accounts for the trading-period.* Detailed list of assets and liabilities. Trial balance. Sinking [and depreciation] funds. Adjustment of the accounts. Balance sheet.

(ii.) *Commercial Book-keeping.*—Series of transactions including: current accounts at the bank, paying in, drawing cheques; negotiation, discounting and collection of bills, buying of stock-exchange securities. Consigning of merchandise. Transactions on joint account. Working of invoices, warehouse accounts, and account sales. *Closing of the accounts for the year.* Detailed list of assets and liabilities. Trial balance. Adjustment of the accounts. Sinking [and depreciation] funds. Final balance. Balance sheet. Balance sheet book. Closing and re-opening of the accounts.

(iii.) *Account-Current.*—Three methods. Calculation by numbers and aliquot parts. Reasoned exercises.

(iv.) *Elements of Commercial Correspondence.*—Necessity for conducting business by correspondence. Style of commercial

correspondence. Practical exercises bearing on the business dealt with in the exercises on commercial book-keeping.

(2.)—Industrial Section.

Second Year.

The same syllabus as that for the Commercial Section, Second Year, p. 57. (The practical exercises to be more restricted.)

Third Year.

Revision of the Second Year Course.

Elementary Principles of Industrial Management.—Organisation of a factory. The capital necessary. The division of this capital into fixed capital, available funds or marketable investments, and circulating capital.

Credit. Elements of final cost; raw materials, labour, general expenses. Book-keeping and its importance in industrial economy. The duties of the employee, the workman, and the manufacturer towards each other.

Practical Exercises.

(i.) *Book-keeping for the Small Capitalist.*—Series of transactions including, in addition to transactions enumerated above (*see* the second year syllabus for the Commercial Section, p. 57), purchase and sale of shares, purchase and management of a small property, sale of such property, etc. *Closing of the accounts for the trading-period.* Detailed list of assets and liabilities. Trial balance. Sinking [and depreciation] funds. Adjustment of the accounts. Balance sheet.

(ii.) *Industrial Book-keeping.*—Opening balances. Opening of accounts in accordance with this inventory and in classified order. Series of operations including purchase of raw materials and turning raw material into manufactured products. Periodic analysis of wages, and general expenses in working accounts. Working of the invoices, warehouse accounts, and account sales. *Closing of the accounts for the trading-period.* Detailed list of assets. Trial balance. Adjustment of accounts. Sinking [and depreciation] funds. Final balance. Balance sheet. Balance sheet book. Closing and re-opening of the accounts.

(iii.) *Account Current.*—Three methods. Calculation by numbers and aliquot parts. Reasoned exercises.

(iv.) *Elements of Commercial Correspondence.*—Necessity for conducting business by correspondence. Style of commercial correspondence. Practical exercises bearing on the business dealt with in the exercises on commercial book-keeping. Advantage of good handwriting.

(3.)—Agricultural Section.

Second Year.

The same syllabus as for the Commercial Section, Second Year Course, p. 57 (very brief practical exercises).

Third Year.

Revision of the Second Year Course.

Elements of Agricultural Management.—Organisation of a farm of medium size. The capital required. The division of this capital into fixed capital, available funds or marketable securities, and capital engaged in cultivation and live stock. Elements of prime cost. Raw materials, manure, labour, animal labour, general expenses. Book-keeping and its importance in agricultural economy.

Practical Exercises.

Agricultural Book-keeping.—Opening balances. Opening of the accounts in accordance with this inventory and in the order of its classification. A series of operations in cultivation and cattle-raising for a farm of medium size, comprising the buying of raw materials and the cultivation and harvesting work for a trading-period. Working out of the accounts of purchase, stores, of cultivation and cattle-raising, and of sales. *Closing of the accounts for the trading-period.* Detailed list of assets and liabilities. Trial balance. Adjustment of the accounts. Sinking [and depreciation] fund. Final balance. Balance sheet. Closing and re-opening of the accounts.

IX.—Physics and Chemistry.

(For each of the three Sections, two hours a week in each year.)

The same syllabus as for the General Course (pp. 39-41). The applications are to be varied in the different sections in accordance with their special requirements.

X.—Natural History and Hygiene.

(*Commercial* and *Industrial Sections.*—One hour a week in each of the two years. *Agricultural Section.*—Two hours a week in each year.)

The syllabuses for the Commercial and Industrial Sections are the same as those for the General Course (pp. 42–46). The syllabus for the Agricultural Section is given below :—

Second Year.

(1.)—Zoology.

Complementary study of the organisation of domestic animals. The small number of such animals relatively to the great number of animal species. What they were or are in the wild state ; modifications which they have undergone through domestication. The means employed to adapt them to our needs—selection, crossing, creation of breeds. Conditions necessary in order to obtain and maintain these changes.

The *Dog :* its organisation ; its different qualities. Breeds which it is useful to know. The *Cat.*—The *Horse :* its structure, skeleton, muscular system, tegument. Its dentition, determination of age by the teeth. Feeding ; daily rations, care of the

horses; its various uses and qualities; the chief breeds.—The *Ass* and the *Mule*.—The *Pig:* its uses; the various breeds.—The *Rabbit*.—The *Ox:* structure of the ruminants. Dentition, rumination. Feeding, daily rations, for subsistence, for work, for fattening. Its qualities and utilisation for farm labour and for food; its different products.—The *Cow:* secretion of milk; the different breeds of cattle.—*Sheep* and *Goats:* their uses. The breeds of sheep and goats.

Farmyard Birds.—The structure of one of the farm-yard birds, *e.g.* the fowl, is to be selected as a type; its skeleton, tegument, egg. Feeding and uses.

The *Silk-worm*.—Structure, secretion of the silk. Silk-worm rearing-houses (*magnaneries*).—The *bee:* its structure, habits, uses: wax and honey, etc.

(2.)—Botany.

[To be added to the syllabus common to the three Sections (p. 44).]

More detailed notions on plants in their relation to agriculture. The intervention of man in order to modify the natural development of vegetables according to his needs. The plant considered as the means by the aid of which the cultivator can manufacture vegetable matter from the substances contained in the soil and atmosphere.

The kitchen garden, the fruit garden.

Diseases of plants.—Injury caused by insects, etc. The discussion of questions which have a particular local interest.

(3.)—Geology.

[To be added to the syllabus common to the three Sections (p. 45).]

Short study of the surrounding country from a geological point of view. Influence of the nature of the sub-soil on the composition of the soil. Depth of the arable layers; compactness of the sub-soil; degree of permeability. Necessity for special operations in order to adapt the soil for certain crops. General aspect of the geological formation. Degree of regularity of the beds. Plains and undulations. Meteorological consequences. Proximity of water courses; its advantages and drawbacks.

Third Year.

(1.)—Zoology.

[To be added to the syllabus common to the three Sections (p. 43).]

More detailed consideration of animals in their relation to agriculture.

Useful and noxious animals.

The discussion of questions which have a particular local interest.

(2.)—Botany.

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (p. 44).]

(3.)—Geology.

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (p. 45).]

(4.) Hygiene.

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (p. 45).]

XI.—Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture.

(This instruction is not given in the *Commercial* and *Industrial Sections.* Three hours a week in each year in the *Agricultural Section.*)

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (p. 46).]

Outlines of Technology.

(For the *Industrial* and *Commercial Sections.*)

Extractive Industries.—Mines and quarries. Extraction of the principal materials used in buildings. Fuel: coal, coke, peat, and charcoal.—Iron; cast-iron. Steel. Sheet-iron. Iron wire.

Preparatory Industries.—Casting, forging, nail-making. Screws. Bolts. Household utensils. Locks. Cutlery. Arms. Chief machine tools.

Commercial acids. Soda and potash manufacture. Salt or chloride of sodium. Starch works. Oils and soaps. Industries connected with the preparation of leathers and skins.

Food Industries.—Flour-mills, bakeries, Italian pastes [macaroni, etc.]. Butter. Cheese. Preserved foods. Sugar. Confectionery. Wines. Beers. Ciders. Alcohols and brandy. Vinegar.

Industries connected with Clothing and Haberdashery.—Silk. Flax. Hemp. Cotton. Wool. Notions on spinning.

Textiles; their manufacture. Elementary sketch of the finishing processes, of dyeing, bleaching, and printing of cloth.

Hat-making. Shoe-making. Glove-making.

Needles and pins. Buttons. Brushes and combs.

Industries connected with Housing and Furnishing.—Elementary principles of house building. Wall papers. Joinery and cabinet-making.

Porcelains. Earthenware. Pottery. Glass and Lead-glass. Candles. Stearine candles. Illuminating gas. Electric lighting.

Industries supplying the needs of intellectual pursuits. Paper. Steel pens. Pencils. Printing. Engraving and Lithography.

Outlines of photography and its chief applications to arts and industries.

XII.—Common Law and Political Economy.

(One hour a week in the third year in each of the three Sections.)

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (pp. 47–51).]

XIII.—Drawing and Modelling.

(*Industrial Section.*—Four hours and a half a week in each year. *Commercial* and *Agricultural Sections*—One hour and a half a week in each year.)

The syllabus for the Industrial Section is the same as for the General Course (pp. 51–52) with the following additions:—

Second Year: Working drawings dimensioned and finished and coloured conventionally to indicate materials.

Third Year: Working drawings of machines or machine-parts made from dimensioned sketches.

For the Agricultural and Commercial Sections.

Second Year.—Geometrical drawing only.

Third Year.—Dimensioned sketches of simple constructions and finished drawings to scale.

XIV.—Manual and Agricultural Training.

(*Commercial Section.*—Two hours a week. *Industrial Section.*—Six hours a week in each year.)

(1.)—Workshop Training.

In the *Commercial Section* the syllabus is to be limited to the most elementary and ordinary exercises.

For the *Industrial* and *Agricultural Sections*, the syllabus is the same as that for the General Course (p. 52) with more numerous applications.

(2.)—Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.

For the *Agricultural Section* the syllabus comprises the subjects given below to be dealt with in the time allotted in the time-table to manual and agricultural training.

(*a*) *Indoor Work.*

Study of seeds.—Identification of seeds of cultivated plants, and of weeds. Seeds of dodder. Destruction of dodder. Determination of the purity of seed-samples.

Germination.—Determination of the germinating power of seeds.

Soils.—Their composition. Their mineral elements. Mechanical analysis of soils. Sedentary soils; the subjacent rock. Transported soils.

Taking of samples of soil for the purpose of analysis. Distinction between soil and sub-soil.

Manures.—External properties of artificial manures. Their preparation, and the way in which they should be distributed. Sampling of commercial manures for the purpose of analysis.

Agricultural implements.—Taking apart and putting together. Lubrication. Replacing of damaged parts. The working of the different implements. Upkeep and repairs.

Study of plants. Collection of plants. Analysis of hay-mixture.

The dairy.—Study of milk. Determination of the percentage of fat in milk. Butter-making. Cheese-making and rennet-making. The measures to be taken in order to ensure absolute cleanliness.

Dentition and the age of cattle.—The pupils are to practise on anatomical specimens, and, as occasion offers, on living animals.

The foot of the horse, the ox, the ass, and shoeing.—Making of shoes and shoeing.

Bee-hives.—Different types of hives. The making of different types of hives, and particularly of those with movable frames.

Materials connected with gardening.—Making of straw-matting. Trellis work. Props. Spades. Rakes. Tool-handles, etc.

Remedies for diseases of plants.—Making of quick-lime. Preparation of milk of lime, solutions of sulphate of iron, of Bordeaux mixture, and other similar mixtures; *bouillie bourguignonne*, sulphate of copper, etc.

The use of the sprayer.

Steeping of seed-corn.

Out-buildings and materials.—Poultry-houses, rabbit-hutches, pig-styes. How to keep them in good condition, washing, painting, etc. Disinfection of the out-buildings. Cattle-sheds, stables, sheep-folds, etc.

Management.—Bee-keeping, rabbit, pigeon, and poultry-raising and fattening.

Collections of insects.

(*b*) *Outdoor Work.*

Use of the spade, rake, roller, mowing machine, etc.

Grafts.—Grafts of young trees in the nursery.

Pruning of fruit trees.

Seedlings, transplanting, cuttings, etc.

Cleaning operations.

Management of dung.—Preparation and application of the supplementary manures (mineral and other manures). Making of composts. *Application of flowers of sulphur* by means of bellows, as a remedy against mildew in vines, and in different vegetables, peas, melons, etc.

Application of copper mixtures by means of a sprayer to protect potatoes and tomatoes against disease, vines against mildew, pear-trees against scab, etc.

Harvesting, storing, and preservation of crops and produce.—Haycocks, stacks, silos, etc.

Special plots for the comparative study of different manures and of the different varieties of cultivated plants.

Visits to nursery gardens, gardens, agricultural undertakings, and to the neighbouring markets and fairs. Each visit or excursion is to form the subject of a written report by each pupil which is to be corrected carefully by the teacher.

XV.—Gymnastic and Physical Exercises.

(Two hours a week in each year.)

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (p. 53).]

XVI.—Singing.

(One hour a week in each year.)

[The same syllabus as for the General Course (pp. 53–54).]

Translated for the Office of Special Inquiries and Reports by

P. J. Hartog.*

* The Translator desires to acknowledge his great indebtedness to specialist friends who have been good enough to revise the various technical sections of this translation, although he is alone responsible for any error that may have remained undetected.

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II.—SCHEME OF WORK AND SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

(For Schools providing a full course, three years' course of study.)

Time Table and Curricula.

(*Arrêté* of August 18th, 1893,* Art. 1–3 and Schedule B.)

The apportionment of subjects taught in Higher Primary Schools for Girls is regulated in accordance with the following considerations :—

(1) The time devoted to the courses, which head mistresses, professors and assistant mistresses have to give, is determined by the following table :—

Total Number of Hours per Week.

Subjects.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Moral Instruction	1	1	1
French Language	4	4	4
Writing	1	1	0
History and Civic Instruction	1	1	1
Geography	1	1	1
Modern Languages	3	3	3
Arithmetic and Elements of Geometry	2	1	1
Accountancy and Book-keeping	0	1	1
Physical and Natural Sciences, Hygiene	2	2	2
Common Law and Political Economy	0	0	1
Drawing	3	3	3
Needlework and Domestic Economy	4	4	4
Gymnastics	1	1	1
Singing	1	1	1
Total	24	24	24

(2) In addition to the hours devoted to courses of study, properly so-called, the mistresses shall, for the total number of hours required of each of them by the Act of August 14th, 1893, regulating public administration, give supplementary lectures, and, after consultation with the head mistress, the necessary time, whether for superintending preparation, for advice and pedagogic guidance, or for practical work outside the class-room, and during the lessons which permit of this kind of work (gymnastics, walks and scientific excursions, botanical research, horticulture, etc.).

* Modified by *Arrêté* of March 9th, 1897.

Instruction is to be given in accordance with the syllabuses given below.

These syllabuses serve as basis for the distribution of the subjects provided for in Article 37 of the *Décret Organique*, as modified by the *Décret* of January 21st, 1893. The teachers, however, in view of its adaptation to the instruction of girls, may make such modifications as they think necessary, particularly in those schools which do not give a full course, provided always that such modifications are approved by the *Inspecteur d'Académie*.

In those schools in which there is organised professional instruction (industrial, commercial or agricultural), the distribution of time and the schemes of special courses shall be fixed for each institution by the *Inspecteur d'Académie* on the proposal of the head mistress, after consultation with the teachers.

N.B.—The Curricula* are divided thus :—A. General Instruction ; B. Professional Sections.

The syllabuses follow each other in the order enumerated in the table above, viz. :—

(1) Moral Instruction.
(2) French Language.
(3) Writing.
(4) History and Civic Instruction.
(5) Geography.
(6) Modern Languages.
(7) Arithmetic and Elements of Geometry.
(8) Book-keeping.
(9) Physical and Natural Sciences.
(10) Common Law and Political Economy.
(11) Drawing.
(12) Needlework and Domestic Economy.
(13) Gymnastics.
(14) Singing.

PART I.

CURRICULA OF GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

I.—Moral Instruction.

(One hour a week in all three years. This course to be given by Head Mistress.)

General Observations.—The Syllabus for Moral Instruction in girls' schools is, in the main, the same as that in boys' schools.†

The mistresses entrusted with moral teaching in girls' schools shall adapt their lessons to the requirements of their pupils, and shall dwell on certain special duties which fall on girls and women,

* Schedule B. of *Arrêté* of August 18th, 1893.

† See above, p. 10, the Scheme for Moral Instruction in Boys' Schools.

Duties of a girl to herself.—To strengthen her judgment and will, in view of her peculiar obligations, and the duties awaiting her in family life and society. The subjects of these exhortations include modesty in dress, conduct and language.

Family Duties.—The part played by girls in the family should be unobtrusive, modest, and effectual. Maternal duties of eldest sister. Duty of girls to take part in all domestic tasks, not merely without reluctance, but with zeal.

Social Duties.—Woman, by kindness, patience and unruffled temper, shows the superiority of concord over discord. Avoiding argument and recrimination, she shows what may be done by persuasion, a conciliatory spirit, the love of peace, and mutual respect.

Civic Duties.—As sister, wife, and mother of citizens, woman has in all ages exercised a more or less powerful influence on our morals. To-day, by reason of the more varied and more thorough instruction received, she can strengthen and ennoble our action. Pity and charity are her special gifts, and it is quite natural that, in peace and in war, she inspires us with respect for the laws and love of country.

The mistress should constantly strive to give living interest to her moral course by readings, stories and talks with the pupils.

[The syllabus in moral instruction as given in boys' schools here follows (*See above*, pp. 10–16).]

II.—French Language.

(Five hours in the first and second year; four hours in the third year.)

[The syllabus is the same as that for boys' schools (*See above*, pp. 16–20), except for the following section, which corresponds to (4) p. 18 above in the boys' syllabus.]

(iv.) A few Translations of Foreign Masterpieces.

Don Quixote: Selections.
Selections from German poetry.
Auerbach: *The Barefooted Maid.*
Charles and Mary Lamb: *Tales from Shakespere.*
De Foe: *Robinson Crusoe.*
Sir Walter Scott: *The Antiquary.*
Franklin: *The Science of Poor Richard.*
Mrs. Beecher Stowe: *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*
Charles Dickens: *Christmas Carol.*
George Eliot: *Silas Marner.*
Mrs. Gaskell: *Cranford*, etc.

III.—Writing.

(One hour a week each year.)

[The syllabus is the same as that for boys' schools (*See above*, p. 20).]

IV.—History and Civic Instruction.

(One hour a week in the first two years only.)

[The syllabus is the same as that for boys' schools (*See above*, pp. 20–26); but it is recommended that, in foreign, political, military and diplomatic history, the facts should be gone through more quickly.]

V.—Geography.

(One hour a week in all three years.)

[The syllabus is the same as that for boys' schools (*See above*, pp. 26–32); but the parts of the world outside Europe are to be dealt with in less detail.]

VI.—Modern Languages.

(Three hours a week in each of the three years.)

[*See above*, Syllabus for boys' schools, pp. 32–33.]

VII.—Arithmetic and Elements of Geometry.

(First year, two hours a week. Second and third years, one hour a week.)

1.—Arithmetic.

First Year.

Sums and problems involving the use of whole numbers or fractions.—Household accounts.

Tests of divisibility by 2, 4, 5, 9, 3.—Proof of multiplication by casting out nines.

Legal system of weights and measures.—Its advantages.

Proportion: proportion sums worked by unitary method.

Simple Interest.—Discount.—Rapid calculations of ordinary rates.—Government stocks.—Savings Banks.

Second Year.

Square root: Practice in working.—Application.

Recapitulation of the metric system.—Problems.—Application to household accounts.

Ratio and proportion.

Divisions into proportional parts.—Arithmetical rules of partnership, alligation and mixture.

Third Year.

Simple problems leading up to determination of numerical equations of first degree.

Recapitulation.

2.—Elements of Geometry.

General Observations.—The instruction consists of two parts:—(1) Drawing, (2) Measurement of surface and bulk.

The object aimed at in (1) is to familiarise the pupils with a few simple geometrical forms, and to teach them to make a few elementary line drawings; it is not thought necessary to insist on exactness; intuition must be appealed to as often as possible, and if a construction cannot be proved without a long series of propositions, the teacher must confine himself to describing without proving it.

Thus, after defining the perpendicular to a straight line, he will point out that the oblique lines drawn to this straight line from a point in the perpendicular are longer than the latter, that they increase as the distance increases between their intersection with the line and the foot of the perpendicular, and that this is the same on both sides alike. These observations, which will be considered self-evident, will suffice to prove the construction of a perpendicular from the middle point of a straight line. It will be admitted that two parallel lines are equidistant throughout; advantage will be taken of the drawing of parallel lines by means of the set square to explain that the corresponding angles are equal, etc. These suggestions, which could easily be multiplied, will suffice to show the spirit in which the teaching should be given. The same remarks apply to (2), in which any demonstrations that cannot be presented in an intuitive form must be avoided.

First Year.

The ruler, the compass. The straight line, the circle. One ruler made to pass over another; a solid circle may be made to turn in a hollow, equal and concentric circle. Familiar examples of the rotation of a solid body round a stationary straight line; door and its hinges. Measurements of length by graduated ruler.

Definition of angles. Angles in the centre: equal angles correspond to equal arcs, and conversely; valuation of angles by means of protractor. Division of dial of clock. Right angle.

Perpendicular to a straight line. Oblique lines. Isosceles triangle. Construction of perpendicular from middle of straight line; division of straight line into 2, 4, 8 . . . equal parts. Draw a perpendicular line from a point to a straight line. Circle circumscribed about a triangle. Bisectors of an angle. Tangent to a circle. Triangle inscribed in a circle.

Parallel lines: drawing of parallel lines by means of a set square. Advantage may be taken of the motion of the set square in this construction to give an idea of the translation of a figure in its plane. Given a polygon and a straight line, equal and parallel to one of its sides, construct on this straight line a polygon equal to the first. Parallelogram; ratio of equality between sides or between angles (without demonstration). Rhombus, rectangle, square. A rectangle may be inscribed in a circle. It may be pointed out in this connection, and without further demonstration, that an angle inscribed in a semi-circle is a right angle. Use of this remark in the construction of perpendiculars. Tangent to a circle through a point exterior to it. Tangents common to two circles.

Inscription in the circle of square, hexagon, and equilateral triangle. Examples of embroideries and inlaid floors made with these regular polygons.

Construction of triangles.

Second Year.

Proportional straight lines. Division of straight line into equal parts, into parts proportional to given lines.

Idea of similitude : similar and similarly placed figures. Reduce or enlarge a figure in a given ratio.

Measurement of rectangle. (It may be supposed that the unit of length is contained a whole number of times in the two dimensions, and the rectangle may be divided into squares.) Measurement of parallelogram, triangle, trapezium, and any polygon. Evaluation of area of a polygon on the ground. Ratio between the areas of two similar figures. Evaluate approximately any area, by representing it, on any convenient scale, on paper marked out in squares, or by cutting out figures drawn on sufficiently thick paper and weighing them.

Divide up the square constructed on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, so as to show that it is equivalent to the sum of the squares constructed on the other sides. Metrical relation between the sides of a right-angled triangle.

Construct a triangle equal to a given polygon.

Construction (without proof) of the mean proportional between two lines. Construction of a square equivalent to a given rectangle or given polygon.

Third Year.

The conception of a perpendicular to a plane. If a square be turned round one of the sides of a right angle, the other side produces a plane. Movement of opening door ; line of the hinges is vertical, bottom of the door passes along the floor, which is horizontal. Familiar examples of perpendicular and parallel planes, of straight lines and planes parallel to them ; walls of class-room, floor and ceiling, lines of intersection of these different planes.

Forms of prism, rectangular or oblique parallelopiped and pyramid. Measurement of their volume. Explanations should be limited to those affecting the rectangular parallelopiped and right prism. In the case of other solids, rules and formulæ will be given without any proof.

Forms of cylinder and cone. Measurement of their volume. Form of sphere ; large circles, small circles, tangent plane ; meridians, parallels, longitude, latitude. (The instruction should be purely descriptive.) Surface and volume of sphere. Application to terrestrial globe.

VIII.—Accountancy and Book-keeping.

(Second and third years, one hour a week.)

[*See above* Syllabus for boys' schools (pp. 37–39).]

IX.—Physical and Natural Sciences. Hygiene.

(Two hours a week in all three years.)

1.—Physics and Chemistry.

(One hour a week in all three years.)

(*a*) *Physics.*

For the first and second years, *See above* Syllabus for boys' schools (pp. 39–40).]

Third Year.

Elementary theory of the lever, balance and steel-yard.

Descriptive lesson on eye-glasses, magnifying glasses, compound microscopes and astronomical telescopes.

Elementary theory of induction and induction machinery.—Application. — Electric light. — Electro-plating. — Telephones. — Microphones.

Elementary photography.

Qualities of sound: Pitch.—Musical intervals.—Intensity.—Timbre.—Recapitulation.

(*b*) *Chemistry.*

[*See above* Syllabus for boys' schools (pp. 40–41).]

2.—Natural History.

(One hour a week in all three years.)

(*a*)—*Zoology.*

[*See above* Syllabus for boys' schools (pp. 42–43).]

(*b*) *Botany.*

[*See above* Syllabus for boys' schools (pp. 43–45).]

(*c*) *Geology.*

Third Year.

Present day phenomena, effects produced by them. What may be deduced from them with regard to past phenomena. Central heat, earthquakes, volcanoes and volcanic products, some very elementary data as to constitution of earth's crust.

Igneous Rocks.—Origin. Upheavals and subsidences of soil; formation of mountains and valleys.

Sedimentary Strata.—Origin and formation. Elementary sketch of materials used in industry and agriculture. Fossils; information which they give us as to successive appearance of organic creatures.

3.—Hygiene.

(Scheme modified by *Arrêté* of March 9th, 1897.)

Third Year.

Hygiene.—Its object. Usefulness.

Air.—Quantity of air necessary in dwelling-houses. Danger of stale air in confined spaces. Renewal of air by airing and ventilation.

Damp neighbourhoods.

Water.—Different kinds of drinking water; spring, river and well water. Only spring water pure; all others liable to contamination. Different sources of contamination. Means of purifying drinking water; filtration, boiling.

Dwelling-house.—Soil, aspect, ventilation. Heating. Lighting; its importance as regards eyesight.

Food.—Ordinary liquid and solid food. Chief adulterations. Common means of detecting these. Dangerous animal foods; parasites and infectious germs (trichinosis, measly pork, anthrax, tuberculosis). Putrid meat (poisoning by pork, pork-sausages).

Beverages:

(1) Aromatic beverages (tea, coffee).

(2) Fermented beverages (cider, beer, wine). Action of fermented beverages; harmful effects on health from misuse.

(3) Distilled beverages: brandy. Harmful effects of their habitual use.

(4) Alcoholic beverages to which essential oils have been added: absinthe and other *liqueurs*, so-called appetisers (*apéritifs*), and digestives. Grave danger of their use.

Drunkenness and alcoholism. Influence of alcoholism in parents on health of children.

Clothing.—Different properties of fabrics: silk, wool, cotton. Form of clothing from hygienic point of view. Danger of tight clothing (corsets, boots and shoes).

Clothing as means of transmitting germs of disease.

Infant Hygiene.—Suckling; insufficient or bad food.

Personal Cleanliness.—Baths, ablutions. Cosmetics; their dangers.

Exercise.—Its influence. Absolutely indispensable in the case of those with sedentary professions. Walking, running, gymnastics.

Contagious Diseases.—Means of transmission. Air, water, clothing, hangings, carpets.

Vaccination, re-vaccination, mortality from smallpox.

Diseases which may be transmitted by human excreta: typhoid fever, cholera.

Prophylactics, isolation, disinfection.

Diseases of scalp which may be spread, especially in schools, by toilet articles, by hats and caps.

X.—Common Law and Political Economy.

Third Year.

(One hour a week.)

1.—Common Law.

Introduction.

Written deeds considered as proofs. Authenticated deeds (*actes authentiques**) and private deeds (*actes sous seing privé**). Cases in which rights may be proved by witnesses.

Part 1.

Persons.—Certificates of civil status (*actes de l'etat civil*). Extracts from registers and family records.

Marriage.—Legal age for marriage. Consent of parents and observance of filial duties (*Actes respectueux*). Prohibition and dispensations on account of kinship, by blood or marriage. Domicile as regards marriage and publication. Documents to be given to registrar before marriage. Witnesses.

Disqualifications of married woman. Exceptional case when she can act without authorisation of her husband—opening an account at Post Office Savings Bank.

Competency of woman in trade or business.

Liability as to maintenance, and law of inheritance between husband and wife.

Marriage Contract.

Community of goods limited to acquisitions made during marriage. Separation of goods; system of dowries.

Marriage without contract. Legal community of goods. Case in which wife's signature is necessary for the sale of real property belonging both to husband and wife.

Legal mortgage executed by married woman.

Guardianship. Guardians (*tuteur*), guardians specially appointed by the family council (*subrogé tuteur*). Family Council. Regulations peculiar to mothers acting as guardians. Trust funds and legal mortgage of minor on property of guardian.

Emancipation of Minors.—Legal capacity of emancipated minor. Legal capacity of tradesman who is an emancipated minor.

Part 2.—Property.

What constitutes valid contract. Registration and stamp. Purpose of agreements.

Sales.—Sale of real property. Registration of deed at mortgage office. Obligation of vendor to deliver and guarantee. Obligation of purchaser to pay purchase money. Obligation of both vendor and purchaser to state actual price in contract. Vendor's privilege and subsequent action in case of non-payment of price. Cost of contract of sale.

Loans or Bonds.—Rate of interest in civil and commercial matters. Time bills. Joint and several bonds.

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* See note on p. 49 above.

Mortgages.—Registration at mortgage office and renewal of registration. Withdrawal of mortgage.

Leases.—Verbal and written leases. Continued tenancy without renewal of lease. Registration of leases.

Succession.—Different kinds of heirs. Succession.

Acceptance. Renunciation. Acceptance with non-liability to debts beyond assets descended.

Inventory.—Cases in which it is necessary after a death. Interval allowed for reply or appearance in answer to a process. Form.

Division of estate. Cases in which justice requires that this should be done. Cost of division.

Declaration of succession at registration office. Duties on devolution of property.

Wills.—Forms and effect. Disposable portion and residue when testator bequeaths in favour of (1) relations or strangers, (2) husband or wife.

Obligation as to maintenance in the case of certain relations by blood or marriage. Liability of estate of deceased husband or wife as regards maintenance of surviving husband or wife.

2.—Political Economy.

(Scheme modified by *Arrêté* of March 9th, 1897.)

Introduction.

Man and his needs. Political economy and private economy.

Raw material and labour. Necessity of labour, of production.

Intellectual and physical labour.

Division of labour. Machinery.

Woman's work in industrial world.

Wages.

Stipends and salaries. Law of supply and demand.

Inferiority of women's wages.

Participation of work-people in profits.

Co-operative manufacturing societies.

Trade Societies.

Trade and currency.

Money does not constitute wealth.

Trader renders services.

Free trade and competition.

Exports and imports.

Credit. Currency of credit. Commercial bills. Commercial signature. Importance of signature given. Results.

Results of signature by a non-trading or non-commercial woman on bill of exchange.

Expenditure. Proper and improper expenditure.

Alcoholism. Influence on the impoverishment and indigence of individual and family. Effect on public wealth. What alcoholism costs France. Other results : crime, suicides, accidents at work.

Means of reducing expenses. Co-operative housekeeping and economical cooking ranges. Co-operative Provision Societies.

Savings and investments.

Savings Banks. Provident societies.

Pension funds. Mutual Benefit Societies [including Sick Funds, etc.]. Insurance. Life insurance. Insurance against fire, storm, etc.

Public expenditure and revenue. Indirect taxation. Stamp duties. Direct taxation.

XI.—Drawing.*

(Three hours a week in all three years.)

First Year.

Introductory Principles. — Object of drawing — a written language. Essential qualities—accuracy and clearness.

Lessons in Observation.—Explanatory study of *form.* Calculation; comparison at sight of different magnitudes. Analysis of forms of one or two models: proportions, harmony of different parts of a whole in view of laws of balance. Relation of form of objects to their purpose.

Character of model: general aspect; dominant dimension.

Axis of symmetry. Centre of gravity.

Effect of distance on appearance of objects: diminution of size, distortion, foreshortening.

Geometrical representation and perspective. Placing.

Rapid revision of geometrical outlines, figures alone and in combinations. Exercises on blackboard and on paper.

First elements of apparent perspective: perspective of parallel lines, square and circle. Setting out geometric solids at sight, and at the same time ordinary objects analogous in form to these solids. (Whenever possible, white objects or those of light and uniform colour are to be chosen).

Examples: Study of cube and parallelopiped. Sketches. Boxes, books, drawers.

Study of pyramid. Metal weights, tray, stool.

Study of cylinder. Wooden and metal measures, sieve.

Study of cone. Milk can, bucket, basin.

Study of sphere. Globe, bowl, dish-cover.

Second Year.

Rapid sketches of fragments and ornamental subjects taken from model in relief, and consisting preferably of stems, leaves, flowers, fruit, boughs, palm leaves, streamers.

Elementary principles of decorative composition: fitness, unity in variety, balance of masses, etc. Different methods of ornamentation: symmetry, repetition, alternation, etc. Sources for papers: nature, works of art.

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* For pedagogic directions, see *Mémoires et Documents Scolaires publiés par le Musée Pédagogique*, Part 35, *Enseignement du Dessin.* (Paris. Ch. Delagrave, and also Hachette, 1888.)

Production by class of a set of papers, making the collection by the help of (1) the best geometrical outlines and sketches of various designs executed previously; (2) sketches taken in museums or from local monuments; (3) photographs, engravings, various water colours, and patterns of printed or figured stuffs, embroideries, laces or wall papers, etc., all objects conformable to good taste and easy to obtain.

Lessons in arrangement: combination by the help of collected papers; composition of simple new designs. Subject diagrams.

Adaptation of these arrangement lessons to composition of designs for embroidery, tapestry braiding, etc.

Third Year.

Applied decorative composition. Flora and fauna of ornament.

Plant study from nature. Finding interesting forms from a decorative point of view. Study of local flora, both fresh and dried. Aspect of flower, disposition of foliage, fruit or seed and roots. Sections of flowers, fruit and seed. Flowers laid flat.

Birds, insects and shells of neighbourhood considered from ornamental point of view, particularly silhouette.

Interpretation. Transformation of objects studied into decorative objects. Simplification. Amplification. Exaggeration of character of forms. Exercises in invention.

Adaptation of these exercises in invention to feminine industries; needlework and other work suitable for clothes, furniture and house decoration.

XII.—Needlework and Domestic Economy.

(Four hours a week in all three years.)

1.—Needlework.

(Four hours a week in first and second years; three hours a week in third year.)

Pedagogic Directions.

The instruction in manual work given in Higher Primary Schools is, as in elementary schools, educative in character. By variety in the lessons and by more extensive applications it gives the pupils instruction in all branches of knowledge necessary in practical life. It is not professional, and is limited to household work which may easily be done by any woman when ministering to the daily needs of her family. By a judicious application of drawing to needlework, by a retrospective glance at dress and feminine works of art, by a brief study of the principles that govern combinations of form, colour and material, good taste is cultivated, the spirit of invention developed and work made more agreeable and remunerative.

Syllabus.

First Year.

(Four hours a week.)

(1) Ordinary sewing and mending; revision of subjects contained in syllabus for Primary Schools,* application to very simple linen articles (chemise, bodice, baby's cap, bib, pillow-case, etc.).

(2) Cutting out and making up. Designing patterns and cutting out articles mentioned above. Application to very simple linen articles (chemise, bodice, baby's cap, bib, etc.).

(3) Knitting, crochet, netting. Application. Reproduction of designs; application to common articles.

(4) First sketch of dress at different periods. Demonstration illustrated by pictures.

Second Year.

(Four hours a week.)

(1) Ordinary sewing and mending. Hand and machine work.

(2) Cutting out and making up; designing patterns, cutting out and making of such articles as apron, baby's petticoat, articles for layette or trousseau.

(3) Embroidery, study of stitches, scalloping, braiding, feather-stitching, hem-stitching, fancy stitches, work on samplers. Application to made-up articles.

(4) Elementary sketch of dress at different periods.

Third Year.

(Three hours a week.)

(1) Ordinary sewing and mending. Hand and machine work.

(2) Cutting out and making up; designing patterns. Blouses (plain and trimmed), plain skirts, simple articles for layette or trousseau.

(3) Embroidery and trimmings. Reproduction, arrangement and composition, on set subjects, from designs suitable for trimming of clothes: embroidery, braiding, etc. Working of these designs on stuff.

(4) Millinery. Trimming and arranging of very simple hats.

(5) Historical study of dress and feminine arts and crafts. (Demonstration, as far as possible, from artistic collections.)

2.—Domestic Economy.

Third Year.

(One hour a week.)

(1) Domestic Economy. Its importance.

(2) Woman's *rôle* in the family; her part in the management of the house.

(3) Necessity for order, forethought, and economy.

* Consult "*l'Organisation Pédagogique et Plan d'Etudes des Ecoles Primaires Publiques.*" (Delalain Frères. Paris. Price 40c.)

(4) Budget: household accounts, apportionment of expenses, equalisation of income and expenditure.

(5) Employment of time: distribution of work for day, week and season.

(6) House: choice, situation. Hygienic conditions, upkeep, rent, taxes, renting agreement, inventory of fixtures, lease, notice to quit.

(7) Furniture: choice and up-keep. Special attention to be given to bedding.

(8) Clothing: choice of materials and styles; simplicity, conditions of good taste in toilet; preservation of textiles and furs.

(9) Food: cleanliness and care of kitchen utensils. Choice of food and drink; drinking water. Nutritive qualities. Adulterations.

(10) Preparation of food. Elementary principles of cooking. Ordinary and economical recipes. Household stores. Keeping of food and drink.

(11) Lighting and heating. Economic and hygienic suggestions as to different methods of lighting and heating. Different sorts of fuel. Supplies.

(12) Laundry work: washing, soaping. Removal of stains. Ironing. Danger of carbonic oxide.

(13) Gardening: usefulness and attraction. Woman's share in work of farm: poultry yard, dairy, etc.

(14) Purchases in general. Provision of chief articles of every day consumption. Suitable periods for making purchases. Limitation of supplies to needs and resources. Danger of buying on credit.

XIII.—Gymnastics.

(One hour a week in all three years.)

Various games. Movements accompanied by song. Running. Jumping (not from height). Ladder exercises. Sloping boards. Elementary exercises in balance. Walks.

XIV.—Singing.

(One hour a week in all three years.)

First Year.

General exercises on blackboard in intonation and time.

Intervals and rhythm.

Oral and written dictation, first in *do* major, afterwards, when the ear has been well trained to recognise the sounds of the natural scale, in adjacent keys.

Exercises in reading by means of graduated solfeggi. Each pupil must be made to sol-fa separately.

Study of principal major keys and of *la* minor.

Exercises in pronunciation and diction.

School songs in two parts.

Second Year.

Comparison of intervals, change of tonic and formation of the scale.

Staff notation and its rules. Practice in the use of the treble and bass clefs, and of the most commonly used time measures.

Easy dictation and solfeggi in the chief major keys and their relative minors, first in the treble, and afterwards in the bass clef.

School songs in two parts.

Third Year.

Recapitulation of the exercises of the second year, in a more advanced form, reading, diction, intonation, time, musical dictation.

School songs in two or more parts.

Passages are to be chosen from the most popular works of the great masters: these are to be studied and sung, if possible, with accompaniment.

A few brief notes concerning the composers to be given.

PART II.

CURRICULA OF PROFESSIONAL SECTIONS.

Syllabus of Professional Sections: Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural.

Second and Third Years.

For the three sections—Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural—it has not been thought necessary to draw up a special syllabus, or time-table determining the hours to be given to each; the general syllabus and time-tables will serve as syllabus and *minimum* time-table.

In conformity with Article 3 of the Order of August 18th, 1893, the time-table and syllabus of special courses are fixed for each institution, on the proposal of the head mistress, after consultation with the masters and mistresses, by the *Inspecteur d'Académie*. It will be expedient, when determining this accessory syllabus and fixing the supplementary hours of teaching, to take local needs into account in the fullest measure, so as to facilitate the entry of the pupils as much as possible into the commercial and industrial establishments of the districts.

Translated in the Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

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LIFE IN A FRENCH HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL.

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LIFE IN A FRENCH HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL.

In explaining the aims of his well-known Report on "The French System of Higher Primary Schools" in 1897, Sir R. L. Morant wrote :—

"It has been the main endeavour of this Memorandum to present the spirit which has animated the French Government in their efforts to maintain their present system of higher primary schools, and to show the chief principles which they have sought to embody in that system. No doubt, in very many places, the work of individual schools in France will not be found to correspond at all closely to some of the principles herein set forth; but it is usually more instructive to consider a system at its best and in its general intentions, rather than from the results of modifications due to special or local circumstances." *

This is as true now as it was then, but the general survey having once been made, it may be of interest to see something of one little patch of earth at as close quarters as possible. That must be my justification for describing in the following pages the life and working of the French Higher Primary School where I spent one year as English master, from October, 1900, to August, 1901.

I.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND ORGANISATION.

Schoolroom and Classrooms.

The school buildings were old. One old man of over seventy, whose acquaintance I made, told me he had been educated at the school. It is in need of renovation. This will take place shortly, for plans are being pushed forward to build a new primary school alongside of the higher primary, and the latter will undergo various alterations at the same time. The schoolroom and classrooms were well lighted; the schoolroom in particular was very well provided with windows, and at night lighted by electricity. All the walls were whitewashed. A few maps and natural history diagrams adorned the walls. The rooms were heated by stoves. These stoves were kept going by the pupils, who were rather unsuccessful in making the rooms warm. This was not altogether their fault, for the stoves were in a dilapidated condition.

The desks (or rather tables) were not of the best modern types. The boys kept their books in lockers which were placed all round the schoolroom. In the schoolroom there was also a large case, part of which contained the library books; the other part displayed a few physical instruments and specimens of the boys' work in the manual instruction classes. There were about 300 books in the

* Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. 1, p. 336.

School Library.

library. There was a very good selection of large histories, geographies, and manuals of French literature. The boys, too, had a fair choice of lighter books; among these were translations of Fennimore Cooper, Mayne Reid, and Dickens. The first two named are special favourites with French boys.

Books were given out at special "preparations," two or three times a week. They were returned immediately after preparation.

The boys had a room assigned to them for keeping boxes or hampers. In this way they were able to supplement meals taken in the *réfectoire*.

Parloir.

The *parloir* was a small reception room where parents and friends might come and see the boys any day from 12 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Upstairs there were three rooms—the *dortoir*, *vestiaire*, and classroom for drawing.

Dortoir.

The *dortoir* was a large, bright and fairly lofty room over the classrooms, *réfectoire*, *parloir*, etc.

There was accommodation for about forty beds; these were placed round the room and down the centre.

There was no other furniture of any kind in the room. Boys washed over a large sink, above which was a long narrow cistern fitted with several taps. Water had to be carried up to fill this every morning.

Vestiaire.

The *vestiaire* and *salle de dessin* were situated over the schoolroom.

The boys kept their clothes in large lockers round the sides of the *vestiaire*.

The School Year.

Boys were divided into three classes called years. This word "year" will always be used in speaking of the classes. This arrangement simplifies the organisation of the school. Special importance is paid in France to the school year. From the 1st of October till the end of July work goes on regularly. There are three terms, but the breaks between the first and second and the second and third are so short that the whole year really is but one term. New boys come in large numbers in October; they are placed in the first year, and there they remain till the following October. There are no promotions during the year and no new boys come in in the course of it.

Terms in French schools, therefore, do not correspond to those in most English schools, where a new term means a new start, new boys and a fresh programme.

Regulations for Admission.

Every boy entering a higher primary school must possess the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires*.

Theoretically he should pass an entrance examination also, but in practice all those are admitted who have the *certificat* and have subsequently followed the *cours supérieur* in the primary school for at least one year.

The Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Elémentaires.

The *certificat* is a burning question among primary teachers. Mr. Brereton in his Report on "The Rural Schools of North-West France" enters very thoroughly into the subject. It is sufficient

* Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. 7, p. 141.

to say here that pupils may enter for the leaving *certificat* at the age of eleven, that is, when they are in the *cours moyen*. Hence the need of a boy continuing his studies for another year after having obtained the *certificat* before he is admitted to the *école supérieure*. Mr. Brereton points out the low standard required in this examination. I am fully in accord with him, after seeing the examination conducted, and having experience of the capabilities of the successful candidates. The examination is held in the summer, and the schoolroom of the higher primary school is requisitioned for the purpose. The boys have practically a holiday in consequence. In the morning the masters gave them some interesting lessons (one master read extracts from Rostand's *L'Aiglon*); in the afternoon they were sent for a walk to be out of the way.

The occasion is really a gala day for primary teachers and pupils. They flock in from the neighbouring villages early in the morning. The written examination goes on till midday. In the afternoon the candidates with their teachers crowd the playground, awaiting the result. At about four o'clock the inspector reads out the names of the successful candidates—sixty-nine pass out of seventy! This seems like a farce. The oral examination is still more so, for it is a foregone conclusion that every one will pass.

The candidates are formed into groups of six or eight and are questioned by different members of the Commission.

Oral examinations are always public in France. The room filled quickly with spectators and so much talking was indulged in that I was unable to gather what questions were being asked.

The First Year (or Class).

The first year, proving to be the largest class (it contained about thirty-two boys), was always taken in the schoolroom.

It was a difficult class to teach. The boys had come from different primary schools, where teaching and discipline were variable quantities, and the low standard in the certificate examination did not weed out boys who were not capable of benefiting from the teaching given in the *école primaire supérieure*. I often wondered how certain boys could possibly have found their way into the school. It was deemed advisable, therefore, to form a second division for those who could not cope with the work. This division was excused English and Manual Instruction. The arrangement hardly proved a success, for the lower division boys had to do "study" in the same room as the upper division, who were being taught. Personally, I should have preferred a big class (including duffers) rather than a smaller class plus the supervision of boys doing study.

Specialization in Second and Third Years.

Specialization began in the second year. The official programme allows for four divisions: general, commercial, industrial, agricultural.

If reference be made to the school-time-table at X—— it will be seen that arrangements were made for two of these only: the general and industrial.

There was, however, a so-called commercial section. It cannot be said that much attention was paid to this section. Its plan

of work certainly did not correspond to that laid down in the official programme. The boys in it joined the industrial section in extra mathematical work (the general section meanwhile taking reading and recitation) and were present at some of the English lessons of another year. They, as a section, received no special English lessons.

On the other hand, the *Directeur* was anxious to get as many boys as he could to enter the industrial (*professionnelle*) section.

The school was styled *Ecole primaire supérieure et professionnelle.* This did not mean that it was one of those *écoles pratiques de commerce et d'industrie* which give a thorough technical training, corresponding, as far as possible, to a regular apprenticeship, and which come under a different inspection. It seemed to me to fall in exactly with the general aim of higher primary schools; that is, it placed within the reach of every really intelligent child the means of obtaining (I quote here from Sir R. L. Morant's Report of "The French System of Higher Primary Schools"):—

The Ultimate Purpose of Higher Primary Schools.

> "(i.) A continuation and completion of the subjects he has learnt in the elementary schools.
>
> "(ii.) A practical acquaintance with such branches of knowledge, literary, scientific, and general, as bear directly on the various occupations in life in some one of which he will afterwards be engaged.
>
> "(iii.) Such general hand-and-eye training and workshop practice as will engender habits of manual industry, increase dexterity and develop taste, and at the same time both halve the labours and double the fruits of that necessary apprenticeship (in the true sense of the word) at the workshop, the warehouse, the shop counter, or the counting-house, for which it is meant to be not so much an alternative as a preparation."

The Industrial Section.

The industrial section—at least the most promising pupils in it—aimed especially at passing the entrance examination (very difficult) to the *Ecoles d'Arts et Métiers* at Cluny and Angers. No less than six boys were successful in doing so in 1900. The *Directeur* describes this as a *succès brillant.*

In these examinations advanced work is required in *mathématiques*, *dessin* and *travail manuel*, and it is to these three subjects that a large amount of time is allotted in the *section professionnelle.* Thus mathematics receives three extra hours, manual instruction six to eight hours instead of three to four (in the general section); drawing, seven to eight hours instead of three or four. To allow for these extra hours, the section drops English, Agriculture and Reading and Recitation.

Examination Successes.

To show in what directions boys were being turned out—and how ably the school was fulfilling its mission—I cannot do better than give a list of examination successes gained since the present Head Master came to the school:—

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES, 1894–1901.

1. Concours des Bourses : (Ecoles supérieures, Lycées, Ecoles supérieures de Commerce, Agriculture, Arts et Métiers)	34
2. Brevet élémentaire	52
3. Ecoles normales	25
4. Certificat d'études primaires supérieures	27
5. Postes et Contributions indirectes	11
6. Ecoles nationales d'Arts et Métiers ; Ecoles supérieures de Commerce, Agriculture	16
7. Divers (pharmaciens, dessinateurs)	3
Total	168

At the present moment there is less tendency to enter the *Ecoles Normales* than formerly, while the examinations for *postes* and *contributions indirectes*, and for the *Ecoles nationales d'Arts et Métiers* are becoming very popular.

System of Marking.

Each "year" had a register for marks. Most subjects had two sets of marks : one for a lesson prepared and heard orally (*leçon*), another for written work (*devoir*). The maximum was always 10. It is worth noticing that masters gave fractions of marks. Thus a boy might receive $6\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Every fortnight the top boy in each year had to add up and average the marks for every boy in his class.

As said further on, the masters did not give marks to every boy when examining the lesson. Only a few boys were questioned at each lesson. This arrangement necessitated a system of averages.

Staff Meetings. Punishments. Rewards.

Every alternate Friday at 4.15 there was a masters' meeting in the Head Master's study. At such meetings the masters reported on the conduct of the boys, and marks were deducted from the 10 in cases of complaint. A master could, therefore, punish a boy in two ways :—(1) give him an imposition to be done in play-time ; and (in more serious cases) (2) report him at the staff meeting and have marks deducted.

One master was then chosen to act as clerk. He wrote down on a printed sheet the average mark for *leçon*, *devoir* and *conduite* of every boy.

A boy's maximum for the fortnight was therefore 30. If he succeeded in reaching a total of $22\frac{1}{2}$ he was entitled to a blue card called *Témoignage de Satisfaction*. This *témoignage* benefited pupils in two ways :—(1) it carried with it two supplementary marks, which were added to a boy's total when estimating averages at end of term ; (2) it gave a "permit" on the third Sunday in the month to a boy who wished to go and see his friends.

The first and second boys in each class received an additional *témoignage* (a pink card) which gave three and two marks respectively.

Further, a boy who succeeded in getting a *témoignage* in two successive fortnights received a white card entitled *Billet d'Honneur ;* this carried with it five supplementary marks.

When the marks had been settled, one of the staff read a paper bearing on the subject or subjects he taught. A discussion followed the reading of the paper.

Although masters often grumbled at the two hours taken from their leisure time, these meetings gave an excellent opportunity for ventilating grievances and for friendly talk.

I was much struck with the free and confident way in which masters and Head Master discussed matters. It contrasted so forcibly with that almost slavish deference which an assistant pays to his Head in some English schools (in private, certainly, if not in public schools).

The papers read were afterwards sent to the *Recteur de l'Académie*. It was usually thought that these papers were tossed aside by the *Recteur*, and suggestions never listened to.

In one case at any rate this was not so. Monsieur A. in his paper on Geography Teaching mentioned that the school was badly off for wall maps. Some weeks later a good number of maps arrived at the school.

When it came to my turn, I read a paper on "The Reform Method of Teaching Modern Foreign Languages." The Head Master was very pleased with it. There are few things which I did at X—— which established my position so much as the reading of that paper.

Fortnightly Mark Lists.

At 4 o'clock on the day following the meeting, the whole school assembled in the schoolroom. The Head Master briefly reviewed the work and conduct of the boys during the fortnight, read out the marks (which were afterwards posted up) and distributed the *témoignages*.

Terminal Examinations.

There were written examinations—called *Compositions*—every term. The maximum for each composition was ten.

These examinations were begun a month after beginning of term and were arranged to run on to the end—at the rate of two a week. There was thus no pressure of work at the end of every term. The *Compositions* were always written in special books.

Reports.

Reports were sent to the parents at the end of term. Brief notes were made on the *Conduite, Tenue, Caractère, Santé, Application* and *Progrès* of the boy. A list of the average marks gained for every subject during term, together with his work and place for the *Compositions*, was given. Then came his place in the class. Finally the Head Master wrote a general *appréciation* of the pupil.

Inspection.

The school underwent inspection several times during the school year. Visits were paid by the *Inspecteur Général de Paris*, the *Recteur de l'Académie*, the *Inspecteur de l'Académie* and the *Inspecteur Primaire* (who lived in the town).

The most serious inspection was that of the *Inspecteur Général*. He spent a whole day at the school, and at 4 o'clock called together the staff, in order to give his general impressions of the work and offer criticisms.

He advocated the use of the *cahier de roulement*, a feature in

primary schools, and criticised the careless way in which notes were taken in Class I., but in general he seemed very pleased with the work and conduct of the boys.

I should add that the Head Master spent some hours during every week visiting the different classes and listening to the lessons given.

Most higher primary schools provide for boarders. At X——, of the eighty-four pupils on the roll at the beginning of the year, forty-three were "*internes*" (boarders). Boarders.

The fees for the boarders were very low, only 400 francs = (£16)* per annum. Yet it was commonly said that the Head Master made a profit of 100 francs on each boarder. This is explained by the fact that boys had to provide all their bed linen and all they wanted for the table (silver, knife, glass, etc.). The only article the Head had to provide was the bedstead. The boys, too, did most of the work of the servants. Extra help was of course required in the kitchen ; and a man-servant waited at table and did the scrubbing ; beyond this the presence of forty boarders entailed no burden on the Head Master's household. Fees.

Eight of the boarders were in possession of *bourses* (scholarships). Scholarships.

These *bourses* are given to the children of poor parents on condition that they show proof of intelligence and pass an examination. [Particulars of this examination are given under the heading "Examinations."]

Five or six *bourses* are offered yearly in each department. The value varies. In the department in which the town of X—— is situated, the value was 450 francs. As a matter of fact, the whole scholarship is not awarded ; the candidate receives a quarter, half, or at most three-quarters. Those who hold the scholarship must spend three years in a higher primary school. The Head Master, not the parents, receives the money attaching to the scholarship.

In most schools there are also *bourses* for day scholars. These are given to boys whose parents are too poor to keep their sons at school when they might be earning money.

At X—— there were no *bourses d'externat.*

During the course of the school year, October 1st to July 31st, there are two holidays, both of them short. Holidays

At Christmas time, Christmas Day and New Year's Day are the only official holidays. In practice there is a week, for boys go home on Christmas Eve and do not return till the 2nd or 3rd of January.

Ten days are allowed at Easter. Besides these two holidays, which break the year into terms, there are a few other occasions when boys who live near the school (and most of them do) go home. These are : (i.) *La Toussaint*—including several days in the first week in November. In 1901 this day fell on a Friday. Boys had Friday, Saturday and Sunday as holidays.

* Most day scholars joined the boarders at study at 4.45—6.45. For this they paid 3 francs a month.

(ii.) *Mardi gras* (Shrove Tuesday); (iii.) *La Pentecôte* (Whitsuntide); (iv.) *Le* 14 *juillet, fête nationale.* On this day boys got a permit from early morning to late at night. It is the one day in the year when a boy (and, for that matter, everybody) can do exactly as he likes, without fear of punishment.

Impressions on the Training given.

I shall be much disappointed if this short description of the organisation and work of the higher primary school at X—— does not convince readers of the high efficiency of the teaching, of the hard work and devotion of the teachers and of the splendid opportunities afforded to even the poorest boys of getting a good general education, and at the same time one which prepares them for their after-career. If, however, one were to ask whether the education received made "men" of the boys, whether it was a stimulus to a boy's moral life, it must be confessed that it is very largely a failure.

Life in a higher primary school is monotonous and barren. The day is long and too crowded with classes and preparation. There is no time for healthy exercise, for the outlet of animal spirits. The boys see the masters during class-time, for the remainder of the day they are under the incessant supervision of the *surveillant.*

English and French boarding schools compared.

Once a term the first and second boys of each year dine with the Head Master's family and the staff. After dinner games are indulged in and a very pleasant evening is spent. But this is the only occasion I can recall of boys coming in contact with the Head Master's wife and family.

An English boarding-school generally provides a fair amount of family life in which the boys come under softening influences. There are many institutions which relieve the monotony of the boy's daily life and teach him self-reliance and manliness. Outdoor sports, indoor games, natural history societies, debating clubs, entertainments, etc., all help to make his school life wholesome and bright.

But these find no counterpart in French schools, and it is the want of them which offers the strongest criticism of the value of the education given.

II.—THE CURRICULUM.

Time-Table. 1900–1901.

		8—9.	9—9.55.	10.15—11.	11—12.		1—2.	2.15—3.	3—4.
Lundi	3 Générale Professionnelle	Arithmétique	Morale	Orthographe Exercices de Math.	Anglais. Exercices de Math.		Histoire	Dessin géométrie	Dessin géométrie.
	2 Générale Professionnelle	Histoire	Géométrie	Orthographe	Gymnastique.		Chimie	Travail man.	Travail man.
	1 1ère division 2e. „	Composition fran.	Histoire naturelle	Travail man. Orthographe	Travail man. Gymnastique.		Lect. et Récréation	Anglais	Arithmétique.
Mardi	3 Générale Professionnelle	Lect. et Récréation Exercices de Math.	Géométrie „	Ecriture	Dessin d'imit.		Physique	Etude Travail man.	Géographie. Travail man.
	2 Générale Professionnelle	Arithmétique	Grammaire	Ecriture	Chant.		Algèbre	Travail agric. Travail man.	Travail agric. Travail man.
	1 1ère division 2e. „	Agriculture	Grammaire	Orthographe	Gymnastique.		Géographie	Dessin géométrie	Dessin géométrie.
Mercredi	3 Générale Professionnelle	Histoire naturelle	Composition fran.	Agriculture Dessin géométrie	Etude. Dessin géométrie.		Comptabilité	Travail agric. Travail man.	Travail agric. Travail man.
	2 Générale Professionnelle	Lect. et Récréation Exercices de Math.	Physique	Anglais Dessin géométrie	Agriculture. Dessin géométrie.		Géographie	Dessin d'imit.	Dessin d'imit.
	1 1ère division 2e. „	Morale	Histoire	Ecriture	Etude.		Géométrie	Orthographe	Anglais.
Jeudi	3 Général Professionnelle	Algèbre	Histoire	Anglais Travail man.	Etude. Travail man.		Lecture Récréative	Jeux de plein air ou Promenade.	
	2 Générale Professionnelle	Morale	Histoire naturelle	Travail man.	Etude. Travail man.				
	1 1ère division 2e. „	Physique	Composition fran.	Etude	Etude.				
Vendredi	3 Générale Professionnelle	Arithmétique	Droit usuel	Chant	Gymnastique.		Chimie	Travail man.	Travail man.
	2 Générale Professionnelle	Composition fran.	Géométrie	Dessin géométrie	Dessin géométrie.		Histoire	Lect. et Récréation Exercices de Math.	Anglais. Exercices de Math.
	1 1ère division 2e. „	Géométrie	Géographie	Ecriture	Chant.		Lect. et Récréation	Orthographe	Arithmétique.
Samedi	3 Générale Professionnelle	Géographie	Grammaire	Lect. et Récréation Dessin géométrie	Etude. Dessin géométrie.		Géométrie	Econ. politique ou Technologie	Orthographe.
	2 Générale Professionnelle	Arithmétique	Géographie	Arpentage Dessin geometrie	Etude. Dessin géométrie.		Comptabilité	Style	Orthographe.
	1 1ère division 2e. „	Chimie	Exercices de Math	Anglais	Etude.		Grammaire	Dessin d'imit.	Dessin d'imit.

Dîner et Récréation.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOURS FOR EACH SUBJECT.

	3e année Section		2e année Section		1ère année Division	
	Gén.	Prof.	Gén.	Prof.	1ère	2e
Morale	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grammaire française	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lecture et Récitation	2	–	2	–	2	2
Composition française	1	1	1	1	2	2
Histoire et instruction civique	2	2	2	2	1	1
Géographie	2	1	2	2	2	2
Anglais	2	–	2	–	3	–
Mathématiques { Exercices complémentaires.	–	3	–	3	1	1
Arithmétique	2	2	2	2	2	2
Algèbre	1	1	1	1	–	–
Géométrie	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comptabilité	1	1	1	1	–	–
Physique	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chimie	1	1	1	1	1	1
Histoire naturelle	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agriculture	3	–	3	–	1	1
Droit usuel	1	1	–	–	–	–
Dessin	3	7	4	8	4	4
Travaux manuels	2	8	3	6	2	–
Arpentage	–	–	1	–	–	–
Gymnastique	1	1	1	1	1	2
Chant	1	1	1	1	1	1
Economie politique *ou* Technologie	1	1	–	–	–	–
Ecriture	1	1	1	1	2	2
Orthographe	2	1	2	2	3	4

History.

History was looked upon as one of the most important subjects in the curriculum. This was in a large measure due to the personal influence of the teacher, who not only took infinite pains in the preparation of his lessons, but made his pupils recognize the importance of the work and the need of hard study. Discipline was perfect. One always felt in listening to these lessons that the boys were keenly interested and were doing their level best to meet the wishes of the teacher.

The official programme allots one hour per week to the first and second years, two hours to the third. This was thought insufficient in the case of the second year, so that another lesson was added. The general plan of work was as follows :—

FIRST YEAR.

(One lesson a week.)

History of France from 1453–1789.

SECOND YEAR.

(Two lessons a week.)

History of France from 1789 up to the present time.

THIRD YEAR.

(Two lessons a week.)

First Lesson.—General history of the whole world (except France) during the 19th century, with special stress on events since 1850.

Second Lesson.—Rapid revision of the history of France, chiefly for examination purposes.

The lessons were given in a strictly methodical way, and as practically the same methods were followed in other subjects, I propose to enter into some detail. The first twenty or twenty-five minutes of the hour were spent in oral questioning on the previous lesson.

Questions were never asked all round the class, as is the case frequently in England. Four or five pupils only were called upon to answer. These in turn had to reproduce the main points of the lesson. In this way the vicious method of allowing a boy to scrape through a history lesson by merely mentioning one or two names and a date or two was avoided. To get a good mark a boy had not only to give a correct and fairly full answer, but to arrange details in an orderly way, and give expression to them in sentences, carefully chosen and clearly enunciated. This method makes a boy think clearly, teaches him to speak before others, and prepares him for that all-important subject, composition.

As no boy knew when he would be called upon, he always had to have his lesson ready, although he would very likely not have a question.

The calling up of only a few boys did not prevent the teacher from sometimes putting a question to the class in order to elicit a point which the boy who was being examined did not know. After the questioning, a short summary of the new lesson was dictated.

Here is a summary of a lesson given in the second year on the causes of the Franco-German war :—

GUERRE FRANCO-ALLEMANDE.

Les Causes.

§ 1. Situation difficile de l'empire vers 1869.
Progrès de l'opposition. Nécessité d'une guerre.

§ 2. L'empire et les puissances étrangères.
La France n'a pas d'allié.

§ 3. Grandeur puissante de la Prusse :—
Le service militaire.
Les hommes d'état.
Luttes, 1864 et 1866.

§ 4. Difficulté entre la France et la Prusse :
La question de la rive gauche du Rhin, du Luxembourg.
La déclaration de guerre.
La question Hohenzollern.
La dépêche d'Ems.
Mobilisation allemande et française.

The lesson which followed was rather a lecture than a lesson, delivered from pretty full notes.

The pupils drew a line down the middle of the page of their history exercise-book, and on one side of the line wrote down as

much of the lesson as they could, the other side being left for developing the notes with the aid of their text-books during study.

In the first year boys were not allowed to take notes. The dictated summary of the lesson was a little fuller than that given in the second and third years, and they had to supplement this by about a page of notes taken from the text-book.

A special word of praise must be given to the teacher for the delivery of his lesson. It was admirably expressed and had a literary flavour about it which made it a pleasure to listen to.

The note-taking was open to criticism. Boys tried to take down too much and consequently missed several points of the lesson. As one might suppose, the writing and spelling were frequently at fault.

The Inspector-General from Paris commented on this. A teacher cannot, however, be expected to supervise all the notes. All he can do is to advise the boys to write less and let the notes take a more tabular form. The inspector suggested that the teacher should insist on the boys making a most careful revision of the notes in study-time with a view to the correction of spelling mistakes, especially in proper names.

It should be noted also that in France, as in other countries on the Continent, general modern history is studied.

The third year devoted one lesson a week to the study of the modern history of countries all over the world. For this they had a special text-book. But the ordinary French histories devote chapters to the histories of foreign countries to a much greater extent than do we in ours.

Geography. By a wise arrangement the same master teaches both History and Geography.

As in the case of History, the official programme of Geography was not strictly adhered to ; two hours were devoted to it instead of one in first, second, and third years, and the Colonies were studied in the second and not in the third year.

The work was arranged as follows :—

FIRST YEAR.

(Two hours a week.)

Lessons on physical, mathematical and astronomical geography. Special study of Oceania, America and Africa.

SECOND YEAR.

(Two hours a week.)

First Lesson.—Europe and Asia.
Second Lesson.—French Colonies.

THIRD YEAR.

(Two hours a week.)

First Lesson.—France.
Second Lesson.—Geography required for Post-Office and other Civil Service examinations.

The work was thus chiefly topographical (railway réseaux, chief stations, chefs-lieux and sous-préfectures of the departments, steamship routes, cables, etc.).

The method employed was similar to that in history, *viz.*, oral questioning, dictated summary of lesson, lesson. Two lessons were devoted to most countries, the first dealing with the physical features, the second with political. As a specimen we may take the summary of the first lesson on Germany.

L'Allemagne.

Géographie physique.

§ 1. Situation.—Superficie.
§ 2. Côtes de la mer du nord, de la mer Baltique, basses, sablonneuses et marécageuses.
§ 3. Relief du sol :—
1. Quadrilatère de Bohême.
2. Montagnes de l'Allemange centrale et méridionale.
3. Plaine septentrionale.
§ 4. Hydrographie : Le Danube, le Rhin.
Fleuves de la plaine centrale.
§ 5. Climat : Influence océanique et continentale.

Very great stress was laid on map-sketching. The teacher drew with wonderful accuracy and rapidity on the blackboard, and never with the aid of an atlas. The boys had to draw the map at the same time. All oral questioning was done at the blackboard, an outline of some sort or other being a *sine quâ non*.

For homework the boys had to read over and correct their notes, amplify them with the aid of the text-book, and draw another map —generally coloured—filling in all the names mentioned in lesson.

In the case of France and the continents, such as Africa, the boys were shown special devices to draw a correct outline.

The lessons often erred in being too full. The boys of the second year especially gave evidence of being over-burdened with names. Their answers were too often an exemplification of the proverb, "*Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint.*" The geography text-book in use was very full of statistics and the comparative method was followed throughout.

The master did not shirk any statistics which are discouraging to Frenchmen, *e.g.*, the rapid increase of population in Germany, England and the United States ; the great commercial activity of the same countries ; and the comparatively stationary position of France. He made great efforts to create interest in the French colonies, pointing out their vast extent and the great need for Frenchmen to leave their country and take positions abroad.

He cited the French Canadians as proof against the assertion that the French have no aptitude for colonization.

One lesson per week was accorded to the second and third years. A rapid revision of the text-book was made, attention being concentrated on difficult points. Grammar.

Instruction was given chiefly with a view to aiding the composition, but time was found for a little historical grammar. The blackboard was freely used for writing down sentences and having them corrected. The boys as a rule showed weakness both in accidence and syntax ; they made mistakes which would flatter an English schoolboy's knowledge of French grammar.

I was present at a revision lesson of irregular verbs in the third year and made a note of the answers given. The boys were called up in turn and asked to go through about half-a-dozen tenses.

The first boy was all at sea with the verb *boire;* the second boy gave correctly the Fut. of *mouvoir*, the Imperative of *aller* and *mouvoir*, but failed in the Imperative of *pouvoir*, *valoir*, *vouloir;* a third did not know the Indicative Present of *se vêtir*, the two present participles of *fleurir*, and he misspelt the Present Subjunctive of *être*; a fourth did not give correctly the Present Subjunctive of *voir*, and the past participles of *résoudre*.

A question on the formation of the Imperfect Subjunctive went almost all round the class.

A visit paid to the second year displayed similar weakness. Questions were being asked on the place of pronouns. Several blunders were made before the sentence "*je vous le donnerai*" was properly written. One boy wrote "*rendez me les*" on the board. It is taken for granted that as due importance is paid to composition, dictation and literature, lessons in grammar are more or less subsidiary.

In the first year, two lessons were given per week; these proved none too many. The first lesson was on rules of grammar, the second on the conjugation of verbs with exercises in analysis and parsing.

Dictation. These lessons were supplemented by three dictations a week. The following plan was adopted :—

First Hour.—Dictation of difficult words with explanation of their meaning. Boys were required to make up suitable sentences.

Second Hour.—Dictation of detached sentences, relating to rules learnt in the last grammar lesson.

Third Hour.—Un morceau suivi, prose or verse.

The boys in the second and third years—with the exception of the industrial section—had two dictation lessons a week; the first dealt with difficulties attaching to certain words, the second was a *morceau suivi*.

The second year had in addition to their lesson in grammar, one in *lexicographie*, *i.e.*, in the formation of words.

Composition. It is generally well known that the teaching of composition in French schools is considered of the highest importance. Every French boy knows that if he presents himself for public examination composition will be an obligatory subject, failure to pass in it will cause him to fail in the whole examination and he must reach a high standard of efficiency. Further, the style of answer required in other subjects (such as *la morale* and history) will severely tax his powers of composition.

To meet this demand more time is devoted to the subject than in English schools, and I venture to say it is taught in a more thorough and systematic manner. It will be of interest to give an outline of the method.

In the first year two lessons are given a week, in the other years one. The official programme allows only one lesson in each year.

The first part of the lesson was taken up in writing down the subject of the composition and giving hints for treating it, the second part was devoted to a discussion of the previous composition which had been corrected and handed back to the boys. General mistakes in the handling and development of the subject were dealt with, as well as individual mistakes.

The composition had to be written as homework. After having made an outline or summary (which was insisted upon) the pupil ruled three columns on his paper. The two outer were broad, the inner one narrow.

He wrote in the right outer column. The master made corrections in the middle column, indicating the kind of mistake (grammatical vagueness, illogical conclusion, etc.).

On receiving his composition corrected, the pupil had to re-write the sentences which were faulty in the left outer column. The papers were looked through a second time by the master and finally discussed in class.

Two marks were given, one for the composition, the other for the corrections.

I add a few compositions set in the three years to give an idea of the variety of subjects chosen :—

Subjects Set in Composition.

First Year.

1. Vous connaissez la fable de la cigale et la fourmi. Racontez-la en remplaçant les personnages de La Fontaine par des personnages humains.
2. Narration. Sommaire :—Vous avez été témoin d'une lutte inégale entre un mauvais sujet vigoureux et brutal et un jeune garçon timide injustement attaqué. Racontez cette lutte.
3. Récit. Sommaire :—Impressions et souvenirs que vous sont restés du jour où vous avez passé l'examen du certificat d'études.
4. Récit imaginé :—
   Un arbre raconte son histoire.
   Faites-le parler.
5. Faites le portrait physique de celui de vos camarades qui vous est le plus sympathique.
6. Un de vos camarades, fils d'un cultivateur aisé, vous écrit qu'il ne veut pas embrasser la profession de son père parce que d'après lui, le métier de cultivateur est le plus pénible, le moins lucratif et le plus dédaigné. Il préfère entrer dans un bureau à la ville.
   Vous répondez à cette lettre de votre ami.
7. Racontez l'histoire d'un ouvrier qui est devenu ivrogne.

Second Year.

1. Montrez les avantages de l'ordre et de la propreté en classe.
2. Développez ce proverbe, "Ne remettez jamais au lendemain ce que vous pouvez faire le jour même." Terminez le développement par un récit.
3. Vous vous êtes foulé le pied.
   Cet accident vous oblige à garder le lit.
   Vous écrivez à l'un de vos amis pour l'informer de votre état et le prier de vous apporter un livre de lecture intéressant.
4. Vous faites un songe. Les laboureurs vous refusent leurs grains, les vignerons le produit de la vigne, les artisans leurs services, tous

les hommes leur protection. Dites l'épouvante dont vous êtes saisi, et la joie que vous ressentez à votre réveil. Concluez.

5. Décrire la campagne telle que vous l'avez vue un jour de novembre aux abords de la rivière X.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Au moment de la déclaration de guerre avec l'Allemagne, un industriel français, qui a fondé en Suisse une exploitation prospère, abandonne ses intérêts pour venir défendre son pays. Dans une lettre à un ami, il annonce et explique sa resolution.
2. Dissertation :—Quels sont les avantages de la franchise et quels peuvent en être les inconvénients. Vous terminerez par un court récit où vous prouverez qu'il n'est pas toujours bon de dire tout ce que l'on pense.
3. A la suite d'une leçon d'histoire sur la Convention, deux de vos camarades ont engagé une discussion au sujet de l'assassinat de Marat par Charlotte Corday. L'un justifie le crime, l'autre le condamne. Rapportez ce dialogue.

Reading, Recitation, Literature.

Demogeot's admirable "Textes Choisis" (in 2 vols.) was in the hands of all the pupils. With such scholarly criticisms of the authors and suitably chosen extracts, the pupils had good opportunities of acquiring literary taste.

The lessons were given in a methodical way, though sometimes they were wanting in interest. This was partly the cause of the indifferent work done by many of the boys. Recitations badly learnt, slovenly reading and general listlessness marred the lesson. This was especially the case with the boys in the second year. Only the general section took the lesson. I believe this depletion of the class made those present look on the lesson as an *affaire de plaisir*, in which real work was not wanted.

There were two lessons a week.

In the first, a passage was read with a few explanations in order to learn how to read with expression. Then followed a thorough explanation of the piece, a summary of which was written on the board and taken down by the boys. A short exercise—usually the analysis of a sentence—was set for homework. In the second lesson this exercise was corrected and questions asked on the passage explained.

Then followed the recitation of a piece of verse or prose which had been explained the previous week.

A new recitation was given, likewise selected from something which had been studied.

The following is a summary of a lesson given in the second year :—

SPECIMEN LESSONS.

Alexandre Dumas père.

Courte biographie (né 1803 à Villers :—
Cotterets, arr. de Soissons, mort près de Dieppe, 1870).
L'homme, son caractère.
L'écrivain, son esprit.
Ses œuvres (dramatique, romancier).

Lecture Expliquée [*See* "Caractère de Nodier," Demogeot, Vol. 2. p. 203.]
Situation du morceau.
Ideé principale. Nodier était un homme original.

Divisions du Morceau :—
1. Les pétits défauts.
2. L'esprit (original et paradoxal).
3. La bonté du cœur.

Caractère du Morceau.
Portrait.

Commentaire :—Intimité d'Alexandre Dumas et de Nodier. Hommes faits pour se plaire l'un à l'autre, qualités et défauts communs.

1. *Le Fond :*—
Nodier plaît à Dumas.
Le portrait est plein de vivacité, de finesse, de justesse, d'humeur.
Expressions à expliquer :—adorable, vice, défauts, originalité, homme de génie, flâneur, Figaro, délices, privilège, ingénieux, coloré, probable, réalité, systèmes, paradoxal, etc.
2. *La Forme.*
Style naturel et facile, plein de souplesse, de variété, de couleur, d'éclat.
La propriété des termes, l'emploi des mots figurés, plutôt que les figures, font la couleur ou style (pas de métaphors). Style, langue de la conversation, fine, charmante, spirituelle. Alinéas nombreux, phrases bien coupées.

If a piece of poetry was the subject of the lesson, great care was taken to make the boys understand the "forme," *i.e.* metre, number of syllables, etc. French boys found in verse the same difficulties as English students of French find, the "liaison" and pronunciation of the final "e."

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton has given in Vol. 7 of Special Reports a full account of the teaching of morals (*la morale*) in primary schools.* It is not proposed to deal here with the religious question. I propose merely to describe the methods used in our school, and to give a few specimen lessons. "La Morale."

The master who took the subject was eminently fitted for his work. He was of a philosophic turn of mind, very quick at detecting flaws in a boy's reasoning, and always ready with an example taken from practical life to illustrate some theoretical point.

The official programme is long and complicated, and in many cases did not meet with the master's ideas of treating the subject. The chief headings were :—

First Year.—Conscience.—Man's power over himself.—Society and its duties.
Second Year.—Human life and its duties.—Man in society ; in the family ; in the nation.
Third Year.—Revision of years one and two.—Greater detail.

One lesson a week was given in each year. No text-book was used.

The master wrote a *résumé* of the lesson on the blackboard, which was taken down by the pupils at the same time. Then followed the lesson. The pupils had to expand the *résumé* for homework. Exercise books were periodically examined by the master. Simple stories and anecdotes were frequently given in the first year.

It was in the third year (and to some extent in the second year) that the work appeared to be above the heads of the pupils. The

* p. 101*ff.*

course is really one in ethics. The questioning took up a large amount of time. This would be an admirable and interesting way of procedure if the pupils had read and thought out the different problems. Such was not the case. There was too often a total lack of seriousness displayed in answering difficult questions.

After questioning and the writing down of the summary of the lesson to be given, there was frequently no time left to develop the lesson.

As there was no text-book to consult, a boy would come into class after having merely read over his summary. Hence he replied to questions in a haphazard way.

The value of *la morale* as a school subject must depend on the personality of the teacher and the general tone of the school. If the state of these two factors is good, the study of the subject forms a useful supplement to the other lessons and reacts favourably on them.

One must admire the good sense and sound advice given to the boys in many of the lessons. The teacher rightly laid great stress on social duties. The word "solidarité" was one of the keynotes of all his teaching. Chauvinism was never encouraged. The institutions and laws of other countries were fairly dealt with.

The following lesson on "La Nation" was given in the second year :—

SPECIMEN LESSON.

La Nation :

Les mêmes lois de solidarité, de justice, et de fraternité doivent présider aux rapports des individus entre eux dans la Nation, qui tient le lien entre la famille et la société humaine.

La Nation.—Définition : C'est une grande famille formée par les liens d'hérédité par la communauté de la race, des mœurs, de la langue, du sol, des intérêts, des institutions et des lois, du passé historique, des sentiments et des volontés.

Développement de cette définition :

La nation est le vrai milieu social.—C'est dans la nation et par elle que l'individu exerce ses droits et accomplit ses devoirs. Il y acquiert une idée plus large de la solidarité, de la justice et de la fraternité. Il y puise l'esprit *national*, caractère, esprit collectif résultant de sentiments, d'idées communes aux membres d'une même nation.

La patrie et le patriotisme :

L'idée de la patrie est analogue à l'idée de nation et se compose des mêmes éléments. Mais l'idée du lieu qui nous a vu naître, auquel nous nous sommes attachés, celui qu'ont occupé nos ancêtres et qu'occupe notre nation.

Le patriotisme est l'amour de la patrie, de la nation dont on fait partie ; sentiments et devoirs que le patriotisme implique.

English. The programme allots three hours to English (or German) in the first and second years, and two hours in the third. It was only in the first year, however, that I had three lessons. It depends on the locality of the school as to whether English or German is the foreign language chosen.

A school situated in the east of France would naturally choose German.

I have no statistics on this point, but I believe that German

is more taught in Higher Primary Schools than English. Our school was quite an exception in having an Englishman to teach English. An Englishman can only be qualified to teach his native language in France by possessing the diplomas that every French teacher must possess, which means, of course, that he must go through the "mill" of examinations and become a naturalised Frenchman.

I had not these qualifications, so that my position was anomalous. In the eyes of the boys and in the town I was *Professeur*, but I owed my position to the headmaster. I was responsible to him alone. Not being on the register I was not recognised by the State, and consequently received no salary.

Several masters on the staff had a good grammatical knowledge of English ; two could understand the spoken language and make themselves understood. One of them (the history teacher) would have been able to give excellent lessons.

I do not see that there is much to be gained by having an Englishman, provided there is a master on the staff who has made a special study of the language and has stayed some time in England. Speaking generally, I should say that the lot of an Englishman in a French school would not be an enviable one. I was told by a French student (from Paris)—before I went abroad—that no foreigner had a chance of entering a French school, and supposing he had permission to teach, no French boy would stand him.

Happily this did not prove to be correct. The work went very smoothly in years one and two. I had ample opportunities of seeing how the classes behaved with other teachers, and I do not think the discipline in mine compared unfavourably with theirs. If it did, it was due more to my own imperfections as a teacher and disciplinarian than to the fact of my being a foreigner. I was not so successful in the first year. There were, however, special difficulties in connection with this class which are noticed in another place. It must be remembered that I worked under favourable conditions :—

1. I was not the first Englishman who had taught English in the school.

2. The Head Master was very anxious to have an Englishman, and he made every one understand this.

3. With the exception of my classes I was not expected to exercise control over the boys, hence there was little chance of running foul of them.

At one of the masters' conferences I read a paper briefly describing the "new method" of teaching modern languages. The Head was delighted and was anxious for me to adopt it in the school. Unfortunately he did not remove the difficulties that beset its *installation* :—1. There were no pictures. 2. No book written on reform lines. 3. Not sufficient time allowed. My teaching had therefore to be a compromise between the old and new methods.

The boys were provided with two text-books, a grammar with vocabularies and exercises, and a Reader. The Reader contained nursery tales and rhymes taken from English Readers. It made the mistake of being graduated according to length of words. Thus the first pieces contained words of one syllable only, introducing perhaps many difficulties of idiom.

As I have said before, the masters on various occasions tried to impress upon the boys the necessity of learning foreign languages and mixing with other peoples. It cannot be said, however, that the boys themselves could understand the utility of languages from their surroundings. Very few, indeed, would be likely to see any land but their own, few would leave the department in which they had been born, and the occupations which they were to take up would probably require no knowledge of English or German.

Without showing any particular aptitude for languages and no great zest, they displayed on the other hand no repulsion to the study of them. Several of them, indeed, did very well and made considerable progress in conversation.

If more time were devoted to languages and more rational methods used, I am sure that the French boy would prove to have greater linguistic powers than he is at present given credit for.*

Mathematics.

I saw very little of the work done in mathematics. To an English student of French this subject does not possess the same attractions as the literary side. In the first year two hours a week were assigned to Arithmetic and two to Geometry. Algebra was not begun till the second year and even then there was only one lesson a week. It seems strange that geometry should possess double the importance of algebra in the matter of hours.

Geometry does not mean "Euclid" as in so many of our schools. Plane geometry was studied in years one and two, solid in the third. In algebra the second year went as far as simple equations, quadratics and progressions were tackled in the third.

In arithmetic the metric system had a good deal of attention paid to it. From what little I saw of the mathematical work, it struck me that too much stress was laid on theory to the detriment of practice. This is encouraged by examinations. An examination paper will consist of two questions only, one a proof, the other a problem.

As a result of this method, I found boys were slow and inaccurate in calculations both on paper and at the blackboard.

In this way mathematics is made too hard and dry a subject for young boys, and those of only average intelligence.

Boys in the second year had lessons in land-measuring and surveying (*arpentage*). These were given by the Head Master, and on account of their often being given practically in the open air were popular with the pupils.

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* Since the above was written the direct method of teaching languages has been introduced in French schools.

Every boy had three lessons in science per week, one in chemistry, one in physics, and one in natural history. There was thus plenty of ground covered, but the manner of covering it left a great deal to be desired. The teacher was terribly handicapped in having no laboratory and no museum. A cupboard in one of the class-rooms was reserved for chemical apparatus, the master had to perform his experiments on a small table—the same one used by the other masters when giving a lesson in that room. The boys had thus no opportunity of doing practical work. Science (Physics, Chemistry, Natural History).

Chemistry under such circumstances is merely the study of a text book. A few instruments were available for physics, and in botany (taken during the summer) the boys brought specimens from the fields.

This represents the sum total of practical work in science.

One can easily infer that there was a tendency to cram—a long programme, insufficient time to carry it through, the absence of practical work, are three factors which tend to ruin good science teaching. The master was not to blame, he saw only too well the difficulties in his way, but he was unable to remove them.

I give here a short synopsis of the work attempted in the three years :—

PHYSICS.

First Year.—Simple notions on heat, acoustics, optics, magnetism and electricity.

The boys had a text-book. They copied *résumés* of each lesson given in the book, but they took no notes.

Second Year.—Hydrostatics, the steam-engine, barometer, hygrometry, electricity, batteries, the electric light, telegraphy.

The pupils in this year were obliged to take notes.

Third Year—Mechanics and dynamics.—Revision of subjects in years one and two.

CHEMISTRY.

First Year.—Oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, air, water, silica, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Second Year.—Revision of first year.—Compounds of nitrogen.—The elements and chief metals.

Third Year.—Organic.

NATURAL HISTORY.

First Year :—

1. Physiology.
2. Zoology—types of the Vertebrates and Invertebrates.
3. Botany—the chief organs of a plant. A few types.
4. Geology—some notions on volcanoes, glaciers, different rocks.

Second Year :—

1. Zoology—comparative anatomy.
2. Botany—anatomy, functions of the organs.
3. Geology—revision of First year.—Chief minerals.

Third Year :—

1. Zoology—classification
2. Botany—classification
3. Hygiene.
4. Geology.—Rock formation.

Manual Instruction.

For *Travaux Manuels* (Manual Instruction), the ground floor of a cottage situated at the back of the playground served as a workshop (*atelier*).

The larger room was all too small for the requirements of carpentry, the smaller did for a forge.

In the first year, two hours were allotted to manual instruction. For five months the boys did woodwork, the second half of the year being devoted to ironwork.

In the second year specialization began. A boy had to choose between ironwork and woodwork. Those in the industrial section had six hours a week, the others three.

In the third year the same programme was followed, but boys in the industrial section had from eight to ten hours a week. Two or three boys took up work at the forge.

It will be seen that all boys went through practically the same programme, the only difference between the general and industrial sections being the quantity of work done.

With the exception of the smithy work it cannot be said that any trade-apprenticeship was attempted.

Boys in the industrial section were qualifying for entrance examinations to the *Ecoles d'Arts et Métiers* at Angers and Cluny. My experience bears out therefore the remarks that Sir R. L. Morant makes on this subject in his Report on Higher Primary Schools.

Some of the work turned out in wood and iron was displayed in glass cases in the schoolroom.

The headmaster showed me with pride bookcases in his study which had been made by the boys.

On visiting the workshop one day, I found the third year at work. Two boys were at the forge. One was beating the iron, the other holding the iron with tongs. Two others were turning. The rest were being examined. The work to be done was described on the blackboard. Two pieces of wood were given to each boy to be very carefully planed, tenons and mortises to be made first by sawing, secondly by the use of the mortise chisel, right angle to be verified, and lastly the tenon to be fixed in the mortise by glue or screws. Four hours allowed for the piece of work.

Agriculture.

Mr. Medd, in his report on "Rural Education in France," * says of Higher Primary Schools, "Few of them, however, have an agricultural side, and they are rarely to be found in the country districts."

Our school exemplifies Mr. Medd's statement. There was no agricultural side, and I am rather inclined to think that in the ordinary classes in agriculture no really hard work was done.

The lessons were given by the agricultural professor of the *Arrondissement*, one per week in each year. In the second and third years these were supplemented by a *promenade scolaire* of two hours, when visits were paid to the professor's *champ de*

* Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. 7, p. 302.

démonstration, to gardens and to neighbouring farms. Boys in the industrial section did not learn agriculture.

Since reading Volume 7 of the Special Reports on Educational Subjects, I am forced to conclude that the admirable work done in agriculture in some of the primary schools of the north-west of France finds no counterpart in the higher primary school with which I am acquainted.

Drawing. I was much struck by the attention given to drawing and the splendid results achieved. No less than four hours a week were devoted to it in each year, while in the industrial sections this number was increased to eight. The lessons were given in a special class-room, which was well lighted and contained a large number of suitable models. The master was a skilful draughtsman and had the advantage of being on the regular staff (he was mathematical master).

Every boy had to take the subject. In many English schools drawing is an "extra" and is taught by a visiting master; those boys who are not gifted, or who do not care to pay the extra fee, are relegated to another master, who takes the drawing because he happens to be free at that time. Now there is none of this in French schools. Drawing is considered one of the most important class-subjects, consequently there is good hard work done in it.

The method of marking it is instructive. Every drawing when completed carries a maximum of thirty marks: ten for the general outline, ten for detail, and ten for lettering. These are plainly indicated on the drawing.

By this method all drawings are most carefully finished off, the heading or explanation of subject adding to, and not detracting from, the general effect.

The work included freehand, model, geometrical, perspective and mechanical drawing. Some amount of stumping and painting was also done.

It now remains to say a few words on some of the less important subjects of the curriculum.

Common Law. Boys in the third year had lessons in common law. These were given by a lawyer from the town. I am not able to judge very well of the work done. This much I know—the teacher was often late and irregular, his lesson was a lecture and rather indifferently followed by the boys.

Political Economy. Technology. For the first five months of the school year, the third year had lessons in political economy, these gave place in the second half of the year to lessons in technology.

Book-keeping. Bookkeeping was taught in the second and third years—one hour a week only was allotted to it. The distinction between single and double entry was discussed. Boys of the second year were taught the use of the day-book, how to post from it into the ledger, to balance and prove their books, and draw up a balance sheet.

In the third year this work was revised, and the use of the day book, cash book, etc., pointed out. An imaginary house of business

was then taken, set going, and its work described in detail. A boy thus got a good idea of what business life is like.

Writing. Writing was taught throughout the school, one hour a week in the second and third year, and two in the first. A point worth noticing is the teaching of ornamental writing. The effect of this was seen in the exercise-books of all the boys.

I found boys skilful in writing several hands. Thus the heading of a lesson (in an exercise-book) was always written in ornamental characters, the dictated summary of the lesson was written in another style, while the notes would be taken down in the boy's usual handwriting.

The writing of the school varied very much in quality. As a whole, however, it may be said that exercise-books were well-kept.

Singing. Singing was taught separately to the three years. The Sol-fa system was in vogue and a few simple songs were learnt.

It seemed to me a pity that the boys could not have been assembled together occasionally for a singing lesson. As it was the lessons seemed tame. One of the boys had a cornet; matters were a good deal enlivened when he was asked to come into the classes and accompany the singing.

Gymnastics. The boys had one lesson in gymnastics per week. They made use of the town gymnasium, which was situated quite close to the school. The town instructor gave the lessons.

The apparatus was adequate and in fairly good condition.

Besides exercises on the apparatus, the boys were practised in *mouvements d'ensemble*.

What little work I saw done did not give me a very favourable impression.

Conclusion. I have now passed in review all the subjects of the curriculum. This has been done at some length in a few of the subjects. Certain details which I have given may seem trivial, but I have thought it important to show the methods employed by French teachers, even if they are commonplace and similar to those known to us in England.

I wish it to be understood that the hours, syllabus, etc., have been in all cases taken from my own experience of the classes and the school time-table and from conversation with the teachers.

No analysis of the official programme has been attempted. This programme can be bought for 3d. A careful study of it, followed by a comparison with the particulars I have given, will, I hope, convince everyone that the teachers were by no means slaves to it.

There is, on the contrary, considerable elasticity shown in the time-table, though I cannot say how much is authorized. Enough has been said to show that teachers had ample scope to display their own individuality and method. Teachers know the contents of the programme and discuss among themselves its good points and its bad points, but in class one would scarcely guess its existence. I never remember having heard the word used before the boys.

III.—THE STAFF.

Training and Qualifications.

The *Professeurs* of the *Ecoles Primaires Supérieures* go through the same course of training as the *Instituteurs* of the *Ecoles Primaires*; that is, three years in an *Ecole Normale*. The teachers in the *Ecoles Primaires* are either *stagiaires* (probationers) or *titulaires* (fully certificated). The *stagiaire* must possess at least the *brevet simple* (or *brevet élémentaire*), he becomes a *titulaire* by passing an examination known as *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique*.

A similar arrangement obtains in the *Ecoles Primaires Supérieures*.

A teacher must in this case have the *brevet supérieur*, he is then a *délégué*; he becomes a fully-qualified *professeur* only when he has passed an examination known as *certificat d'aptitude au Professorat des Ecoles Normales et des Ecoles Primaires Supérieures*. These *délégués* of the higher primary schools have three years allowed them to get this *certificat*. If at the end of three years they have not got it they are liable to be put down into an *Ecole Primaire*. Whether this is strictly carried out I cannot exactly say, but I should hardly think so, on account of the great difficulty of the examination and the very small number who pass each year. There are generally about 200 candidates, from sixteen to twenty pass the written examination. These are reduced to eight or ten after the oral.

Certificat d'aptitude au Professorat.

Masters in general regard the examination as a bugbear—and rightly so, considering its severity.

Candidates must choose *Sciences* or *Lettres*.

At one centre last year there were eight candidates. Three of these (all ladies) took *Sciences*, five (one, a lady) took *Lettres*.

As I was able to get the questions set in *Lettres*, I reproduce them here.

1. *Littérature.* (4 hours allowed.)

Un critique contemporain a dit: "Victor Hugo est peu sensible, il n'est pas tendre."

Dites, en vous appuyant surtout sur les auteurs du programme ce qu'il faut penser de cette opinion.

[The question set in 1900 was, "Peut-on simplifier notre syntaxe grammaticale? Comment et dans quelle manière?"]

2. *Histoire et Géographie.* (5 hours allowed.)

[Syllabus. History of Europe twelfth and thirteenth centuries and from 1789 to 1815. Geography of the United States. The Basin of the Rhone.]

(i.) Quel sont les principaux caractères du 13e siècle en France, au point de vue politique, social, économique et intellectuel?

(ii.) Etude de géographie physique. Le Rhône depuis sa source jusqu'à Lyon.

* 3. *Philosophie appliquée à l'Education.* (4 hours allowed.)

De l'esprit scientifique.—Qu'entend-on par ces mots? Dites quelles qualités il suppose. Montrez qu'il est aussi nécessaire à l'étude des lettres qu'à l'étude des sciences proprement dites, et qu'il doit pénétrer même l'enseignement primaire.

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* It should have been mentioned above that no candidate can present himself for the examination unless he has been teaching at least two years.

4. *Langues vivantes : Anglais.* (4 hours allowed.) (Candidates may use a dictionary.)

(i.) Thème.

Passage of fourteen lines taken from Victor Cherbuliez to be translated into English.

(ii.) Version.

A passage from Washington Irving to be translated into French.

The *Oral Examination* is held at Paris. I am unable to give the questions asked, because my friend failed in the written examination.

The examination is conducted in the following way :—

1. A lesson to be given before the Commission on some subject of history, geography or literature (French).
2. Correction of a composition written by a student in a Training College.
3. A lesson in *lecture expliquée*—the piece taken from programme prescribed in Literature.
4. Questioning on history, geography or literature.
5. *Langues vivantes.*

Translation at sight from one of the prescribed books.

[The prescribed books were Goldsmith's "Traveller" and Froude's "Oceana."]

Conversation.

It will be seen that the questions are by no means easy. To spin out enough matter for a four hours' paper on the one question set is a severe test.

But the chief difficulty of the examination is due to its competitive character.

It is a foregone conclusion that only twenty candidates will be accepted in the written examination. However good the majority of the papers may be, it is only the first few which will be accepted.

Salaries.* The masters are divided into five classes in the matter of salaries.

The	5th	class	is paid	1,700	francs per annum.
,,	4th	,,	,,	1,900	,, ,,
,,	3rd	,,	,,	2,200	,, ,,
,,	2nd	,,	,,	2,500	,, ,,
,,	1st	,,	,,	2,700	,, ,,

These salaries are paid by the State, masters receive instalments on the first of each month.

In addition to this fixed amount a master receives a lodging allowance (*indemnité de logement*). Further there is an *indemnité de résidence*, which varies in amount according to the population of the place. The smaller the town, the smaller the *indemnité*. These two payments are provided by the town and are paid quarterly.

At X—— the lodging allowance was 150f. and the *indemnité de résidence* 100f.

* The rates of salaries and the system of promotion have been revised since this paper was written. The new regulations are given on pages 137-8 of this volume.

Promotion is effected in the following way: a master *may be* promoted into a higher class after three years' service in the lower; he *will*, as a matter of course, be promoted after six years. Promotion.*

The indemnities remain the same for all classes.

Directeurs are similarly divided into five classes; their salaries are a little higher. For instance, a *Directeur* in the first class has a salary of 3,300fr. *i.e.*, 600fr. more than the assistant in the same class.

The *Directeurs* of Higher Primary Schools add to their salary by the profits made on their boarders.

It is only natural to find that masters grumble at their salaries. They are undoubtedly very low, and considering the high standard of efficiency attained by the masters should be much higher.

An Englishman on reading the figures must, however, bear in mind that:—

(i.) The French teacher is a civil servant and his tenure of service is therefore secure;

(ii.) He will have a pension on reaching the age of fifty-five.

(iii.) In common with his fellow-countrymen the French teacher is strictly economical.

Nearly all the masters at X—— gave private lessons. The fixed rate was two francs the hour.

I am not aware that they added to their incomes in any other way.

The French *professeur* is fortunate in having a fixed limit to the amount of work he has to do. Number of hours' teaching and "duty" per week.

He can cry "halt" when he has given twenty lessons and taken five hours duty during the week. The duty consists of taking "study" from 4.45 to 6.45. The regulation number of hours was complied with in principle.

The *Professeur de Sciences* gave twenty-six lessons, six above the maximum; but in compensation he did not share in the duty, so that his total number of hours of work was only one in excess of the maximum 25.

It must be remembered, also, that he was manual instructor, and for these lessons there would be little need of out-of-school preparation.

Another advantage which the *professeur* possesses is that the time-table is so arranged that he very rarely has to teach for more than two hours at a stretch.

Here is the time-table of the *Professeur de Lettres*:—

	Classes.		Duty
	Morning.	Afternoon.	(Study).
Monday - - - - -	8–11	1–2	4.45–6.45
Tuesday - - - - -	8–10	—	—
Wednesday - - - - -	8–10	1–2	4.45–6.45
Thursday - - - - -	8–10	—	—
Friday - - - - - -	8–9	1–3	4.45–6.45
Saturday - - - - -	9–11	2–4	—

Total:—Teaching, 18 hours. Duty, 6 hours.

* See Note on previous page.

His work was much heavier than the time-table would lead one to suppose, for, as he taught all the composition in the school, much of his time at home was spent in correction of papers.

Devotion to the school.

What struck me throughout my stay at X—— was the splendid spirit of work shown by the staff and the harmony which prevailed among its different members.

A more hard-working, earnest and yet genial set of men it would be difficult to find.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging their very great kindness to me. At all times they were ready to help me in my studies, to answer questions I put to them on French ways and customs, and to make my life in France as pleasant as possible. Should any special event take place in the town, I always knew that I had a guide or companion at my disposal.

Eagerness to learn English.

They had all studied English at the *Ecole Normale* and were anxious to improve their knowledge by arranging exchange lessons with me. One hour a week we all met together for an "English" conversation. These reunions were very pleasant, and led to very profitable exchange of views.

The Surveillant.

The *surveillant* or duty master is the servant of the head-master and not of the State. He is appointed by him and is paid by him. The pay is generally 40 francs a month. With the exception of class-time and preparation from 4.45–6.45 he is always on duty. He sleeps in the dormitory—the bed is curtained off from the pupils—and is therefore responsible for the getting up and going to bed of the boys. He superintends the boys in the *réfectoire* (dining-room) and is always with them in the playground, during walks, and at evening preparation. Sometimes he is asked to take a little mathematics in the first year.

Having practically no teaching to do, he has little opportunity of winning respect from the boys. The latter look on him as their natural enemy.

During my stay at X—— I came across two *surveillants*. The first had just left the Training College, where he was senior student. He was very anxious to rise in the profession and studied very hard while the boys were at class. The conscientiousness with which he fulfilled his "duty" made him unpopular with the boys, but his earnestness and industry have brought him reward, for he is now *Professeur* in a technical school.

His successor—found after great difficulty—was a youth taken from the third year of an *Ecole Supérieure*. Intellectually, therefore, he was not above the third-year boys. Under such circumstances he could not claim authority over the elder boys. Although he was more popular than his predecessor on account of his being more "chummy" with the boys, his influence over them was not so good.

IV.—THE PUPILS.

A Boarder's Day.

Let us now consider how a boarder spent his day.

Rising. At 6.30 the great bell—hung outside the building—woke him up. Half an hour was allowed to dress and make the beds.

Breakfast. At seven the bell rang for *déjeuner*. The boys lined up on each side of the corridor and at a signal from the *surveillant* filed into the *réfectoire*. Here a bowl of *café au lait* and dry bread awaited them. Boys generally soaked the bread in the coffee. At a sign from the *surveillant* they again lined up in the corridor

Service de propreté. Then followed the *Service de propreté*. The *surveillant* drew up a weekly list of boys and the duties they had to perform. These duties were no sinecure ; class-rooms and corridor had to be swept and dusted, ink and chalk distributed, fires to be lighted, play-ground tidied, etc.

Day boys were required to assist.

The third-year boys were exempt from service, but they had to see that the younger boys did the work properly. It will be seen that there was not much leisure between breakfast and school.

Class-time. At eight o'clock the bell rang for school. All boys were drawn up in two lines in the playground. The *surveillant* called out "*A droite!*" "*Avancez!*" and the boys proceeded to their classes.

Classes went on from eight o'clock till twelve. There was a break of a quarter of an hour at ten o'clock.

Recreation. The boys did not display much animation in recreation time. Like English boys they had their seasons for certain games. They had their fling at marbles and later at peg-tops, but they had no inclination to play round games, such as prisoners' base, King Cæsar or rounders. The *Directeur* tried time after time to make them organize some games, but all his efforts were vain. The boys persisted in walking up and down the playground in little "sets," talking, discussing, grumbling. If the weather were hot they would be found lying about against the walls wherever a cool spot might be discovered.

There was no break between end of school and dinner.

Dinner. For dinner, the boys sat at three tables arranged to form three sides of a square. The *surveillant* had a small table to himself in the middle. The tables were covered with yellow oilcloth. The absence of a white tablecloth did not improve the look of the room.

The boys were divided into squads of six, one third-year boy at least in each squad. It was his duty to serve out the vegetables and the meat (which was previously cut up into the required number of pieces before being brought to table).

He also poured out the wine—one bottle held just enough to fill six small tumblers. Wine was the only drink provided at the two meals, dinner and supper. The wine could, of course, be diluted with water.

The following is the weekly menu, varied slightly from time to time :—

Sunday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Meat. Potatoes. Biscuits.
,,	*Souper.*	Meat. Salad. Dessert.
Monday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Haricots. Sausage.
,,	*Souper.*	Meat. Salad. Dessert.
Tuesday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Poached Egg. Potted meat.
,,	*Souper.*	Stewed meat. Preserved fruit. Desert.
Wednesday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Boiled Meat. Prunes.
,,	*Souper*	Stewed meat. Potatoes and oil. Dessert.
Thursday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Stewed meat. Preserved fruit. Biscuits.
,,	*Souper.*	Beef. Salad. Dessert.
Friday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Haricots. Sardine.
,,	*Souper.*	Tinned tunny Omelette. Dessert.
Saturday.	*Dîner.*	Soup. Boiled Meat. Rice.
,,	*Souper.*	Boudin (black pudding). Omelette. Dessert

The above menu appears much better than it really was. The meat was badly cooked, of poor quality, and very insufficient in quantity. Vegetables were not eaten with the meat.

The dessert varied. During the autumn and first part of winter grapes, walnuts or chestnuts were provided. Later came almonds, and in summer occasionally cherries.

The man-servant waited at table. He brought in the dishes (plates were not changed) and then was kept busy cutting bread. Bread was the one article of food which was distributed *ad lib.* And this was very necessary, for meals were few and far between and there was not much else to eat. French people are proverbially great bread-eaters ; in French boarding schools it is indeed the staff of life.

The behaviour of the boys at table was very bad. The *Directeur* occasionally looked in and found fault, but the *surveillant* was in sole charge, and he had not sufficient influence to mend matters. The boys were too noisy, and the room after a meal presented a dirty appearance. The method of leaving boys to themselves at mealtime is one that needs early reform. I spoke to the *professeurs* on the subject and they were unanimous in saying that the internal arrangements of the boarding school were bad, and were a blot on whole training of boys.

Afternoon School. The boys had half-an-hour's play before afternoon school. Classes went on from 1 to 4. A break of a quarter of an hour was allowed at 2 o'clock. At 4 there was the "long" recreation. It was only three-quarters of an hour. Considering that the boys had been in school for three hours, and that two hours study was to follow, the time for play was far too short. To make matters worse boys wrote their impositions then and "turned" work was heard. In this way a bad boy was in the schoolroom from 1 till nearly 7 o'clock!

"Long recreation."

Even those who were free did not, as I have said above, know how to make the most of their liberty.

Preparation. Preparation from 4.45 to 6.45 was presided over by a *professeur*. Most day-scholars were present, and the schoolroom was consequently full. Supper followed, after which there was a few

minutes' leisure before beginning the second preparation, which lasted from 7.30 to 9.

The boys went up to bed immediately after this.

Such was a boy's working day.

Seven hours in class, three and a half hours' preparation! By the time 9 o'clock came a boy was exhausted—and no wonder.

Thursday was a half-holiday, though no English boy would designate it by such a name. It began with preparation from 1 to 2. Boys could, however, borrow books from the library and read during this time. Thursday half-holiday.

At 2 o'clock the pupil dressed, then went for a walk or to the playing field. He returned in time for the usual afternoon preparation at 4.45. So even on a half-holiday he spent three hours in the schoolroom.

When out for a walk boys were obliged to walk in rank until they were outside the town. They frequently gave trouble to the *surveillant* by getting too far in front or lagging behind.

The time allowed was not long enough to have a really good ramble in the country and forget the cares of school routine.

Remarks on the playing-field will be made a little further on.

Sunday did not bring the boy the rest and change he was sorely in need of. He was up at 6.30 as on the other days of the week. Sunday.

Preparation 8 to 10. At 10 o'clock he dressed ready for Church. The *Directeur* himself took the boys to *messe* at 11 o'clock. This hour 11 to 12 was one of bliss to the *surveillant*. It was the only time in the day that he was free from the boys.

At 1 o'clock the bell rang for preparation. Boys could read library books at this time if they wished.

From 2 to 4 they went for a walk. Then followed the ordinary preparation from 4.45 to 6.45, and from 7.30 to 9. It will be seen that Sunday was a hard, depressing day. It was really harder than the other days, for class work is not so wearying as incessant preparation. Five and a half hours' preparation can only be a weariness to body and mind.

During the months of May, June, July, the time-table was slightly modified. The boy rose at 5.30 (except on Sunday) and did one hour's study before breakfast. On Thursdays and Sundays he was free after supper and went to the playing-field or for a walk. This arrangement was good in one way, for it was too hot to go out in the afternoon. But unfortunately no work was excused. The *whole* of the afternoon (1.45 to 6), therefore, with the exception of a break of three-quarters of an hour, was taken up with preparation. Four hours' study in a hot schoolroom is killing work. By supper time the *surveillant* and boys were exasperated and exhausted, and too weary to enjoy properly the recreation which followed. Summer time-table.

I have said that on Thursdays (and sometimes on Saturdays) the boys went to the playing field instead of for a walk. I believe this is rather exceptional in higher primary schools, but our *Directeur* Sports.

held modern views and wished his boys to learn cricket and football. This is a step in the right direction. Unfortunately it is not carried far enough. The exigencies of the time-table do not allow sufficient time to be given to sports.

The field was about ten minutes' walk from the school.

In winter football was indulged in.

The boys had no special dress for games, and as the field was not drained, its state in bad weather prevented boys from playing.

It was not large enough to allow two games to be played at the same time. Hence forty boys had to play together. It was not possible under the circumstances to teach them scientific football (Association). The game consisted of a general helter skelter after the ball.

There is no doubt, however, that football (chiefly the Rugby code) is fast coming into favour in France.

In summer, the field bore quite an animated appearance.

Some boys were devotees of croquet, others settled down to a game of skittles, while the rest went in for cricket. I do not think cricket is quite suited to a Frenchman. It is one of those games that needs —according to foreigners—to be taken sadly. However we had a number of very interesting little games. Monsieur A. was an enthusiastic cricketer, the *surveillant* learned to like the game, and some of the boys shaped very well. They had ideas of their own, too, which I could not succeed in getting rid of.

They soon understood that it is the duty of a poor batsman to play steadily and keep his wicket up, while the better batsman makes the runs.

The only way of playing steadily in their opinion was not to move the bat at all. I vainly tried to show some of them how to move the bat and play the ball. "No," said they, "it is much safer to keep the bat still and let the ball hit it."

On a few occasions the boys went to the river to bathe. Two or three could swim fairly well.

Sports' expenses were met by a subscription of 3 francs. This modest sum had not only to provide for cricket and football material, but for the rebinding of library books, and for the cartridges used in the *exercices de tir*.

Exercices de tir.

These "*exercices de tir*" (target practice) are obligatory for the boarders, but nearly all the day-scholars took part also.

The boys were provided with a rifle, an exact model of the Lebel (the army regulation rifle, but of smaller size). The target was placed in the grass-plot in front of the head-master's study Monsieur A. superintended the firing. The best six shots in the school entered for the higher primary school competition. Of the twenty-five schools which entered, the school in which I was teaching came tenth on the list.

Religion.

Boys attend eleven o'clock *messe* on Sundays. This is the sole religious instruction they get during the week. Anything like "school prayers" is unknown.

Children in France receive their first Communion at the age of eleven or twelve, hence all boys in the school had gone through the ceremony previous to their coming to the school.

The *curé* never visited the school, consequently I never heard of any "Confession."

I noticed that there was a tendency to sneer at the Bible and religion whenever these were mentioned—as sometimes happened in the *morale* lessons.

Moral tone.

If the boys lacked some of the qualities which we associate with "public school spirit," happily there is a brighter side to the picture. In spite of much wrangling and cliquishness among the boys, for which the organisation is largely to blame in not providing healthy outlets for animal spirits, they are affectionate and friendly to one another. There were several striking cases of David and Jonathan. They worthily upheld the Frenchman's reputation for politeness. The elder boys particularly were courteous in the extreme. One cannot but admire the ever-ready watchfulness to be polite in the smallest details.

Considering that I was *Anglais* and did little for the boys I think the friendliness and courtesy shown by them to me was remarkable. Not least among old pupils, whose memories I cherish, do I place the boys at the Higher Primary School at X——.

V.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Number and use.

French schoolboys have to undergo the same ordeal of examinations as their fellow-sufferers in England. Setting on one side the examinations for special purposes, such as those for the civil service and entrance examinations, nearly every boy would take one or more of the following during his school career: in the primary school the *certificat d'études primaires*, in higher primary schools the *certificat d'études primaires supérieures* or the *brevet simple* and in secondary schools the *baccalauréat*.

It is to be noted that these examinations occur at the end of a school course, they are the goal which a boy should aim at before leaving school altogether or passing on to another school.

The custom of several forms in a school being examined, such as obtains in many English schools, where the boys take the various stages of the Oxford and Cambridge Locals or College of Preceptors examinations, is not found in France. Thus, in higher primary schools, a boy does not enter for an examination until he is in the third year.

Overwork.

These examinations generally take place in summer. A boy's time-table, as has been said, is very full all the year round; the addition of one or two examinations at the end of the year makes his burden a great deal heavier.

I am bound to say that the boys of the third year made splendid efforts at success. From early morning till 9 o'clock at night,

they were hard at work, frequently working through their scanty recreation.

There is no doubt there was overwork among these elder boys. Unfortunately they cannot see the need of physical exercise, consequently by the time the examination comes they are unfit to do themselves justice.

I purpose making a list of the questions asked in the examinations of 1902. Papers are not printed in France. The presiding examiner dictates the questions. It is thus difficult to get to know what is actually set.

Pupils were kind enough to tell me after the examination what questions were set. Under these circumstances allowance must be made for errors.

A. Brevet Elémentaire.

Brevet élémentaire.

The passing of the examination for the *brevet simple* (or *élémentaire*) is obligatory in the case of all those who aspire to enter the normal schools. As a large number of pupils in the higher primary schools go in for teaching, it is one of the most popular examinations among third-year boys.

Every candidate must be at least sixteen years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which he presents himself for examination.

The examination takes place at the *chef-lieu* of the department, and is held by a commission consisting of at least seven members, presided over by the *Inspecteur de l'Académie*.

The subjects are divided into three series :—

(i.) Dictation.—French Composition.—Arithmetic.

(ii.) Writing.—Drawing.—Gymnastics.

(iii.) Oral :

Reading and explanation of text.
Questions and Arithmetic.
History.—Civic Instruction.—Geography of France.
Solfa Music.
Physics.—Natural Science.—Agriculture.

No candidate is allowed to take the second series unless he has half the maximum of marks in the first. Similarly he must have half the maximum in Series 2 before passing to the 3rd series. Every subject has a maximum of twenty, except gymnastics and music, which are marked out of ten.

The questions set are not the same in the different *chefs-lieux*, and as the papers are corrected by different commissions, the standard of passing varies.

Thirteen candidates from X—— presented themselves. The weaker ones, fearingthe severity of the *inspecteur* at the *chef-lieu* (α), chose for their centre the *chef-lieu* (β) in the next department where the presiding examiner was known to be less severe. Their plan, however, was not successful ; of the eight who presented themselves at (β), only one passed, while of the five at (α) only one failed.

The examination last year played havoc everywhere. The school at X—— in passing five out of thirteen was not below the average. The failure of most of the candidates did not surprise the *professeurs*.

For the sake of comparison I give the questions asked at the centres *a* and *β* in the Appendix.

B. Examen du Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Supérieures.

Examen du Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Supérieures.

Theoretically the *Examen du Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Supérieures* corresponds in higher primary schools to the *certificat d'études* in primary schools.

In practice the two examinations differ widely, for whereas in primary schools a large number of the pupils enter for the *certificat* and obtain it with ease, in higher primary schools few enter and many fail.

One may give two reasons for the low number of candidates :—

1. The *certificat* is of little practical use. The intelligent third-year pupil wishes to pass an examination which will be of use in leading to some career, he does not wish to expend much work on an examination which only brings honour. Thus he chooses the *brevet simple*, the entrance examinations to technical schools, or competitive examinations for civil service appointments.

2. The examination appears to be unnecessarily severe. French composition and *la morale* are papers which are dreaded by the candidates.

Efforts are being made to render the examination more popular, and especially to lower the standard required for passing. The subjects of the examination are arranged so as to correspond with the different sections in the school (general, commercial, industrial, agricultural).

Subjects for all Candidates :—

1. *La morale.*
2. Composition.
3. Science.
   - (*a*) a question in Arithmetic or Geometry.
   - (*b*) ,, ,, ,, Physics or Chemistry.
   - (*c*) ,, ,, ,, Natural History or Hygiene.
4. Drawing.

Special subjects (varying according to the section).—A foreign language, *or* drawing, *or* agriculture.

Oral (varies according to section).—General section :—

1. Reading with explanation, grammar.
2. History and geography.
3. Mathematics, natural sciences.
4. Conversation in the foreign language.

Practical work :—

Section general : manual (wood or iron).
,, commercial : bookkeeping, shorthand.

Section industrial: manual (wood or iron).
,, agricultural: agriculture.

There is also an examination in singing and gymnastics.

Each subject has a maximum of 20 assigned to it (except singing and gymnastics, which have a maximum of 10). In order to pass the whole examination a candidate must get half marks in the practical work, and the total number of marks obtained in all subjects must be 50 per cent. of the maximum total.

The result of the examination last year was considered very satisfactory, four of the pupils at X—— passing out of six.

The written examination was held at the school, the oral and practical at the *chef-lieu* of the department.

The questions asked, for which I am indebted to one of the candidates, are given in the Appendix.

C.—Examen des Bourses pour les Ecoles Primaires Supérieures.

Examen des Bourses pour écoles primaires supérieures.

The general conditions for obtaining scholarships are stated in the chapter on school organization.

The questions asked at the *chef-lieu* in 1901 are given in the Appendix. Thirty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination; only thirteen passed the written examination, two of the thirteen failed in the oral. Of the seven pupils who entered from X—— three passed (all of these were in the second year).

A. M. Saville.

APPENDIX.

Specimen Examination Papers.

I.—Brevet Elémentaire.

Written Examination.

1. *Composition :—*

Centre *a*. La Fontaine, dans une des plus jolies de ses fables, raconte qu'un jour le lapin se laissa vaincre par la tortue qui l'avait provoqué à la course.

Vous supposerez que le lapin raconte sa mésaventure à quelques-uns de ses amis.

Centre *β*. Inventez une suite à la fable "La Cigale et la Fourmi," de maniére à en tirer une leçon morale.

2. *Arithmetic :—*

Centre *a*.

1. Un marchand avait acheté 40 m. de drap qu'il revend avec un bénéfice égal aux $\frac{15}{100}$ du prix d'achat. S'il avait revendu ce drap avec un bénéfice de 15 °/₀ sur le prix de vente, il aurait eu 24f.15 de bénéfice de plus. On demande le prix d'achat du drap.

2. Démontrer que 100×100 est plus grand que 99×101. Faire un simple raisonnement en s'appuyant sur la définition de la multiplication et remplacer pour le raisonnement 99 par $(100-1)$ et 101 par $(100+1)$.

Centre *β*.

1. Expliquer la Réduction des fractions $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{6}{9}$, au même dénominateur.

2. Un champ a la forme d'un trapèze, dont les bases ont respectivement 35 decamètres 4 centimètres et 4 hectomètres 67 decimètres, et la hauteur 188 mètres. On prend ensuite deux points : EF sur la grande base DC ; de sorte que DE = 190 mètres et DF = 196 metres ; et l'on mène deux parallèles ; EG, FH, déterminant les bords d'un chemin partageant le champs en deux parties égales. On demande :

(1.) La surface du champ.
(2.) La distance AG.
(3.) La surface du chemin EFGH.
(4.) La surface de chacune des deux parties du champ.

3. *Dictation :—*

(Passage read through, then dictated slowly, passage read again. Ten minutes given to revise. Pupils to punctuate.)

4. *Writing :—*

Une partie de l'orthographe en grosse cursive, fine et moyenne cursive, grosse ronde et grosse bâtarde.

5. *Drawing :—*

Centre *a*, Un pupitre à musique (croquis coté).

Centre *β*.—Chaise vue en élévation, plan, profil, dos (croquis coté).

Oral Examination.

1. *Gymnastics :—*

Centre *a*.—Le garde-à-vous. Longueur des différentes sortes de pas et vitesse de ces pas. Demi-tour à droite : les commandements de ce mouvement de pied, ferme et en marchant.

Centre β. :
(1.) Faire alligner, doubler, marcher une escouade.
(2.) Expliquer et faire exécuter le demi-tour.

2. *History :—*
Centre α.—Les cent jours. Attributions du conseil municipal.
Centre β.
(1.) Règne de Louis XVI. ; ses ministres. Guerre de l'indépendance d'Amerique.
(2.) Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire.

3. *Geography :—*
Centre α.—L'Algérie.
Centre β.—La côte de la Manche physique ; les villes sur la côte, les départements, préfectures et sous-préfectures, les fleuves côtiers, et géographie économique des diverses parties de ce pays.

4. *Arithmetic :—*
Centre α.—Théorie du 3 : cas de la division.
Centre β.
(1.) Tout nombre qui en divise deux autres, divise leur plus grand commun diviseur. Le démontrer.
(2.) Enoncer, démontrer et appliquer le 2e cas de la soustraction des fractions.

5. *Science :—*
Physics : La pompe aspirante et foulante.
Chemistry : L'acide sulfurique—préparation—usages.
Natural History : La fleur. Réproduction des végétaux.

6. *Reading* (with explanation) :—
Centre α.—Les Bûcherons (André Theuriet).
Centre β.—Lire et expliquer une partie de "L'âne et le chien." Analyser logiquement et grammaticalement une phrase.

II.—Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Supérieures.

Written Examination.

1. *La Morale* (1½ hours) :—
Vous devez aimer votre grande patrie la France ; vous devez aussi aimer votre petit pays, c'est-à-dire le pays natal. Comment devez-vous, considérer ces deux amours ?

2. *Composition française* (1½ hours) :—
Vous faites une promenade dans un grand bois. Décrivez le spectacle que vous avez sous les yeux. Dites pourquoi vous trouvez du plaisir, et montrez combien il est à la fois cruel et maladroit de déboiser un pays.

3. *Dessin* (2 hours) :—
Mise en perspective une table simple à quatre pieds.

4. *Mathematics and Natural Science :—*
(1) Un problème d'arithmetique.
(2) Un problème de géometrie.
(3) Donnez succinctement les propriétés et les usages des principaux métaux usuels.
Insistez sur le plomb, et les oxydes et les carbonates de ce métal.
L'eau : pure, potable et naturelle.

5. *Anglais :—*
A short piece of English prose to translate into French. (Dictionary allowed.)

Oral Examination.

1. *Science and Mathématiques.*
   (1) Théorème et problème sur les nombres premiers.
   (2) Chimie : la benzine, ses applications industrielles.
   (3) Botanique : Caractères généraux des crucifères ; principales plantes.
2. *Histoire et Géographie :—*
   (1) Règne de Philippe II. d'Espagne. Généralités sur le règne de Charles X. et la conquête de l'Algérie.
   (2) Côte de la Manche ; nature et détails de la côte.
3. *Littérature et Lecture expliquée :—*
   " L'infiniment grand et l'infiniment petit." (Pascal—Textes classiques de Demogeot.)
   Lecture et explication de la 1ère partie.
   Analyse grammaticale de quelques mots ; biographie de Pascal.
   Divisions de la Philosophie.
4. *Anglais :—*
   Lecture et traduction d'un morceau.
   Questions sur le vocabulaire et les temps principaux de quelques verbes.
5. *Travaux manuels :—*
   Menuiserie : assemblage à parement.
6. *Chant :—*
   Questions sur la théorie (mesures composées ; contretemps).
   Exècution d'un morceau.
7. *Gymnastique :—*
   Mouvements aux appareils (trapèze, barre fixe, anneaux, barres parallèles, corde lisse).

III.—Examen des Bourses pour les Ecoles Primaires Supérieures.

Written Examination.

1. *Dictée :—*
   " L'amour de la patrie "—Ernest Lavisse.
2. *Mathématiques :—*
   (*a*) Trouver la fraction èquivalente à $\frac{9}{12}$ et qui ait pour dènominateur 28. Dèmonteur que les deux fractions sont èquivalents.
   (*b*) Deux bicyclistes parcourent la route de P. à B. dans les conditions suivantes ; le premier bicycle a fait 975 tours de la roue de devant lorsque le second part de P., il fait 47 tours de roue pendant que le second en fait 36 ; mais 48 tours de roue du second bicycle en valent 67 du premier. Combien de tours de roue du second bicycle aura-t-il fait avant d'atteindre le premier ? (Il s'agit toujours de la roue de devant).
3. *Composition Française :—*
   Un de vos camarades de classe, fils d'un cultivateur aisé, vous ècrit qu'il ne veut pas embrasser la profession de son pére, parce que, d'apres lui, le métier de cultivateur est le plus pènible, le moins lucratif et le plus dèdaigné. Il préfère entrer dans un bureau à la ville.
   Vous répondez à cette lettre de votre ami.

Oral Examination.

1. *Histoire et Géographie de la France et de ses Colonies :—*
   (1.) Date de la premiere République.
   (2.) Les principaux événements sous la Convention.
   (3.) La France est-elle un pays industriel ?
   (4.) Qu'est-ce qui favorise l'industrie d'un pays.
   (5.) Les principales industries de la France.

2. *Lecture Expliquée :—*
   Lire à haute voix (un morceau) et donner des explications.

3. *Morale et Instruction Civique :—*
   (1.) Qu'est qu'un homme vertueux ?
   (2.) Pourquoi l'homme ne doit-il pas maltraiter les animaux ?
   (3.) Comment qualifiez-vous l'homme qui les maltraitent ?
   (4.) Qu'est-ce que la morale pratique ?
   (5.) Qu'est-ce que la morale théorique ?

4. *Arithmétique :—*
   (1.) Soustraire deux nombres fractionnairies. Donnez la règle.
   (2.) Qu'est qu'une fraction décimale ?
   (3.) Qu'est qu'une fraction ordinaire ?

5. *Géométrie :—*
   Comment fait-on pour calculer la surface d'un parallélogramme ? d'un losange ? Le carré est-il un losange ?

6. *Histoire Naturelle :—*
   Que savez-vous sur les insectes ?

SUMMARY OF THE OFFICIAL REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE TRAINING AND POSITION OF TEACHERS IN STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

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SUMMARY OF THE OFFICIAL REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE TRAINING AND POSITION OF TEACHERS IN STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

NOTE.—This summary is intended to show the extent to which the training and position of teachers in public primary schools in France is imposed or regulated by the State. The information has been taken from official sources, and the conditions summarised are those in force in June, 1906, but it must be clearly understood that this is a collection of "paper regulations" only, and that no attempt is made to estimate how far the regulations are modified or ignored in practice.

The obvious disadvantages of attempting to represent a living organisation by a summary of the regulations which nominally govern it are mitigated in the present instance because this paper serves as preface to Mr. Dumville's (p. 159 *ff* below). I have felt, moreover, that it would be impossible to attempt to realise the force of written laws—without living under them—and that a *partial* interpretation of the effects of regulations would be more inadequate than the regulations themselves. The following pages can only be put to their full use by those already acquainted with the subject, who will know better than I do with what limitations they are to be taken.

H. E. M.

I.—QUALIFICATIONS AND POSITION OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A.—Elementary Schools.*

Minimum Requirements.

In order to teach in a State elementary school a man must be at least eighteen years of age, a woman seventeen years. No one can direct a school before twenty-one years of age, or a school to which a boarding institution is attached, before twenty-five years of age.

No one can be a member of the staff in a State primary school unless he or she is of French nationality.

No one can teach, even as probationer, in an elementary school unless he (or she) holds the most elementary of the teachers' certificates—the *brevet élémentaire* (see pp. 152–3).

Religious Restrictions.

No member of a religious order is allowed to teach in an elementary school whether public or private.

The State teacher is at liberty to attend the services and submit to the observances of his (or her) religion as a private person, but he may not do so officially, that is to say at the head of his pupils.

* In France primary education includes, by law: "*enseignement primaire élémentaire*" (elementary schools for children of compulsory school age—six to thirteen years—and infant schools) and "*enseignement primaire supérieur.*" Regulations affecting teachers in higher elementary schools are therefore included in this summary (see pp. 136–139). Infant schools include *écoles maternelles* and *classes enfantines.* The former are mixed schools to which children can be admitted from two to six years of age. The latter are intermediate classes between the *école maternelle* and the elementary school proper, and can only exist as attached to one or the other; children are admitted between the ages of four and seven. Teachers in infant schools are assimilated, as far as State regulations are concerned, to teachers in elementary schools. The following regulations, therefore, apply equally to teachers in infant schools unless specially mentioned otherwise.

On the other hand, he cannot be obliged to take his pupils to church or in any way to undertake religious duties in relation to them.

Civil Servants.

French primary teachers are direct servants of the State.*

Military Service.

Two years of military service are now required from teachers as from other French citizens.

Bonds of Service as Teachers.

Training College students, who receive their education, board and lodging free at the expense of public funds, must undertake to teach for ten years in public elementary schools in France or in French possessions (see below, p. 143).

Diplomas and Training.

Teachers in primary schools are divided into *stagiaires* and *titulaires*. *Stagiaires* are appointed by the Academy Inspector†; they must hold the *brevet élémentaire* and must be at least eighteen years of age (men) and seventeen (women). *Titulaires* are fully certificated teachers; they are appointed by the Prefect †, under the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction, on the nomination of the Academy Inspector. In order to be fully certificated, or made *titulaire*, a teacher must have had at least two years' experience in a public or private school, and must hold the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (for which the minimum age is twenty, see pp. 155–6). That is to say a *stagiaire* can become a *titulaire* after two years' experience and after passing the necessary theoretical and practical examination, at the minimum age of twenty. The time passed as students in Training Colleges counts towards the required teaching experience of two years, from the age of eighteen for men, seventeen for women, the minimum age of admission to Training

* This statement applies, of course, to primary teachers recognised as such by the State. For instance, those who are employed solely in boarding houses attached to schools and not in the schools themselves, are not, as stated below, State servants; teachers in girls' schools in communes with less than 400 inhabitants and in infant schools in communes with less than 2,000 inhabitants, to take another example, have also no claim to pensions, because these schools are an optional and not a compulsory burden on the commune.

† France is divided into eighty-seven Departments, the subdivisions of the Department being the *arrondissement*, *canton*, *commune*. Further, for educational purposes, France is divided into seventeen divisions called *Académies*, each Academy consisting of a certain number of Departments. At the head of each Academy is the *Recteur*, appointed by the President of the Republic, whose authority extends over all institutions of public education (higher, secondary, primary) in the Academy. For primary education his authority on certain points is limited by that of the *Prefets*, of whom there is one in each Department. The administration of elementary education is centralised in the hands of the *Prefet* assisted by the *Conseil Départmental*, of which he is president, the *Inspecteur d'Académie* being vice-president; four councillors elected by their colleagues, the Director and Directress of the Departmental Training Colleges, two Primary Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, two primary men and two primary women teachers chosen by their colleagues, are members of the Council. There is an *Inspecteur d'Académie* in each Department, who acts as the permanent representative of the *Recteur* and who is appointed by the Minister; he is practically the head of the primary education in his Department. Primary Inspectors, of whom there are between 400 and 500, are servants of the Central Government, appointed by the Minister and placed under the immediate control of the Academy Inspector; they must hold a special certificate (which is the same as that for Directors of Training Colleges, see below, p. 157).

Colleges being sixteen (see page 143); dispensations from the *stage* of two years may be granted by the Minister at the suggestion of the Departmental Council. Every year the Departmental Council draws up, after investigating the claims of candidates, a list of *stagiaires* who are qualified to become fully certificated teachers, and this list must be published in the local official organ.

In addition to the diplomas named above as compulsory, viz. the *brevet élémentaire* for all teachers and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* for *titulaires*, many teachers in elementary schools, especially in Paris, hold the *brevet supérieur* (see pp. 153–5) which is always to be taken at the end of the second year by students in Training Colleges, but which may also be taken without passing through a Training College. The *brevet supérieur* is compulsory for some of the higher posts, *e.g.*, in *cours complémentaires* and higher elementary schools, which will be named later, but is optional for teachers in *écoles primaires élémentaires*, though the highest grades of elementary teachers proper can only be reached by teachers holding this diploma (see below "Promotion" p. 133). The latest statistics available (those for 1902) give the total number of teachers in elementary schools holding the *brevet supérieur* as 18,080 (9,426 men, 8,654 women), and of teachers who hold only the *brevet élémentaire* as 47,967 (27,365 men and 20,602 women).

It is not compulsory for teachers to pass through a Training College, though it is compulsory for each Department to support a Training College for men and one for women. The College course lasts three years, and the age for admission is from sixteen to eighteen years. Teachers leaving the College have the first choice of vacant posts. Further, students who have passed the examination at the end of the College course are only obliged to take the practical tests in their final certificate examination (*certificat d'aptitude pédagogique*). Statistics are not available showing the actual proportion of teachers in elementary schools who have passed through Training Colleges.* The Training College regulations are given below (pp. 139–152).

From what has been said it is clear that a teacher can become fully certificated at the earliest at twenty years of age, whether he (or she) passes through a Training College or not.

The minimum age for admission to Training Colleges being sixteen, and to probationary (*stagiaire*) posts in elementary schools eighteen (or seventeen for women), it follows that there are several years in the life of the future teacher to be accounted for after leaving the elementary school and before entering the Training College or the teaching profession. These years are not covered by State regulations. The compulsory school age is from six to thirteen years, but children who hold the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires*, for which they may sit from the age of eleven onwards, are dispensed from further obligatory school

* The number of Students who have passed through the Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers during the fifteen years ending in 1902 is 5,909 men and 6,256 women.

attendance. As a matter of fact, an increasing number of intending teachers take the course (three years or more) of the higher elementary school, where special facilities are given them for studying for the examination of the *brevet élémentaire.*

To resume briefly—the full, though not the invariable or compulsory, education and training of the State elementary school teacher is as follows: from the *école maternelle* or *classe enfantine* to the elementary school at six years of age; from the elementary to the higher elementary school from the upper standard (*cours supérieur*) of the elementary school at about thirteen years of age; from the higher elementary school to the Training College at (minimum) sixteen years of age; from the Training College to probationary service in an elementary school at eighteen to nineteen years, full certification (one or) two years later. During this period the certificates and diplomas obtained are as follows:—*certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* (elementary school), *certificat d'études primaires supérieures* and *brevet éleméntaire* (higher elementary school), *brevet supérieur, certificat de fin d'études normales* (Training College), *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (after two years' teaching). Only the last but one of these is taken exclusively by Training College students. To these should be added as an examination not qualifying for a diploma, the entrance examination to Training Colleges.*

Directors. A *titulaire* in charge of a school containing more than two classes takes the title of Director (or Directress); under this head an additional salary is received. Directors and Directresses must be at least twenty-one years of age.

A Director or Directress of a school including more than five classes and registering during the preceding year at least 300 pupils, may be dispensed from conducting a class by decision of the Departmental Council, provided that the Academy Inspector, the Prefect, and the Municipal Council are agreed, and subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The Director or Directress of an elementary school to which a *cours complémentaire*† is attached, and the teacher in charge of this *cours*, in addition to being fully certificated (*titulaire*), must hold the *brevet supérieur.* They are included in the elementary, not the higher elementary, *personnel* of the Department. The teacher in charge of the *cours* receives a supplementary salary, and, like the Director, must be at least twenty-one years old.

Assistants. In schools containing several classes, the head teachers are helped by assistants, whose number is fixed by the Departmental Council and who may be either *titulaires* or *stagiaires.*

In an infants' school (*école maternelle*), if the average number of presences exceeds fifty, an assistant is appointed. The Directress must be a *titulaire.*

* It should be remembered that it is always possible for French elementary school teachers to advance in their profession. The examinations for the highest posts in the service (*e.g.* members of Training College staffs, Primary Inspectors) are open to those who have begun as teachers in elementary schools.

† A *cours complémentaire* is a one year's course or class, attached to and under the same direction as an elementary school, and is not to be confused with higher elementary schools proper (see below, p. 136 *ff*).

A woman (*femme de service*) is attached to every infant school; she is appointed by the Directress with the approval of the Mayor, and her salary is paid by the Commune.

Teachers in Mixed Schools.

Instruction is given by men in boys' schools, by women in girls' schools, infant schools, and in mixed schools. A woman may be allowed to act as assistant in a boys' school if she is a near relation of the Director of the school. A Departmental Council can provisionally allow a man to direct a mixed school provided that a mistress of needlework is attached, and can authorise suspension of the restrictions as to relationship for women in boys' schools.

The mistresses of needlework in mixed schools directed by men are appointed by the Academy Inspector. Their salary is fixed by the Prefect on the proposal of the Academy Inspector, but it cannot exceed 80 francs a year, and does not qualify for a pension.

Boarding Institutions.

If a teacher wishes to receive boarders in the school which he (or she) directs, he must inform the Academy Inspector and the Mayor of the Commune, and submit to the latter a plan of the premises, which must be in accordance with State regulations. The Mayor informs the Municipal Council, whose verdict is submitted to the Academy Inspector through the Prefect. The final authorisation rests with the Departmental Council. None of the duties connected with the *internat* can be imposed on the staff of the school, but the Academy Inspector may permit one or more teachers to undertake special duties for remuneration or in exchange for advantages granted by the Director. Teachers exclusively attached to the boarding-house are not public (*i.e.*, State) teachers.

Transference.

When a teacher is transferred from one Commune to another for educational purposes, the decision lies with the Academy Inspector in the case of *stagiaires*, and with the Prefect acting on the proposal of the Academy Inspector in the case of *titulaires*.

Leave of Absence

A teacher cannot absent himself (or herself) without having obtained permission from the Primary Inspector and without having given notice of this permission to the local authorities. If the absence lasts more than three days the permission of the Academy Inspector is necessary; leave for more than a fortnight can only be granted by the Prefect. In urgent and unforeseen cases a teacher can leave without any condition but that of immediately informing the local authorities and the Primary Inspector.

Leave of absence for reasons of health is granted by the Prefect on the evidence of a medical certificate, and the teacher can be authorised to draw his (or her) complete salary during the first three months, half or at the most two-thirds during the second three months; after this he receives no salary. The six months during which salary is received are pensionable. Leave of absence for personal convenience carries with it no right to salary.

Supply Teachers.

Temporary substitutes are chosen by the Academy Inspector from students leaving the Training Colleges, or from among candidates for posts as *stagiaires;* failing these, anyone fulfilling the legal conditions for teaching in an elementary school may be appointed.

The supply teachers receive, apart from travelling expenses paid at the rate of 10 or 20 centimes per kilometre, 2.50 francs a day

during each separate appointment. They have no further allowance for board or residence, and their service is not pensionable. The total length of their actual work as supply teachers may be reckoned towards the two years' experience demanded for full certification. The cost of supply teachers is at the charge of the State.

Holidays. In addition to public holidays (Christmas Day, Whit Monday, etc.), elementary schools of all classes are closed for a week at Easter and for six weeks in the summer. The summer holidays may be extended to eight weeks in higher elementary schools and in elementary schools where holiday classes are arranged. In *écoles maternelles* the staff are entitled to six weeks' summer holidays, but the schools themselves are not necessarily closed if the Departmental Council undertakes to defray the cost of deputies.

Superintendence outside School Hours. The teachers in elementary schools are responsible in turns for superintending the pupils during recreations and those who do not go home between morning and afternoon school, or who are kept in as a punishment after school.

Supervised study may be organised after afternoon lessons on the proposal of the Primary Inspector by decision of the Academy Inspector. The superintendence of such study is optional for assistants but obligatory for the Director. It is allowable to charge the pupils fees and to give the Director special remuneration.

Prohibitions. Public teachers are forbidden by law to undertake any commercial or other business, administrative functions or religious offices, whether paid or voluntary. With the permission of the Departmental Council a teacher may act as Secretary to the Mayor of the Commune.

It is not allowable to employ as teacher in any school anyone who has been convicted of a criminal or moral offence, who has been deprived in whole or in part of civil rights, or who has been absolutely dismissed from the teaching profession.

Penalties. There are five degrees of punishment or disciplinary penalties, which may be inflicted on teachers in State elementary schools for neglect of duty:—

(1) Reprimand, pronounced privately by the Academy Inspector with the sanction of the Departmental Council;

(2) Censure, pronounced by the Academy Inspector on the proved accusation of the Departmental Council, with or without insertion in the official Bulletin;

(3) Removal from a particular school, pronounced by the Prefect, on the proposition of the Academy Inspector, on the proved accusation of the Departmental Council;

(4) Suspension for a time, not exceeding five years, pronounced by the Departmental Council;

(5) Absolute dismissal, pronounced by the Departmental Council.

The only one of these which does not apply to "*stagiaires*" as well as "*titulaires*" is (3) removal.

The teacher who is removed (3) can appeal to the Minister of Public Instruction. In the last three cases (removal and

temporary and absolute dismissal), teachers have the right of appeal before the *Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique*,* and in the last two cases they may have counsel's assistance.

In urgent cases the Academy Inspector can provisionally suspend a teacher, who does not meanwhile lose his (or her) salary, but he must provide for a temporary substitute, and immediately inform the Prefect of the circumstances of the case.

Promotion.

Teachers who are *titulaires* are divided into five classes, of which the lowest, that entered by *stagiaires* on becoming fully certificated, is the fifth. The class is attached to the individual, and remains with him (or her) on passing from one Department to another. All promotions date from the 1st of January.

Promotions are made from one class to another both according to length of service and according to merit. As regards length of service teachers are promoted to the fourth and third classes after five years' service in the fifth and fourth respectively, to the second after six years in the third class. Promotions to the first class are made solely by merit. Only teachers who hold the *brevet supérieur* are admitted to the first two classes.

The number of promotions according to merit from the fifth to the fourth class, from the fourth to the third, and from the third to the second, is equal to a tenth of the number of promotions according to length of service; from the second to the first class, it is equal to a sixth of the number of teachers who have passed six years in the second class.† No promotion by merit can be granted to a teacher who has not passed three years in his (or her) class. The list of teachers recommended for promotion by merit is prepared by the Academy Inspector, on the reports of the Primary Inspectors, passed by the Departmental Council and submitted to the Minister.

Salaries.

The salaries of teachers in elementary schools are paid by the State and are fixed as follows:—‡

	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
Stagiaires -	1,100	1,100	3rd class - -	1,800	1,600
5th class - -	1,200	1,200	2nd class - -	2,000	1,800
4th class - -	1,500	1,400	1st class - -	2,200	2,000

Directors or Directresses (*titulaires* in charge of a school of more than two classes) receive a supplement to their salary of 200 francs, increased to 400 francs if the school includes more than four classes.

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* The *Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique*, of which the Minister of Education is president, consists of representatives of all grades of education; it advises as to curricula, examinations, methods of teaching, regulations, etc., and acts as the final court of appeal in disciplinary matters affecting teachers.

† A temporary measure is in force until 1908 by which the number of promotions from the second to the first class is equal to a sixth of the number of teachers who have passed *three* years in the second class.

‡ As regards rate of salaries, and in certain other respects, the regulations affecting teachers in Paris are different from those generally in force, but it has not been thought necessary to give the Paris regulations separately, in detail.

In schools which include a *cours complémentaire*, the teacher in charge of this class receives a supplementary 200 francs (hereafter these teachers are counted with Directors).

In addition to their regular salary, paid by the State, teachers are entitled to lodging or a corresponding indemnification fixed by the Prefect, and to an *indemnité de résidence*, both paid by the Commune.

The *indemnité de résidence* varies according to the population of the commune. It is intended to cover the extra expense of living in large towns, and is not included in the sums calculated for pensions. For Directors and Directresses it varies from 100 francs a year in communes of 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, to 800 francs in communes with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards. In Paris it is 2,000 francs. The amount is only half for other teachers (*titulaires*), and a quarter for *stagiaires*.

Lodging or its monetary equivalent is an obligatory charge for the Commune for all teachers (*titulaires* and *stagiaires*) in elementary schools.

The annual indemnification where suitable lodging cannot be provided is fixed by law; it varies from a minimum of 75 to 125 francs in communes with less than 1,000 inhabitants, to 300 to 400 francs in communes with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards. These rates are increased by a fifth for Directors and Directresses, and by a quarter for men or widows who have children. The actual sum paid is fixed in each case by the Prefect, with the advice of the Municipal Council and the Academy Inspector.

The law has likewise determined what constitutes the minimum "suitable housing" as follows:—For head teachers (men and women), married or single, in communes with less than 12,000 inhabitants: a kitchen and living room combined, and three other rooms (the rooms are to have stoves unless otherwise mentioned); with more than 12,000 inhabitants: a kitchen, a sitting room and three other rooms. For a married assistant teacher (*titulaire* or *stagiaire*), man or woman, and for the head master or mistress of a village school: a kitchen, living room, and two rooms; for an unmarried assistant master (*titulaire* or *stagiaire*): two rooms (one with stove), an unmarried assistant mistress to have in addition a separate kitchen. All the teachers must have in addition the use of a cellar or shed. In the case of married couples, of whom both are teachers, the Commune is only obliged to supply the quarters, or the corresponding indemnification, due to a married master.

Pensions.

Teachers in State elementary schools are civil servants and are entitled to civil pensions. The main conditions and regulations are as follows:—

Teachers may claim their pension at fifty-five years of age and after twenty-five years' service. The years passed as students in Training Colleges are reckoned as years of service from the age of twenty. The annual pension amounts to half the average salary, including all emoluments unless specially excepted, received during the six years when the highest sum was earned, with increase for each year of service, in addition to the twenty-

five, of one-fiftieth of the salary. In no case can the pension exceed three-quarters of the average salary during the period of service; at the same time it must never be less than 600 francs for a man or 500 francs for a woman. Teachers who are unable to continue their work owing to ill-health are dispensed from the condition as to age. Exceptional pensions, to which the above rates do not apply, may be granted in certain specified cases (such as accidents caused in serving the State, or acts of devotion in the public service), irrespective of age and length of service. When a pension has been claimed, a teacher is kept in his (or her) post at full salary until the first instalment has been actually received. A teacher who resigns or is dismissed forfeits any claim to pension; if reinstated, the first period of service is counted.

In view of the pension, a teacher's income is subject to the following reductions: 5 per cent. on all sums received under the head of salary; a twelfth of the same sums at the time of appointment, or in case of reinstatement, and a twelfth of each further increase; reductions on account of absences* or penalties.

The widow of a teacher can claim a pension when her husband had obtained his pension, or when he had accomplished the necessary length of service (twenty-five years), provided that the marriage took place six years before the husband ceased work. The widow's pension is a third of that due to her husband, but it cannot be less than 100 francs, unless this exceeds what the husband had or could have obtained. Special arrangements are made for exceptional cases, *e.g.*, where the husband lost his life in the pursuit of duty, or in saving life.

Orphans who are minors are entitled under the same circumstances to the same amount that the widow would have received (she being dead or disqualified from drawing the pension); this amount is divided among the orphans (whatever the number of the family) in equal portions, and is paid until the youngest of the children is twenty-one years old, the portion of those who die or attain their majority devolving upon the younger child or children.

Distinctions.

Every year, on July 14th, the Minister awards medals and other distinctions to teachers in public elementary schools. The names of teachers (men and women) suggested for these rewards are submitted to the Minister by the Departmental Councils. The proposals are laid before the Departmental Council in the first place, by the Academy Inspector for "honourable mention" and bronze medals; for silver medals, by a special Committee consisting of the Academy Inspector (president), the Primary Inspectors, the Director and Directress of the Departmental Training Colleges, and two delegates elected by the Departmental Council. These distinctions are distributed as follows:—A silver medal for each group of 300 teachers (and one extra for a fraction exceeding 150); a bronze medal for each group of 120; an honourable mention for each 80. No one can obtain "honourable mention" who has not served at least five years as fully

* Leave of absence, owing to ill-health, is reckoned as service towards pension during the first six months while the salary is paid.

certificated teacher; no one can obtain the bronze medal who has not received "honourable mention" at least two years previously; the bronze medal must be held for at least two years before the silver medal can be obtained. The silver medal carries with it an annuity of 100 francs (not reckonable for pension) and a special badge. Retired teachers who have been in service for twenty-five years and who hold the bronze medal can obtain "*le titre d'honoraire.*"

Special distinctions, chiefly for the higher branches of the service, consisting of decorations of "*officier d'académie*" and "*officier de l'instruction publique*," medals (with gifts of 60 to 100 francs), gifts of books, congratulatory letters, extra holidays, are awarded annually to teachers who have distinguished themselves in some special recognised direction, such as success in teaching a particular subject (*e.g.*, drawing, agriculture), the education of adults,* historical or scientific or pedagogic work, the propagation of vaccination. A special silver medal (with 500 francs) is also awarded every two years to the Directress of an *école maternelle.*

Educational Conferences.

Every Department is obliged to hold educational conferences, at which attendance is compulsory for all State primary school teachers (*titulaires*) who can be spared from school duties, unless special dispensation is granted by the Academy Inspector. There is generally a conference in each district (*canton*) about twice a year, or two or more districts may combine. The conferences may be mixed by decision of the *Recteur*, otherwise separate ones are held for men and for women. The actual organisation is left to local authorities. The Academy Inspector, or failing him the Primary Inspector, is president, and the members of the conference appoint a vice-president and a secretary from among themselves.

The conferences are devoted to a study of questions of theoretic and practical pedagogy—especially practical. At the last meeting of each school year subjects are proposed for discussion in the following year; the list of subjects is submitted to the Academy Inspector and published as soon as possible.

The Minister engages to give a sum equal to that voted by the Departmental Council to defray the cost of travelling, etc. incurred by teachers attending conferences.

B.—Higher Elementary Schools.

Higher Elementary Schools are separate institutions, with a course of two or three years. Instruction is free. Boarding institutions (charging fees) are often attached to the schools.

Qualifications of Staff.

Directors and Directresses of higher elementary schools must be at least twenty-five years of age and hold the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat des écoles normales et des écoles primaires supérieures* (see below, p. 156).

Assistant teachers must be twenty-one years old and hold the *brevet supérieur*; they are chosen by preference from among

* No public teacher is *obliged* to teach in adult classes.

fully certificated teachers (*titulaires*). They take the title of "professors" when they hold the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat.**

Directors and professors are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, assistant teachers by the Prefect on the proposition of the Academy Inspector.

In case of an insufficient number of candidates holding the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat, licenciés* can be appointed Directors and professors by the Minister; they serve a provisional year before final appointment, but receive salaries as professors. *Licenciés* who hold the *brevet supérieur* and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* can be definitely appointed without a year's probation.

Extra teachers for special instruction (modern languages, book-keeping, manual work, drawing, needlework, agriculture, singing, gymnastics, military exercises) may be appointed by the Prefect on the proposition of the Academy Inspector if they hold the special diploma for teaching one (or more) of these subjects (see page 158), and failing professors or assistant teachers who hold the necessary diplomas.

Professors of higher or secondary education may be delegated by the Minister to give lessons or courses which form *part* of the curriculum of higher elementary schools.

The Commune pays the salaries of teachers in charge of workshops, and also of foremen and skilled workmen employed for the technical and manual instruction in the workshops.

Promotion.

Directors and assistants are divided into five classes of separate grades. All teachers begin in the lowest class, and promotion from one class to another is only by merit and not, as in the case of elementary schools, partly according to seniority. Teachers can be promoted after at least three and at most six years in the preceding class.

Salaries.

The salary of Directors varies from 2,000 francs (5th class) to 3,000 francs (first class), of Directresses from 2,000 to 2,800 francs. Those who hold the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat* receive 500 francs in addition as part of their salary (viz., recognisable for pension).

Assistant teachers: 5th class, 1,400 francs (men and women); 1st class, 2,400 francs men, 2,200 women.

* Higher Elementary Schools.

	No. of Schools.	Teachers holding Professorat.	Teachers not holding Professorat.
Boys - - -	225	641	447
Girls -	122	297	223

Outside teachers in charge of special subjects receive a salary reckoned at 50 to 100 francs per year for each hour of instruction per week, but their salary does not qualify for a pension.

Directors (and Directresses) and regular assistant teachers receive, in addition to salary, lodging or its equivalent and an *indemnité de résidence* provided by the Commune. The minimum housing, according to official regulations, is:—For Directors and Directresses: kitchen, sitting-room, three other rooms (with stove); for married assistants: kitchen, sitting-room, two rooms (with fireplace); unmarried assistants: two rooms (with stoves). The *indemnités de logement et de résidence* for Directors and assistants are the same as those appointed for Directors and Directresses of elementary schools (see above, p. 134).

Pensions. Pension rules are the same as in the case of elementary teachers (see above, pp. 134–5).

Number of Hours' Work a Week. The maximum number of hours of teaching that can be demanded of the staff per week is fixed as follows:—In addition to general superintendence, the Director (or Directress) is to give ten hours' teaching in schools with a three years' course, fifteen hours in schools with a two years' course; in schools with a three years' course which are placed under the same direction as an elementary school containing more than three classes, or in schools with a two years' course which contain more than 150 pupils, the Director may be relieved from all teaching except moral and civic instruction, by a decision of the Departmental Council approved by the Minister. Professors and assistant teachers: twenty hours' teaching and five hours' superintendence. No duties of superintendence can be imposed on any of the staff outside the hours when day pupils are present For the hours in addition to the above when they are on duty, professors receive 150 francs a year for each hour per week, and assistant teachers (who are not professors) 100 francs; these sums are not included in their salary for pension purposes.

Professors and staff assistants who hold one of the diplomas for special subjects (see p. 158), if they give this instruction in addition to their general duties but without exceeding the regulation number of hours of teaching required, receive, in addition to their salary (but not pensionable), 300 francs a year for modern languages and for drawing; 200 francs for book-keeping, for manual work, and for agriculture; 100 francs for singing and music; 50 for gymnastics. If hours in addition to those normally imposed are devoted to this special instruction, professors and staff assistants receive an additional sum at the rate of 100 francs a year for each extra hour per week; but the two additional grants together cannot exceed 600 francs for modern languages and drawing, 500 for book-keeping, manual work and agriculture, 300 for singing and music, 200 for gymnastics.

In schools which only receive day pupils the members of the staff share, as arranged by the Director, in the work of superintending recreations. In schools which have a boarding-house, no duties relating to the *internat* can be *imposed* on the staff of the school, but the Academy Inspector can authorise one or more

teachers to undertake supplementary duties, outside class hours, for special remuneration or in exchange for other advantages. Teachers or officers employed only in the boarding-house and not in the day school are not State servants.

Holidays are the same as in elementary schools, with possible extension (see p. 132).

II.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

A.—Elementary Training Colleges.

The *écoles normales primaires* are institutions intended to train teachers for public primary schools of all grades (infant, elementary and higher elementary).

Departmental Obligations.

According to law, every Department must be provided with a Training College for men and one for women, but two Departments may be authorised to maintain in common one or both of their Colleges. There are eighty-four Training Colleges for men and eighty-four for women in the eighty-seven Departments of France.

State Support.

The Departments build and maintain in repair the buildings and furniture of their Training Colleges, and the State undertakes the other expenses: salaries of staff, board of students, etc.

Administration.

Training Colleges are under the direct control of the Rector, subject to the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction. They are under Government Inspection, and Rectors and Inspectors meet at Paris every year to discuss questions concerning the Colleges.

Attached to each Training College is a *conseil d'administration*, appointed for three years, consisting of the Academy Inspector (president), four members appointed by the Rector and two members of the staff elected by their colleagues. The functions of the managing committee are to advise on the budget of the College, look after the students' welfare, maintenance of premises, etc.

The staff assembles every month to discuss questions of curriculum and discipline.

Residential.

All the Training Colleges are residential. On the proposal of the Rector and with the approval of the Minister, non-residents may be allowed to attend the course on the same conditions as regular students.

Instruction and Residence Free.

There are no fees; instruction, board and lodging are entirely free to all students, who are also exempt from the usual fees for public examinations.

Students provide their own regulation uniform to be worn when they go out.

Number of Students.

Every year the Minister fixes, on the proposal of the Rector, and with the advice of the Departmental Council, the number of students to be admitted to each College. The number is said to vary according to the importance of the Department and the needs of the service. According to the latest published statistics (1902), there were 3,825 students in men's Colleges and 4,017 in

women's. There were between thirty and thirty-nine students in twenty-six men's Colleges, over fifty in twenty-five, forty to forty-nine in eighteen, twenty to twenty-nine in thirteen and under twenty in two. The numbers in women's Colleges were slightly higher, there being over fifty students in thirty-three Colleges.

Length of Course. The course lasts three years. Scholarships for a fourth year can be granted to students who wish to prepare for the higher elementary Training Colleges (see below pp. 150–2).

Religious Observances. The students in Training Colleges are given every facility for the observances of their religion. In women's Colleges the students are taken to church on Sunday at the request of their parents.

Discipline. The punishments to which students are liable are: they may be forbidden to go out by the Director (or Directress); warned by the Director; reprimanded before the assembled students, by the Director or the Academy Inspector according to the gravity of the offence; temporary exclusion not exceeding a fortnight, pronounced by the Rector on the report of the Academy Inspector with the concurrence of the managing committee; definite expulsion pronounced by the Minister on the report of the Rector. Any pupil committing a serious offence can be immediately sent home by the Director, who must inform the Academy Inspector, who in turn informs the managing committee.

In women's Colleges, students may only correspond with persons whose names have been supplied to the Directress by their parents at the beginning of the school year.

Holidays. Students are allowed to go out on Sundays and holidays. Women students are taken for a walk unless they have received invitations from friends. All the students wear a uniform when they go out.

Summer holidays last seven weeks. Easter holidays last from the Thursday before Good Friday to the following Monday week.

Students' Privileges on Leaving College. Students who leave the Training Colleges after a full course are entitled, according to the diplomas they hold, to the first vacant posts in the Department. A student who leaves the Department in which the Training College in which he (or she) has been trained is situated must be provided with an exeat from the Academy Inspector.

When they first take a post in a public school, ex-students are granted a sum, fixed by the managing committee and paid from College funds, for purchasing school books which they may choose themselves.

Staff. The staffs of Training Colleges are appointed by the Minister and their salaries are paid by the State.

At the head of the College is the Director or Directress (who may be a married woman), who must be at least thirty years old, hold both the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat* or the *licence ès lettres* or *ès sciences* and the *certificat d'aptitude à l'inspection des écoles primaires et à la direction des écoles normales* (see pp. 156–7). Directors are generally drawn from among the Primary Inspectors, Directresses from members of Training College staffs. Directors and Directresses are divided into five

classes, with salaries varying from 3,500 to 5,500 francs (Directors), 3,000 to 5,000 francs (Directresses). They also receive free lodging. At Paris the salaries are 7,000 to 10,000 francs for the Director, 6,000 to 9,000 for the Directress. In addition to the general administration of the College and control of the students, the Director teaches morals and pedagogy. Staff—*continued.*

In order to be a professor, a teacher must hold the *certificat au professorat* (see p. 156). Every professor must give sixteen to twenty hours teaching a week, of which not more than sixteen hours are to give rise to correction of exercises. The salary varies from 2,500 (5th class) to 3,400 (1st class) for men; 2,200 (5th class) to 3,000 (1st class) for women. In Training Colleges with over seventy students the number of professors (not including the *économe*) is fixed at five; in Training Colleges with between thirty-six and seventy students there are four professors (two science, two literary); in Training Colleges with less than thirty-six students, there are three professors, in which case the Director (or Directress) is charged, without special remuneration and in addition to pedagogy and morals, with the duties of a fourth professor, either on the literary or science side according to his diploma, but his hours of teaching must not exceed sixteen if science, eighteen if literary.

Failing properly qualified professors, assistant teachers may be appointed provisionally. They must hold the *brevet supérieur* and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique*, and they receive a fixed salary of 2,000 francs (men), and 1,800 francs (women).

Special masters can be appointed for teaching modern languages, drawing, singing and music, gymnastics, manual work, provided that they hold the recognised diploma for their branch of instruction, and failing professors holding the same diploma. When professors hold a diploma for one of these special subjects and teach it in addition to their regular work, they receive the following extra remuneration (not recognised for pension): modern language, manual work, drawing, 300 francs each; singing and music, 200 francs; gymnastics, 100 francs. If these subjects are taught outside the regulation hours, an additional 100 francs per year for each extra hour a week is received, but this must not do more than double (in case of gymnastics treble) the original remuneration. When special masters and mistresses holding the necessary diplomas are appointed for these subjects, they receive a salary (not pensionable) fixed as follows for each hour of teaching a week: modern language, 150–200 francs; drawing, 150–200 francs; singing and music, 100–150 francs; manual work, 100–150; gymnastics, 80–120. The salaries are increased after periods of five years by 20 or 25 francs. If teachers not holding the special diplomas are alone available they are only appointed provisionally and receive the lowest rates.

In men's Colleges agriculture is taught by the Departmental professor, or failing him by a master specially appointed by the Minister.

Skilled workmen can be employed in men's Colleges with the approval of the Minister, to assist the professor of manual work

Staff—*continued.*

by whom they are appointed with the concurrence of the Director. Their salary is fixed by the Minister on the proposal of the Rector, but it cannot exceed 150 francs a year in Colleges with less than seventy students, or 200 francs in other Colleges.

In Training Colleges with over sixty students, in addition to the teachers named above, a special officer is appointed, called the *économe;* he (or she) is charged with the direction of the household, and acts as a sort of housekeeper or bursar. The *économe* teaches book-keeping, and in women's Colleges domestic subjects; he (or she) may take other subjects if properly qualified. In Colleges with more than 100 students, this officer can be relieved from any teaching. Candidates for this post must hold the *brevet supérieur* or the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique.* They must be at least twenty-one years old, and have passed a year working under the *économe* of a Training College, during which year they receive no salary but may receive free board and lodging; at the end of the year they have a special examination. Like the rest of the College staff, they are appointed by the Minister. On taking up their duties, they must deposit a security, the amount of which is fixed by the Ministers of Public Instruction and of Finance. Their salary varies from 1,800 francs (5th class) to 2,800 francs (1st class) with, in addition, free lodging.

In Training Colleges with less than sixty students, the duties of *économe* are undertaken by a member of the staff who receives in addition to his (or her) salary a sum of 500 francs.

In men's Colleges the staff, except the Director and the *économe,* are non-residents, but members of the staff may be authorised to live in College and in return to help with the superintendence of the students. In women's Colleges members of the staff can only live out of College with the permission of the Rector. Any member of the staff boarded at the College must pay 400 francs a year.*

In Training Colleges for women the staff all help in the work of superintendence. In men's Colleges one or two professors, who receive special remuneration (500 francs if one master does the superintendence, 300 each if two do it), are charged with this duty. Outside teachers as well as resident staff are expected to take part in the life of the College, sharing in walks, talks, etc., apart from lessons.

The Rector, on the proposal of the Director and with the advice of the Academy Inspector, arranges every year the distribution of work among the staff. On the proposition of the Rector, the Minister fixes by a special decision the number of supplementary hours of work to be imposed on each of the staff.

As already mentioned, the Director and his staff form a

* In addition to the official staff, the Training College is allowed to appoint foreigners, after examination and with the approval of the Minister, to act as *répétiteurs* or *répétitrices*, provided that no cost falls upon the State. *Répétitrices* have been appointed from England, paying £16 a year; and, in return for conversation with the students in their own language, they are allowed to attend what lessons they like.

committee, which meets every month to discuss questions relating to the instruction and welfare of the students. An account of these meetings is sent to the Academy Inspector within eight days.

The different grades of the Training College staff, as has been seen, are each divided into five classes. Promotion is only by merit after at least three and not more than six years in the preceding class.

Pension rules are the same as for elementary teachers (see p. 134–5).

During the long holidays, Training Colleges are never entirely deserted by the staff, whose duties for this period are fixed by the Rector in the first fortnight of July, on the advice of the Director and the Academy Inspector.

Travelling scholarships (*bourses de séjour à l'étranger*) are granted every year by the Minister to Training College professors or to holders of the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat*, on the results of a special examination. Successful candidates must promise to teach the modern language which they undertake to study, for at least five years, in French Training Colleges or higher elementary schools.

Conditions of Admission

At the end of the school year an examination for admission to Training Colleges is held in each Department.

Every candidate must be between sixteen and eighteen years of age on the 1st October of the year in which the examination is held, must hold the *brevet élémentaire*, be free from any physical infirmity rendering him (or her) unfit for the teaching service, have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and engage to teach in public schools for ten years. Dispensations as to age not exceeding six months can be granted by the Rector. No one can sit for the examination more than twice without special authorisation from the Rector. At least a month before the examination the Academy Inspector must communicate to the Rector the results of an inquiry into the previous career and conduct of the candidates, who must be medically examined before the entrance examination.

On entrance into the College, the student must sign an agreement to serve for ten years in State schools; this engagement may be carried out in any Department of France, in any French possession or protectorate.* The years passed as a student in a Training College count towards the fulfilment of the pledge for men if they are at least eighteen, and for women if they are seventeen years of age or over. The parent or guardian must authorise the agreement and must promise to reimburse the cost of training if the student leaves the College or is dismissed, or if he or she gives up teaching before the fulfilment of the term; the cost of board (including food, washing, school materials) may also legally be claimed. But on the proposal of the Rector, with the concurrence of the staff and the Academy Inspector, the Minister can grant partial or total exemption of these sums.

* At the same time, as has been noted, any student who leaves the Department in which the College is situated where he or she has been trained, must be provided with an exeat from the Academy Inspector.

Entrance Examination.

The entrance examination is conducted by a committee appointed by the Rector; the Academy Inspector is president, and the Director and staff of the Training College and a Primary Inspector must be members.

The examination consists of both written and oral work, those who fail in the written work being excluded from the oral test. The written examination includes dictation (half an hour for re-reading what has been written and for answering questions), writing (three-quarters of an hour), composition (two hours), arithmetic (two hours), and drawing (one and a half hours). The written examination occupies a day and is held in some place chosen by the Academy Inspector, preferably the Training College.

Candidates who are successful in the written part are summoned later by the Academy Inspector to the Training College (for men or for women), for the oral tests. During this part of the examination, which must not last more than a week, the candidates are boarded at the College at their parents' expense, the cost being fixed by the Rector. The oral part of the examination includes:—

I. Questions on (1) French Language, (2) Arithmetic, (3) French History, (4) Geography of France or outline of General Geography, (5) Elementary, Natural, and Physical Science. Each Test lasts at least half an hour for each candidate.

II. Résumés of two lessons (1) on a literary subject, (2) on a scientific subject, given by members of the Training College staff. These résumés must be written in half an hour immediately after the lesson.

III. Simple examination in singing and music.

IV. Gymnastics, and for men military exercises, for women needlework.

The list of successful candidates is divided into two parts: first the candidates in order of merit to the number of vacant places in the College of the Department where the examination is held; second, all the candidates exceeding this number who are considered admissible. Candidates in the second list are invited to say what Training Colleges they would be willing to enter if they cannot be received in the College of the Department where they are examined.* The list of successful candidates is made known before the departure of the candidates.

Curriculum.

The Training College curriculum includes (*a*) general instruction to which the first two years are devoted, (*b*) professional training, given in the third year.

At the end of the second year students must sit for the examination for the *brevet supérieur* (see pp. 153-5); if they fail at the July examination they can take it again in October, but they are not admitted to the third year unless they obtain the *brevet*.

At the end of the third year the students must take the *examen de fin d'études normales* (see p. 150).

* They may also be permitted to attend the College course as *externes*.

The table on pp. 146 and 147 shows the subjects taught and the amount of time devoted to them weekly. Each twenty-four hours is distributed as follows (in the official decree): eight hours for sleep (eight and a half hours for women in winter); meals, physical exercises, household work, toilet, recreation, about five hours in men's Colleges, five and a half hours in Colleges for women; at least five hours a day for private study; the class hours should not exceed five a day, in addition to the time occupied by gymnastics and manual work. Sunday and Thursday afternoons are holidays.*

* The following time-table of the third year for Training Colleges for women is included in the official syllabus:—

Hours.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
6.30 a.m. (winter.)	Rise.					
6.30 to 7	Household work.					
7 to 7.15	Breakfast.					
7.15 to 8.15	Study.					
8.15 to 9.15	French.	History.	Pedagogy.	History and Geography.	French.	Pedagogy.
9.15 to 9.30	Recreation.					
9.30 to 11	Study.					
11 to 12	Practical work.	Correction of Compositions.	French.	Conférence Pédagogique.	Hygiene.	French.
12 to 1.30 p.m.	Dinner, Recreation, Gardening.					
1.30 to 2.30	Drawing.	Needlework. Washing.	Dom. Econ.	Half-Holiday.	Sewing.	Study.
2.30 to 3.30			Cleaning.		Ironing.	
3.30 to 4.30			Singing.		Singing.	
4.30 to 5	Refreshments, Recreation, Gymnastics.					
5 to 7.30	Study. Cooking by groups; individual music practice.					
7.30 to 9	Supper and Recreation.					
9.30	To bed.					

TABLE SHOWING THE SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION AND THE HOURS DEVOTED TO

First and Second Years.

Subjects.	Number of hours per week.			
	Men.		Women.	
	1st year.	2nd year.	1st year.	2nd year.
Psychology, Morals, and their Applications to Education	2	2	2	2
French Language, Literature, and Composition	5	4	5	4
History and Civic Instruction	2	2	2	2
Geography	1	2	1	2
Modern Languages†	2	2	2	2
Total for Literary Instruction	12	12	12	12
Mathematics	3	4	2	2
Physics and Chemistry with Experiments	3	3	2	2
Natural Sciences	1	1	1	1
Total for Science Instruction	7	8	5	5
Writing	‡(2)	—	‡ (2)	—
Drawing	4	4	4	4
Singing and Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics (and Military Exercises for men)	§2	2	§2	2
Manual Training and Agricultural Work, Experiments	4	4	—	—
Total	12	12	8	8
Needlework	—	—	1	2
Total	—	—	1	2
Grand Total	31	32	26	27

* This table includes class work only, and not the time occupied in private study and preparation.

† Wherever possible an hour of conversation to be added to the two hours of regular lessons (either by a *répétiteur*—a *répétitrice* in Training Colleges for women—or by the professor of modern languages when the time-table allows). Students of the 3rd year who are held incapable of

THEM WEEKLY IN TRAINING COLLEGES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.*

Third Year.

Subjects.	Number of hours per week.			
	Men.		Women.	
	General Culture.	Professional Training.	General Culture.	Professional Training.
Morals and Education, Principles of Pedagogy	—	2	—	2
Pedagogy, School Management, Law, Political Economy	1	—	1	—
Literature, Composition	3	—	3	—
French Language	—	1	—	1
History	1	—	1	—
History and Geography	—	1	—	1
Modern Languages	3	—	3	—
Total	8	4	8	4
Applied Mathematics	1	—	—	—
Arithmetic	—	1	—	—
Applied Physics and Chemistry	1	—	—	—
Scientific Experiments	—	1	—	1
Hygiene	1	—	—	—
Theory of Agriculture	1	—	—	—
Total	4	2	—	1
Writing	‡(2)	—	‡(2)	—
Drawing (and Modelling for men)	2	1	2	1
Singing and Music	2	1	2	1
Gymnastics	—	1	—	1
Manual Training, Agricultural Work, Practical Work	6	—	—	—
Total	10	3	4	3
Domestic Economy	—	—	1	—
Hygiene and Care of Children and Sick Persons	—	—	1	—
Needlework	—	—	3	—
Cooking	—	—	2	—
Washing and Ironing	—	—	2	—
Cleaning, Gardening	—	—	2	—
Total	—	—	11	—
Grand Total	22	9	23	8

attending the modern language lessons with profit can, on their written request and with the consent of the *Conseil des Professeurs*, be dispensed by the Director or Directress.

‡ The lessons in writing are for students who have not a good hand (hours not added).

§ Lessons in gymnastics can be added during the recreations.

The time-table is drawn up by the Director assisted by the Council of Professors, and submitted to the Rector. Lessons on subjects which demand the greatest intellectual effort are given in the morning; the afternoon is reserved for manual work, drawing singing, etc.

Every year the Rector draws up the list of students to be admitted from the first to the second, and from the second to the third years respectively. The marks obtained by the students during the year and the opinion of the Director and of the professors are taken into account, as well as the advice of the Academy Inspector. In case of prolonged illness a student may be authorised by the Rector, on the proposition of the Academy Inspector, to take a year over again.

Professional Training.

The third year at the Training College is reserved for professional training, although at the same time the general education of the students is carried on, chiefly by means of private study. In women's Colleges housewifery instruction is given in the third year.

Professional training is given in the following ways:—

(1) By lessons prepared for elementary school children and given by the student before the professor and his class-mates. These lessons are called *transpositions*. In order that the professors can conduct them profitably they are expected to attend a student's lesson in the practising school once or twice a month so as to keep in touch with the children.

(2) By the critical examination of pedagogic principles and educational methods in the lessons conducted by the Director.

Every Thursday a *conférence pédagogique* is held before the students, the professors, and the Directors of the Training College and of the practising school. It consists either of a lesson given by a third-year student to children specially assembled for the purpose, or in the discussion of a question of method or discipline, or in the explanation of some pedagogic treatise, or in the selection or criticism of school books, etc.

(3) By actual teaching for at least two months in the practising school. This practice is supposed to be taken in periods of a month each. In the majority of Training Colleges there are not more than twenty students in the third year, in two-thirds there are sixteen or less, so that each student can have one and a half or two months in the practising school during the year of ten months, since the practising school generally includes three divisions; in women's Colleges this practice can be extended to two and a half or three months as there are an additional class or classes in the infants' school. Wherever the practising school has not enough classes to exercise simultaneously a third or a quarter of the third-year students, each student will first pass one and a half months in the practising school (in the case of women two weeks of this is spent in the infants' class), and then spend a fortnight in a public school appointed for the purpose.

Further, in all Training Colleges, the students are taken several

times a year in groups, by the Director (or Directress) or one of the professors, to three schools in the neighbourhood, one with three classes, one with only one class, and one a mixed school.

Practising Schools.

An elementary school must be attached to every Training College as a practising school for the students. If the school is in the same buildings as the College it is called an *école annexe*, if it is an elementary school specially appointed for the purpose (by the Minister on the proposal of the Rector, with the concurrence of the Municipal Council) it is called an *école d'application*. An *école maternelle* must be included in the practising school for women's Colleges.

The expenses of the *écoles annexes* as regards heating and lighting are defrayed by the Training College, as regards furniture and school materials by the Department. When the practising schools are not in the College building (*écoles d'application*) they are under the same regulations as public elementary schools. An *école annexe* properly speaking only includes one class, but by special ministerial decision it can have several classes. An infant class or school is added in Training Colleges for women.

Directors and Directresses of *écoles annexes* proper are appointed by the Minister from among Training College professors who have taught for at least three years, either in a Training College or in an elementary or a higher elementary school. They continue to belong to one of the professorial classes and receive their salary accordingly, and in addition free lodging or equivalent. Fully certificated teachers who hold the *brevet supérieur* and have had at least ten years' experience can be appointed Directors (or Directresses). Fully certificated teachers holding the *brevet supérieur* can be assistant teachers. They retain their position, class, salary, free lodging, etc., and a sum equal to the *indemnité de résidence* of elementary teachers in the neighbourhood but this sum must not be less than 250 francs. In addition Directors (or Directresses) receive a sum of 200 francs if the *école annexe* has more than two classes, of 400 francs if it has more than four classes, these sums being counted in pension calculations. To be Directress of an *école maternelle annexe* a teacher must be at least twenty-five years old, hold the *brevet supérieur*, the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* (or the old certificate for Directresses of infant schools), and have had at least two years' experience as Directress or assistant in an *école maternelle*. Directresses of infant schools (*annexes*) are divided into five classes: salary, fifth class, 1,800 francs, first class 2,600 francs. They receive in addition free lodging or monetary equivalent. If the Director or Directress of an *école annexe* is boarded at the Training College, a sum of 400 francs is deducted from the salary.

The staff of *écoles d'application* are chosen from among fully certificated teachers holding the *brevet supérieur*. They are under the same regulations as teachers in ordinary elementary schools.

All teachers in practising schools receive in addition to their salary, a sum of 300 francs, not counted for pension.

The Directors and Directresses of Training Colleges are responsible for the professional training of the students, but it is

considered essential that the staff of the practising schools should be in touch with the staff of the Training College, as the former are the immediate teachers of the practice of teaching. They criticise the students' notes of suggested lessons as well as the lessons given, and they assemble the students actually working in the practising school twice a day, morning and evening, for this purpose. Every week they send the Director (or Directress) of the Training College a note on the students' progress, and at the end of the month a more detailed report, to which is attached a short study made by each student on the character of a child he or she has had under special observation.

Examen de Find'Etudes Normales.

The *examen de fin d'études normales* is to be held at the Training Colleges for men and for women in each Department, for students at the end of their three years' course. This examination has not yet been held, as it was newly instituted in 1905.

The examining committee is to consist of the Academy Inspector (president), the Director or Directress of the Training College (vice-president), professors of the College, Directors or Directresses of the practising school, and a Primary Inspector. Sub-committees consisting of at least three members can be instituted for each of the tests.

The examination will include the general and professional instruction of the third year. It will consist of (1) a written thesis on a question of pedagogy; each student can choose his (or her) subject two months before the examination from a list of subjects drawn up by the Rector in consultation with the Academy Inspector; (2) a lesson given to the pupils in the practising school on a subject drawn by lot from the syllabus of elementary schools (length of preparation one hour); (3) oral questions on school management or educational methods and on the thesis presented by the student.

Students who pass this examination will receive a certificate from the Rector. A special note will be added on the certificates for women when they have obtained good marks for their domestic work during the year.

Candidates for the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* who have passed the *examen de fin d'études normales* are to be dispensed from all but the practical part of the examination.

B.—Higher Elementary Training Colleges.

General Regulations.

There are two *écoles normales primaires supérieures*, at Saint Cloud for men, and at Fontenay-aux-Roses for women. They train professors for Training Colleges and for higher elementary schools.

These Colleges, like the former, provide instruction, board, and lodging free. They receive resident and non-resident students. Each non-resident student is granted an exhibition, of which the amount is fixed by Ministerial decree.

The number of students to be admitted is arranged each year by the Minister.

The course lasts three years.

For each College there is a committee of management, the members of which are appointed for three years by the Minister.

The staff consists of teachers of the University or of the secondary schools in Paris. The Director and staff form a committee to discuss the curriculum, the progress of students, etc.

Any student who voluntarily leaves one of these Colleges for any reason other than illness, or who breaks his (or her) ten years' agreement, has to reimburse to the State the cost of his board, fixed at 600 francs a year. Partial or total exemption may, however, be granted by the Minister on the advice of the Director (or Directress) of the College, the professors and the managing committee.

Conditions of Admission.

An entrance examination is held every year towards the end of the school year. Candidates must be between 19 and 25 years of age on the first of October of the year in which they sit for the examination (unless specially dispensed), hold the *brevet supérieur* or one of the *baccalauréats* or, for women, the *diplôme de fin d'études de l'enseignement secondaire*, and engage, if they have not already done so, to serve for ten years in public schools. Candidates admitted to St. Cloud are not to enter until they have performed their military service, or unless this can be postponed until they have spent two years at the College. On entering their names, candidates must supply, in addition to other documents, a doctor's certificate stating that they are fit to act as teachers, and a certificate of recent re-vaccination. No candidate may sit for the examination more than three times.

Entrance Examination.

The entrance examination bears on subjects taught at the *écoles normales primaires* and includes written, oral, and practical tests.

The written tests decide which candidates shall be allowed to complete the examination; they are held in the chief town of the Department where the candidate has entered his (or her) name, under the superintendence of the Academy Inspector or, failing him, of a deputy approved by the Rector. The written papers are sent to Paris to be corrected by the examination committee appointed annually by the Minister.

For candidates on the literary side, the written examination includes (1) literature or grammar, (2) pedagogy or morals, (3) history and geography, (4) modern language (German, English, Italian, Spanish, Arabian, according to choice of candidate); on the science side: (1) mathematics, (2) physics, chemistry, and natural science, (3) drawing, (4) modern language, (5) pedagogy or morals. Time allowed: two hours for modern language (with dictionary), four hours for each of the other papers. The papers in pedagogy or morals and in the modern language may be the same for candidates in both groups.

The oral examination is held at Paris for men, and at Fontenay-aux-Roses for women. It consists, for *lettres*, of (1) explanation of a question of grammar, literature, history, or geography; (2) reading, with explanation of a passage chosen from authors set for the *brevet supérieur*; (3) modern language (reading, translation, conversation). For science: (1) explanation of a question in

mathematics; (2) the same in physics, chemistry or natural science; (3) modern language. Each oral test may be followed by questions. The candidates in each section are allowed half an hour for the preparation of each of the first two tests.

Practical examination: for women, needlework; for men, an experiment in science.

Curriculum. The curriculum includes advanced study of the subjects taught in elementary Training Colleges. Other subjects may be taught with Ministerial authorisation.

The students are divided into two groups—the science group, and the literary group. Classes common to both groups may be arranged. Examinations (*examens de passage*) are held at the end of the first and second school years, and students who do not pass must leave the College. At the end of the course they sit for the examination for the "*professorat*" (see p. 156) in whichever group they have studied.

Professional Training. A practising school is attached to both Colleges and the third year is more especially devoted to the professional training of the students.

III.—DIPLOMAS.*

A.—Brevet Elémentaire.

As stated above, the *brevet élémentaire* is compulsory for all teachers in elementary schools (*stagiaires* and *titulaires*) and for candidates for the entrance examination to Training Colleges.

Bi-annual. The examination is held twice a year (July and October) in the chief town of each Department; the examinations commence on the same day for all France.

Examiners. The examination committee is appointed annually in each Department by the Rector on the proposition of the Academy Inspector. It consists of at least seven members presided over by the Academy Inspector or his deputy, and including two Inspectors of primary education, one member (or ex-member) of private primary education, one professor of a Training College or higher primary school, two elementary teachers (men or women); two-thirds of the members must be present at meetings. The oral examination is held before at least two members. Special examiners can be added for agriculture, modern languages, drawing, singing, needlework and gymnastics.

Conditions of Admission. Candidates for the examination must be at least sixteen years old on the 1st of October of the year in which they sit for the examination,† but dispensations not exceeding one year may be granted.

Fee. The examination fee is ten francs.

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* Training College entrance and leaving examinations are noted above, pp. 144 and 150.

† Candidates who hold the *certificat d'études primaires supérieures* are excused from the rule as to age.

The examination consists of written and oral tests, which bear on the syllabus of the upper standard of primary schools. The examination is divided into three parts, the results of each of the first two parts deciding which candidates shall be allowed to proceed. The subjects for the written examination are chosen by the Rector in consultation with the Academy Inspectors of the district. The oral examination is open to the public, but only ladies are allowed to listen to the women's examination. Syllabus.

The first section (written examination) includes dictation followed by questions (half an hour for revision and for writing answers to questions); simple piece of French composition (two hours); elementary arithmetic (two hours).

Second series: writing (three-quarters of an hour); drawing (one and a half hours for men, one hour for women); gymnastics for men (ten minutes); needlework for women (one hour).

Third series, oral tests: (1) reading with explanation; (2) arithmetic; (3) national history and civic instruction, and geography of France (with drawing on blackboard); (4) very elementary singing; (5) very elementary natural and physical science and agriculture—(ten minutes each test).

No one is admitted to subsequent series who has not obtained half the maximum marks of the previous series.

B.—Brevet Supérieur.

The *brevet supérieur* is compulsory for Directors and Directresses of elementary schools to which a *cours complémentaire* is attached, for the teacher in charge of the *cours*, for assistants in higher elementary schools and in Training Colleges, and for admission to the two highest classes or grades of the elementary teaching profession.

The examination is held twice a year (July and October) in the chief town of each Department. Bi-annual.

The examining body, consisting of at least seven members, is appointed each year by the Rector on the proposal of the Academy Inspector, who is president. It includes necessarily a Primary Inspector, the Director and Directress of the Department's Training Colleges, two Training College or higher elementary school professors (one literary, one science), a public elementary teacher (man or woman) holding the *brevet supérieur*. The other members are chosen from among officers or late officers of public education (higher, secondary, or primary). Two-thirds of the members must be present at meetings; the oral examination must be held before at least two members. Extra examiners can be co-opted for special subjects as in the case of the *brevet élémentaire*. Examiners.

Every candidate for the *brevet supérieur* must hold the *brevet élémentaire* and be at least eighteen years old on the first of October of the year in which he (or she) takes the examination. Dispensations of age not exceeding one year can be granted. Conditions of Admission.

The examination fee is twenty francs. Training College students are exempt. Fee.

Syllabus. The examination for the *brevet supérieur* includes the subjects taught in the first and second years of the Training College course, and account is taken of the marks obtained by each candidate who comes from a Training College during his previous two years' work. The oral examination is open to the public under the same conditions as in the case of other State examinations. The subjects for the written examinations are chosen by the Rector in consultation with the Academy Inspectors.

The examination includes written and oral tests. Candidates who pass the first part (written) are allowed to sit for the second. Candidates who fail in the second part (oral) keep the right of admission to the oral examination gained by passing the written tests.*

First part:—

(1) Composition on a question of literature or morals (three hours).

(2) A written composition including: (i) for men, a problem of arithmetic or geometry applied to practical work and a theoretic question; for women, a problem and a theoretic question of arithmetic; (ii) for men and women, a question on physical and natural sciences with their most usual applications to hygiene, to industry, and to agriculture (four hours).

(3) Written answers, in the foreign language chosen by the candidate, to written questions set in the same language. The use of a dictionary in the foreign language is allowed (two hours).

Each of these tests is marked from 0 to 20. No candidate is declared 'admissible' (*i.e.*, allowed to sit for the second part) unless he (or she) has obtained at least thirty marks (viz. half marks), of which twenty must be gained for the tests of French (mother tongue) and science combined.

Second part:—

(1) Questions on:

(*a*) Psychology, morals and their application to education;

(*b*) History of France, and, from 1492, its bearing on general history; the questions are limited to the important facts;

(*c*) Geography of France, with drawing on the blackboard and outlines of general geography;

(*d*) Arithmetic with exercises in mental arithmetic, and for men only, algebra and geometry;

(*e*) Physics, chemistry, natural history and their applications.

(2) Reading, followed by explanation, after quarter of an hour's preparation, of a French text taken from a list of authors drawn up every three years by the Minister and published a year in advance.

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* This is the general custom in State examinations.

(3) Reading aloud and translation of an easy text in a foreign language after quarter of an hour's preparation ; very simple conversation in the foreign language on the text read.

(4) Drawing (three hours).

(5) Music (twenty minutes at maximum).

Each test in the second series is marked from 0 to 20, except reading (mother tongue) marked 2. It is sufficient that each candidate obtains a total of 100 marks for all the tests of this series. A candidate who obtains no marks in any test fails in the examination. Candidates who obtain less than five marks for any of the three tests in the first series may be rejected by a special decision of the examiners.

C.—Certificat d'Aptitude Pédagogique.

The *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* is compulsory for all elementary teachers before they can become fully certificated (*titulaires*).

Candidates who have obtained the *certificat de fin d'études normales* are excused from all but the practical test.

Annual.

The examination is held once a year.

Examiners.

The examination committee is appointed in the usual way, and must consist of at least ten members, chosen from among Primary Inspectors (including the Inspectress of infant schools, if there is one), Directors, Directresses and professors of Training Colleges, or of higher elementary schools, and the primary teachers of the Department. The Academy Inspector is president.

Conditions of Admission.

Candidates must hold the *brevet élémentaire*, be at least twenty years old on the 31st December of the examination year, and have had at least two years' experience in teaching. The time passed as students at Training Colleges counts towards this experience for men if they are at least eighteen, and for women if they are seventeen years of age or over.

Syllabus.

The examination consists of written, oral, and practical tests. The written examination, which decides admission to the succeeding parts of the examination, is held in February in the chief town of each Department, and the practical examination must be taken before the following 1st of December.

The written examination consists of a French composition on an elementary educational subject chosen by the Academy Inspector (three hours).

The practical examination consists of a lesson given by the candidate in his (or her) own school or class (three hours). For the practical test the examiners may divide into sub-committees consisting of at least three members each—the Academy Inspector, a Primary Inspector, and a teacher (man or woman corresponding to sex of candidate). Women candidates may take this examination in an elementary or in an infant school according to choice. The school in which the candidate is examined is open to him (or her) twenty-four hours in advance.

He takes direction on the day of the examination and follows a programme drawn up by the examination committee and sent him twenty-four hours in advance.

The oral examination (twenty minutes) follows the practical examination and consists of the criticism of children's exercise books, and of questions connected with the previous tests and bearing on practical pedagogics, or on subjects relating to the management of an elementary or an infant school.

D.—Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat des Ecoles Normales Primaires et des Ecoles Primaires Supérieures.

This certificate is obligatory for "professors" of Training Colleges and for Directors and professors of higher elementary schools. There are two distinct certificates under this head, one scientific, the other literary.

Annual. The examination is held at the end of the school year on days appointed by the Minister and the same for all France.

Examiners. There are two examination committees, one for science, the other for *lettres*, appointed annually by the Minister, each consisting of at least five members, to whom two Directresses or professors of Training Colleges for women or of higher elementary schools are added for the examination of women. Outside examiners can also be co-opted for special subjects.

Conditions of Admission. Candidates must be twenty-one years old, hold the *brevet supérieur* or one of the *baccalauréats*, or (for women) the *diplôme de fin d'études de l'enseignement secondaire*, and have had at least two years' experience in teaching.

Syllabus. The examination consists of written, oral and practical tests.

The written part, which decides admission to the rest, is held in the chief town of each Department, under the superintendence of the Academy Inspector or his deputy, on four consecutive days. The subjects are chosen from the syllabus of Training Colleges. There are four tests for each diploma (scientific or literary), each test occupying from four to six hours.

The oral and practical tests are held at Paris.

They include for *lettres*: (1) a lesson given by the candidate on a subject drawn by lot, not to last longer than half an hour, which may be followed by questions either on the subject of the lesson or on any other part of the syllabus (three hours are allowed for the preparation of the lesson); (2) reading and explanation of a passage chosen from a French classic; (3) correction of a Training College student's exercise ((2) and (3) are each preceded by a preparation not exceeding three-quarters of an hour); (4) modern language,* reading and explanation of a text followed by questions in the foreign language (quarter of an hour).

For science: (1) a lesson as above; (2) a question on each part of the syllabus (mathematics, physical science, natural science)

* The list of authors for modern languages and of French classics is drawn up and published by the Minister every three years.

(three-quarters of an hour for the three questions); (3) practical work in physics or chemistry and in natural science. Subject of each drawn by lot (one hour each).

E.—Certificat d'Aptitude à l'Inspection des Ecoles Primaires et à la Direction des Ecoles Normales.

This Certificate is compulsory for Primary Inspectors and for Directors and Directresses of Training Colleges.

The examination is held once a year. Annual.

The examining commission is appointed each year by the Minister; it consists of five members, to whom two Directresses of Training Colleges can be added for the women's examination. Examiners.

Candidates must be twenty-five years of age, have had five years' experience in public schools (higher, secondary or primary), and hold one of the following diplomas: *certificat d'aptitude au professorat, licence ès lettres* or *ès sciences.** Public elementary teachers (*titulaires*) are not required to hold the *certificat d'aptitude au professorat* if they have had ten years' experience in elementary or higher elementary schools (as Directors or assistants) and hold the *brevet supérieur* and the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique.* Time passed in the higher elementary Training Colleges (Saint Cloud and Fontenay-aux-Roses) counts towards the required teaching experience. Conditions of Admission.

The examination consists of three parts, written, oral and practical, the first part fixing, as in previous cases, the candidates' admission to the rest of the examination. Syllabus.

The written examination is held in the chief town of each Department, under the superintendence of the Academy Inspector or his deputy. It occupies two days (as usual, the same for all France) and consists of two compositions, one on a question of pedagogy, the other on a question of school administration (five hours each).

The oral and practical examination is held at Paris. The oral examination includes: (1) explanation of a passage drawn by lot from among those which the examiners have chosen from the list of authors drawn up by the Minister every three years (one hour is allowed for preparation); (2) explanation of a question of theoretic or practical pedagogy, drawn by lot. After the explanation, which is not to last more than half an hour, the candidate is asked questions on school administration and legislation. (Two hours are allowed for preparation without books or notes).

The practical examination consists of the inspection of a Training College, a higher elementary, an elementary, or an infant school, followed by a verbal report.

The list of successful candidates is submitted to the Minister who awards the certificates.

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* Failing the above diplomas, the following qualify for admission: *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement secondaire spécial, baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire spécial.*

F.—Diplomas for Special Subjects.

Special Diplomas are held for teaching modern languages, book-keeping, manual work, drawing, singing, gymnastics, military exercises, needlework, agriculture.

There are separate examinations and regulations for each of these diplomas. It must suffice to say here that the examinations in each subject are held once a year; the examiners are appointed by the Minister (or in some cases by the Academy Inspector); the minimum age of admission is twenty-one years, except in the case of drawing, gymnastics and needlework, when it is eighteen years; in some, but not in all cases, one or two years' experience of teaching is required; preliminary certificates are required in the case of modern languages, manual work and book-keeping—the *brevet supérieur* or the *baccalauréat* or (for women) the *diplôme de fin d'études de l'enseignement secondaire*, or in the case of book-keeping, a commercial school diploma or experience in a commercial house.

Helen E. Matheson.

Bibliographical Note.

Further information on this subject will be found in other papers in this volume, and in the following reports, books, etc., which can be seen at the Board of Education Library :—

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THE FRENCH TRAINING COLLEGE SYSTEM.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Administration of French Primary Education.

In England, while the State presides in a general way over the training of elementary teachers, by conducting the various examinations, by supervising the institutions in which prospective teachers are educated, and by furnishing a large portion of the money required, it does not take upon itself the direct control of the work in all its details. In France, as might be expected in a country where the centralisation of authority has been carried to an extreme pitch, the hand of the State reaches much further. The normal schools are, according to the definition of them given in the law of 19th July, 1889 (Art. 47), *établissements publics*, directly under the control of the Central Government. Whereas formerly they were placed under the supervision of the prefect of each department, since 1881 they have been under the jurisdiction of the rector.

France is divided into seventeen academies or educational districts. Each is administered by a rector, who is appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction and whose authority extends over all three grades of education—primary, secondary, and university. This high official has his offices at the university. Naturally his numerous duties prevent him from devoting much of his attention to primary education. His place is taken in each department under his direction by an academy inspector who acts under him as the educational chief for primary education, and who is also appointed directly by the Minister. The academy inspector, then, is the true head for each department of primary education.

Thus far it would appear that the control of the primary schools is directly in the hands of the central authority. But the academy inspector will be found on closer examination to form a wheel in the machinery which, while it can be to some extent controlled from within, is also in touch with other powers. The fact that the academy inspector has his offices at the prefecture is in itself significant. He has in fact another superior. On the purely academic side he is responsible in some degree to the rector; but in many administrative matters he must consult the prefect, who, in his turn, though a representative of the central government, has the difficult task of conciliating local influences. Thus, while the academy inspector has the right of proposing teachers for appointment, it is the prefect who actually appoints; and in many cases the

proposing is subordinated almost entirely to the wishes of him who has the power of veto.*

All the teachers are civil servants. It should, however, be stated that the maintenance of the buildings and of their furniture is at the cost of the local authorities, the *Conseil Général* (County Council) being responsible for the training colleges and the *Conseil Municipal* (Borough Council) for the primary schools. Further, the salaries provided by the State for primary teachers receive some augmentation by the local authority (*Conseil Municipal*), a payment for lodgings, where none are provided, being obligatory.

It will be seen, then, that while in theory all is centrally controlled, in practice the local authorities have considerable influence. Speaking broadly, we may say that, whereas in England the State concedes a large measure of local liberty which is nevertheless limited by centrally framed regulations, in France the system begins by being completely central in its government and ends by being forced to admit a certain measure of local freedom.

This very cursory sketch of the French primary organisation seems necessary in order to make clear the exact position of the training colleges. In England the large amount of local liberty which is allowed in the administration of the ordinary primary schools is extended somewhat further in the case of institutions and organisations for the training of teachers. In France, on the other hand, the concessions to local authorities in the case of the primary schools are somewhat curtailed for training colleges. These institutions are more uniform from one end of France to the other than are the public elementary schools. It would seem that the State, recognising the supreme importance of the training of teachers, has hedged it round more carefully than it has primary instruction.

I.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

Control.

While the ordinary primary school depends for many of the details of its administration on the local authority, the training college is in close contact with the Ministry of Public Instruction. The principal and his assistants are appointed by the Minister. And, whereas the authority of the rector over the elementary schools is more nominal than actual, his supervision of the *écoles normales* is a real one. He it is who pronounces the admission and exclusion of students. He chooses also the examiners and four (out of seven) members of the committee (*Conseil d'Administration*).

Localisation.—Number of Students.

Each department has two training colleges—one for masters and one for mistresses. While thickly peopled departments have large training colleges, which nevertheless often have insufficient accommodation for the needs of the district, sparsely populated areas

* A certain academy inspector, after agreeing that a teacher was worthy of promotion to a headmastership and after expressing his own eagerness to propose him, helplessly exclaimed: "*Faites-moi forcer la main!*"

have small institutions with some eight or ten students in each year.* With few exceptions, it may be stated as a general rule that the primary teacher is trained and lives out his career in one and the same department. There is, indeed, a regulation to the effect that "every student-teacher who leaves the department in which is situated the training college where he has studied must be provided with an *exeat* from the academy inspector."†

The training college masters, however, being appointed by the Minister, are not necessarily, indeed very rarely, local men. The same may be said of the higher officials of primary education—the primary inspectors, the academy inspector and the rector. All these circulate, in many cases from one end of France to the other. In yet another branch of primary education, the *enseignement primaire supérieur*, the teachers are also wanderers. Here again, appointments are not made by the prefect and academy inspector, but by the Minister; although local influence, chiefly political, is sometimes able to affect them. Lastly, in government secondary schools (*lycées* and *collèges*), appointments are likewise irrespective of the locality in which the candidates have been trained.

It seems, therefore, worth while to inquire into the reasons of this localisation in the case of the primary teachers. Doubtless the desire for uniformity in the educational machinery and completeness of every part, is largely responsible for this. Each department considers itself responsible for the training of its own elementary teachers and for no others. But there are other reasons behind these. The primary teacher is usually trained in the district in which his family and friends reside. His modest salary would not be sufficient to enable him to undertake long railway journeys in the event of his being removed to a distant part of France. He

* Paris has only one training college for each sex. The men's college of Auteuil is not half big enough for the needs of the great metropolis. At present its deficiencies are made up partly by appointing teachers from provincial training colleges and partly by admitting untrained teachers. So ingrained is the idea of one college for each department that the only question which seems to agitate the minds of the authorities is how to make the existing institution adequate to the needs. It has been proposed, for instance, to admit day students, and by this means to double the numbers.

† It is somewhat interesting to note the progressive steps in the career of the trained elementary teacher in most parts of France. The chief town of the department is usually the centre of attraction. Thus in the Department of the *Bouches-du-Rhône* the stages are:—

(1) Training college (three years),
(2) Assistant in a country school,
(3) Assistant in the suburbs of Marseilles,
(4) Assistant in Marseilles,
(5) Head either of a small country school or of a suburban school,
(6) Head of a small school in Marseilles,
(7) Head of a larger school in Marseilles (four, five, or six classes).
(8) Head of one of the largest schools in Marseilles, *and freed from class duty.*

The first four steps are taken by almost all. The last is reserved for a very limited number.

Localisation. —Number of Students.— *Continued.*

is thus linked to the soil by financial reasons. So firmly rooted is custom that, should the teacher seek appointment in a neighbouring department, he would be looked upon with some coldness by the officials, unless a dearth of teachers in that district rendered his change a necessary one, or unless there were some equally sufficient reason for the step. The fact that promotions are made by the prefect and academy inspector is an additional reason for many good teachers to stay in the department where they are known and where they can hope for preferment.

The chief advantage of this arrangement from the pedagogical point of view seems to be, that the elementary teacher is more likely to understand and sympathise with the aims and aspirations of the people who surround him and whose children he trains. As a matter of fact, whether for this reason or for some other, the French primary teacher appears to be more in touch with the parents of his scholars than is his English *confrère*.

All due weight being given to the above considerations, and the general outlines of the French system being regarded as inviolable, there seems no sufficient reason why several small training colleges in sparsely populated districts should not be fused into one. For there surely is a minimum number of students necessary to the success of college life. Without specifying too absolutely, it may perhaps be said that a training college which contains less than sixteen students in each year is not only very expensive, but does not provide the conditions of full corporate life which are, at any rate in England, considered important. Although there is a clause in the official regulations which admits the advisability of this fusion, little seems to have been done.*

But it may further be maintained that the English system which gathers students from the four corners of the land, thus enabling them " to knock corners off " one another and mutually to broaden their views, is far preferable.

It does not appear that the full benefit has always been derived from the circumstances which exist in our training colleges. To mention only one subject, geography, why should not the students from each district give lessons to their fellows on the topographical features of their native place ? With his stock of local tradition, with an intimate knowledge of his surroundings and with all kinds of illustrations within his reach, the student should be able to give a far more realistic lesson the district from which he comes than his training college teacher, who probably has never visited the spot in question. Short lessons of this kind might be given under the supervision of the teacher of geography and would not only form a valuable supplement to his more academic discourses, but would provide an excellent training in exposition for the students and a most useful addition to the more purely professional training,

* Two-thirds of the French training colleges have sixteen students or less in each year.

which is, after all, the *raison d'être* of these institutions. Little seems to have been done in this direction in English training colleges. Yet the students are older than in the corresponding French institutions, where, although this particular plan has not been adopted, the practice of requiring the pupils to give lessons to their comrades has been in vogue for some time.

There is in our English training colleges a grave disadvantage which is less prominent in the French normal schools. With us certain training colleges have acquired a good reputation and draw almost all the best students. This has gone so far that sometimes the lowest student in one of the best colleges would be the first in one of the least appreciated. Such a system is bad for the weaker students, who would probably make more headway if obliged to compete and rub shoulders with a few better companions. Whereas in the elementary school the nature of the work requires that the pupils should be on almost the same level, in a college this requirement is by no means so essential. In many subjects a considerable difference in the attainments of the students is possible without injury to the general course of the work. The abolition of a complete order of merit in the King's Scholarship List (now known as the Preliminary Examination for the Certificate) and the acceptance of other examinations in lieu of the usual one may do a little to lessen the evil. It is to be hoped that, if a complete remedy can be found, it will not bring in its train a system of purely local training colleges.

Teachers' Certificates.

Strangely enough, in one respect the French system is less centralised than our own. The examinations of teachers for certificates are not uniform, but are conducted independently in each department. Control is exercised over the nature of the tests and over the general character of the examinations. But they vary somewhat in difficulty from one district to another, and candidates have been known to go from one place to another in search of the line of least resistance.

In France there are two certificates which qualify a person to teach in an elementary school; a lower-grade one called the *brevet élémentaire*, and a higher-grade one called the *brevet supérieur*. To these for complete qualification must be added the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique*. All these can be obtained without passing through the training college.

The examination for the *brevet élémentaire* can be passed at the age of sixteen. It consists of written papers in dictation, writing, composition, arithmetic, exercises in drawing and gymnastics (needlework for girls), and oral examinations in reading and explanation of literary extracts, arithmetic, history, civic instruction and geography, in sol-fa and in elementary science. The examiners are appointed in each department by the rector on the proposition of the academy inspector, and usually consist of teachers in higher grade schools and training colleges, the principal of the training college and the primary inspectors. Although the examination is

elementary in character, the passing of it is sufficient to give the right to teach ; and large numbers of masters and mistresses have no other academic distinction. It should, however, be stated that no one can begin to teach before the age of eighteen in the case of men and seventeen in the case of women. The examination for the *brevet élémentaire* may be said to correspond approximately to the King's Scholarship Examination in England ; if anything it is more elementary in character.

For the *brevet supérieur* the candidate must be at least eighteen years of age. The examination is similar in character to that for the *brevet élémentaire*, but more advanced and including a test in one modern language. It corresponds roughly to the English Certificate Examination with the purely professional part left out.

The examination for the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* completes the qualification of the teacher in the theory and practice of education. The age limit is twenty-one. The candidate must already have at least the *brevet élémentaire* and have served for two years in a public or private school. The first part of the examination consists of a written paper on an educational topic. Those who succeed are allowed to proceed to the oral examination. This takes place in the class room of the candidate. He or she conducts the class in the ordinary way during three hours before a commission consisting of the primary inspector and two or three distinguished teachers.

The copy books and exercises of the pupils are examined, and the candidate is finally questioned on the methods which have been employed and the principles underlying them.

A teacher who is without the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* cannot progress in his profession, and remains a *stagiaire*. This additional certificate being obtained, he becomes a *titulaire* and is eligible for increase of salary or promotion to the position of head teacher.

Differences between Trained and Untrained Teachers.

These examinations, except where otherwise indicated, are usually conducted at the prefecture and are open to all. A teacher who qualifies himself without passing through the *école normale* is considered the equal of his trained colleague. The only tangible advantages of any importance which passage through a training college confers, seem to be :—

(*a*) The work for the higher certificate is made easier by reason of the candidate having abundant time at his disposal, and possessing all the means of intellectual improvement which the training college affords.

(*b*) The small fees (10 francs for the *brevet élémentaire*, 20 francs for the *brevet supérieur*), are remitted.

(*c*) Students who have passed through the training college have preference for vacant posts.

(*d*) Trained teachers are known to the principal of the normal college, who may use his influence to help them in

improving their positions by recommending them on the many occasions which he has of conferring with the academy inspector.

Of course no attempt is made here to estimate the immense benefit which three years of training must confer.

The chief disadvantage of passing through the *école normale* appears to be that the student has to pledge himself to serve ten years in the schools, or in default to pay the cost of his maintenance at the training college during his three years of residence.

Recruitment of Training Colleges.

The recruitment of the French training college, as already stated, is almost entirely from the department in which it is situated. There is not, therefore, that great difference in the numbers of candidates which exists in England, where one training college is overwhelmed with applications while another is hard put to it to obtain a full quota of good students.

In France, until the last few years, competition was fairly keen, and a careful selection was possible. Although the salaries are much inferior to those of England, the general desire to become a civil servant, the almost absolute security of tenure, and the high appreciation in which a literary career, however humble, is held, have conspired to attract large numbers of candidates. To these reasons must be added the fact that the teacher was excused two out of the usual three years of military service.

But of late the numbers have decreased with alarming rapidity. Among the reasons which may be given are the recent law requiring two years of military service from *all*, the improvement in commerce and the industries which have drawn larger proportions of the young men leaving the *écoles primaires supérieures*, and the failure of the Government to increase salaries.

In Lyons a few years ago the number of candidates was so small that the authorities were obliged to take the rejected from neighbouring districts. And it became a matter of general comment in the *écoles primaires supérieures* that the pupils who competed for entrance to the Training College were the worst—those who failed to gain openings elsewhere. Latterly things have improved, and each year shows a slight increase in the number of candidates.* The chief reasons seem to be :—

(1) The establishment of a course of preparation by correspondence for the admission examinations. This is for the benefit of boys in country districts where there are no *écoles primaires supérieures*. The college tutors set and mark the exercises.

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* From 1891 to 1901 the number of candidates (for about twenty places) oscillated between twenty-three and twenty-nine. In 1902 it rose to thirty-eight. In 1903 there were fifty-four candidates, and, for the first time in fifteen years, a real selection was possible. In 1904 and 1905 there has been further improvement, not only in the numbers, but also in the capacity of the candidates.

(2) The award of small sums to poor parents who would like their sons to continue their studies in view of entering the training college. The amounts are small, 100 francs being a common sum, and great care is exercised in examining the cases which arise.

(3) The establishment of a fourth year course for the best students.

(4) The award of a bonus to the elementary teacher who has a pupil successful at the entrance examination. This counteracts the tendency to dissuade intending candidates.

It is to be presumed that the slight increase in the salaries of primary teachers which has just been decided upon will do even more to attract the right kind of candidate.

Entrance to Training Colleges.

Candidates for entrance to the training college must possess the *brevet élémentaire*. This, however, although it qualifies to teach in an elementary school, is not a passport to the *école normale*. A competitive examination is held, consisting of the usual written and oral parts, in the former of which the weakest are at once eliminated. Each training college conducts its own entrance examination under the general supervision of the rector.

Previous Education of Candidates.

Those who present themselves have usually had no experience in teaching. Most of them have passed through an *école primaire supérieure* (higher grade elementary school). Since for entrance to the *école primaire supérieure* the leaving certificate of the elementary school (*certificat d'études primaires*) is required, the examination for this becomes a kind of preliminary examination for intending teachers, and might thus be said to correspond to the examination in England for candidates for the office of pupil teacher. This French examination is, however, more elementary, and can be passed at the age of eleven.

The *école primaire supérieure*, "the secondary school of the people," provides a three years' course in literary subjects (excluding Latin, but including at least one modern language), elementary science and manual training. It has a leaving certificate of its own (*certificat d'études primaires supérieures*), the examination for which is of about the same difficulty as that for the *brevet élémentaire*. Most of the best boys who follow the full course are induced to sit for both examinations, whether they intend to become teachers or not. By passing the examination for the *brevet élémentaire* they obtain a qualification on which they can fall back in the event of failure in other lines of work. Not a few avail themselves of it.*

The *école primaire supérieure*, though it does not profess to prepare for any particular profession, may be roughly said to correspond

* In one case the writer found a man about forty, who, after indifferent success as a clerk, finally decided to turn his hand to teaching. Criticism of a system which allows teaching to become a last resource for failures in other professions is unnecessary. It is to be feared, however, that we in England are not altogether free from the same reproach.

—for those who intend to become teachers—to the last year of a higher grade school and the first three years of a pupil teacher centre. Quicker progress is perhaps made than with us, because the pupils are under instruction all day and, in addition, have a considerable amount of work to do in the evening.

The average French candidate for a training college at the age of sixteen, therefore, is almost equal in intellectual attainments to the corresponding English aspirant at the age of eighteen. But the former has usually made no attempt at teaching.

And this seems to be the chief weakness in the French system. It is true that the head teacher of the *école primaire supérieure* is able to report on candidates from his school to the training college. But in this he has only his knowledge of the youth as a *student* to go upon. And it is to be feared that in practice an intelligent well-behaved youth can always gain admission to the training college.

Absence of Guarantee of Students' Efficiency as Teachers.

In France, then, the Government trains young people till the age of nineteen or twenty, boarding them as well during the three years at the *école normale;* and it is only towards the end of this period that any clear idea can be formed as to their special fitness for the work of teaching. Even this judgment is not well founded, for the work in the practising school is of so artificial a character (as will be demonstrated in detail later) that neither can the authorities be sure that they are finding the best teachers, nor can the students know what are the real conditions of their work.*

The regulations provide for the exclusion of students on account of incapacity or other reasons during their training college course. Once again, however, it is usually only an occasional lazy or indifferent *student* who is thus sent down.

It is not, therefore, till all the preparation has been completed and till the young teacher finds himself embarked on his career that the real test is applied. Then for the first time the inspectors see the value of the teacher and the latter the degree of his suitability for the work he has undertaken.

Not only is such a system unsatisfactory from the point of view of those who control education, but it is still more so from the teacher's standpoint. It might be argued that at nineteen a young man can turn his hand to something else in the event of his finding the work uncongenial. But it must be remembered that everything tends to force him to continue. To begin with, he is required to refund the cost of his maintenance during three years at the *école normale*, if he does not fulfil his engagement for ten years' service. As he usually comes of poor parents, this amount is a prohibitive sum. Further, he is likely to adduce his youth in excuse for his failure and to hope for better things with advancing years. Sometimes, too, his first classes are very small and he is not fully aware of the difficulties

* The writer has seen newly-fledged teachers, highly spoken of by the authorities, at work in the schools, and has found them in many cases doing very indifferent work.

Absence of Guarantee of Students' Efficiency as Teachers.—*Continued.*

which he will meet later on. In many cases his pride will cause him to go on ; he will be ashamed of owning himself beaten after so long a preparation and after the passing of so many examinations. Lastly, the eager desire of so many Frenchmen to become civil servants imparts an additional attraction to the teaching profession in France, and renders those who embrace it exceedingly loth to give it up.

This matter is even more important in the case of primary than in that of secondary teachers. For the latter have many more chances than their poorer brethren, by means of influential friends and by reason of their usually more abundant resources, of finding some other congenial occupation.

Perhaps no profession presents so great a gulf between the good and the bad workman as that of teaching. Yet there is no profession in which a larger majority are anxious to do as well as possible. The explanation is that the handling of a class requires a special temperament which, while it can to some extent be cultivated, is exceeding difficult to manufacture. A man may become a good carpenter by application, even if he lacks natural aptitude. Even a certain readiness to speak may be cultivated by those who have to lecture and engage in public work. But the demeanour which inspires obedience, and which makes the work of teaching in a public school tolerable enough to be undertaken with equanimity is so difficult of explanation that even its possessors cannot clearly account for it. The man or woman who embarks on the profession of teaching without this gift is usually condemned to lifelong misery. By strenuous efforts he or she may pass muster and drag on a painful existence. But such a mistaken view of duty is detrimental to both teacher and taught. And the question might be asked whether the high mortality in the teaching profession is not in some measure due to so many cases of mistaken vocation.

It seems perhaps idle at a moment when the dearth of teachers is so pronounced in England, and when it is not unknown in the sister country, to propose a more careful selection of candidates. No doubt such a course lays itself open to the charge of inopportuneness. But it must be clearly understood that the tendency of this criticism is not so much to diminish the number selected as to change the criteria of choice. And it is because the English system appears at the present time to be approximating in this particular to the French system that it becomes necessary to point out the evils attendant on the latter.

Because a youth is an intelligent student it is not advisable to allow him to enter a profession for which he is likely to be permanently unsuited. And, if a slight lowering of the standard of intellectual culture were accompanied by an attempt at careful appreciation of those other qualities to which reference has been made, it would by no means be an unmixed evil.

The English pupil-teacher system, with all its faults, provided

the opportunity of discovering, in the large majority of cases, and before it was too late, the pedagogical ability of candidates. At the same time, the young apprentice, being engaged in the work under its normal conditions, was able to see for himself whether he was likely to be successful. One result of this system seems to be that our elementary schools are much better disciplined than those of France. If we must render homage to the more careful preparation of lessons in France, the fact remains that in the actual handling of the class the average English elementary teacher is superior to his French colleague. And it may with considerable ground be maintained that the more natural method of selection under the English system is largely responsible for this difference.

While every legitimate means should be employed to attract suitable candidates, it is a mistake to force young people into the channels leading to teaching without giving them the opportunity of seeing whether they are capable of carrying on the work with sufficient ease to render their lives happy ones. Such a precaution is only possible by introducing them to the real conditions before the decisive steps have been taken.

That practice in teaching should begin early is perhaps even more necessary in the case of women than in that of men. When a man has been through the training college, he is fairly certain to remain in the teaching profession for the remainder of his career. And if efficient work is at length done, a few years of indifferent teaching at the beginning can be pardoned. But with women teachers, these years are the most important. For large numbers drop out before the age of thirty on account of marriage. Under such systems as the French, the teachers take several years after leaving the training college to acquire a moderate command of the work. This is frankly admitted by many of them. Now if, after these years of comparative inefficiency, the teachers could leave without more ado, the bargain would be a very poor one for the State. An expensive training would have been given for nothing. In these cases, however, the French Government exacts compensation in the form of a refunding of the cost of maintenance at the training college. And, unless we are prepared to do the same in England, we had better perhaps continue to hasten the period of practical efficiency by early training in the art of teaching.

Colleges Residential.

Practically all the French training colleges are residential. The experiment of a day training college has been tried at Mâcon. But it is considered a failure. It is found that the students do less work under these conditions. This is not, of course, a sufficient reason for condemning the change. If the loss in work is compensated by other advantages, such, for instance, as the development of greater independence of character and the power of self-control, there is much to be said for the system. But the immature age of the French students is perhaps an insuperable obstacle to the extension of this innovation.

Staff.

The staff of the average French training college is usually stronger in intellectual qualifications than is the case in England. Instead of the more or less arbitrary choice by a principal or his committee, the masters are selected by examination. The same examinations qualify for appointments either in a training college or in a higher grade school (*école primaire supérieure*). They are open to all elementary teachers over twenty-one years of age who possess the *brevet supérieur*. There are two distinct examinations—one for science masters and the other for teachers of literary subjects. Although it is difficult to compare such examinations with our own, it may perhaps be asserted that they are equal in difficulty to the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of London University. They are, however, competitive, only a limited number of candidates being accepted each year. In a few cases, instead of this special certificate, a corresponding diploma of French universities is recognised —the *licénce ès lettres* or *ès sciences*.

Without going into the question of the advisability of choosing by examination alone, it may be safely asserted that the French training college teachers are better masters of their respective subjects than is the case in England. As the training college is for the elementary teacher what the university is for his secondary colleague, it seems fair to the former that his masters should be of the very best. The practice of retaining one of the old students as a tutor is not to be commended. The man who is to lecture on a given subject should have read and studied far more widely than will be required of his students. At the same time care must be taken that the persons appointed are conversant with the work of elementary schools, so that they may be able to help the students in the preparation of their own lessons.

There exists at Saint-Cloud a higher training college, the object of which is to prepare candidates for the ordeal above-mentioned. Admission is likewise by competitive examination and the students have the advantage of being instructed by some of the best professors of Paris. Passage through this higher normal school is no guarantee of success at the open examination. But nearly all its students are ultimately successful. When it is borne in mind that in some cases a student has sat in the same year for both examinations (that for entrance to Saint-Cloud and that for the right to teach in the ordinary training colleges) and, although failing in the former, has been successful in the latter, it will be understood that the standard necessary for entrance is sufficiently high to warrant almost certain success at the end of the course. A similar training college for women exists at Fontenay-aux-Roses.

For the post of principal of a training college, not only are the qualifications of an assistant master in the same institution necessary, but the candidate must have passed the examination for primary inspectors. As this examination, which is also competitive, requires experience as a primary teacher and a sound

knowledge of pedagogy, and, further, as most of those who pass it have to spend several years as inspectors before being appointed to the office of principal, this last post is usually filled by one who is eminently qualified to direct the professional work of the students.

The principal of a French training college not only discharges the duties of director of the establishment, but those also of master of method, acting in concert with the head master of the practising school. Such an arrangement becomes necessary in France, because the head master of the *école annexe*, although a capable and experienced teacher, does not always possess sufficient academic qualifications to undertake the difficult work of instruction in psychology and methodology. The system seems to work exceedingly well, the double supervision of the principal and the head master of the practising school ensuring a very strong professional training.

The internal organisation of a French training college is somewhat different from that of an English one. While the principal has his apartments in the college, most of the masters live outside. One or two of the younger masters who are unmarried usually sleep on the premises.* In the men's colleges, domestic arrangements are under the direction, not of a matron, but of a man, who is known as the *économe*. In small colleges (those with less than sixty students in all) one of the masters discharges these duties, for which he receives a supplement of 500 francs a year. In the few larger institutions, a special appointment is made.

Relations of Staff with Students

Neither the principal nor the masters dine in hall, the only persons present with the students being those who are responsible for the discipline. This fact is indicative of the general relations existing between staff and students. The masters have come to consider their work as ending with the ordinary lectures. They come and go for their own lessons ; and, except on special occasions, do not mix with the students out of class time. One reason for this is that the number of hours of work provided for the students on the time-table is so great that the time left for recreation is very small. But the chief cause seems to be that the masters lack a broad conception of their duty.

This condition of things presents an extreme contrast with what obtains in a good English training college. In the French institution corporate life is reduced to a minimum, and none of those clubs and societies which exist in most English colleges, and which enable teacher and pupil to come into closer contact, to their mutual advantage, are to be met with. The idea of a master playing with the students would in most cases be ridiculed.

In this respect one feels that there is a serious defect in the French system. In the *école normale* the sole objects seem to be intellectual

* In the training college of Lyons, none of the masters live in. Two old students, who are now teachers in schools near the college, receive board and lodging in exchange for supervision of the students in the dormitories, at early rising and at meals.

culture and professional training. The younger age of the French students and the fact that all their professional preparation is confined to the training college conspire to emphasise this tendency. And, if the English college is behind its French counterpart in the intensity of its purely intellectual life, we may at any rate congratulate ourselves that that healthy friction between master and student, and between the students themselves, which does so much for the formation of character, goes far to compensate our academic failings.

Routine of Students' Life.

As has already been hinted, the number of hours during which the students are employed is excessive.

Usually they are occupied with lessons or compulsory study for over eleven hours a day.* Even Sunday is in some cases given over largely to reading and study. The only breaks during the week are on Thursday and Sunday afternoons, when the students are allowed out freely (each wearing the college uniform) for about four hours. During the remainder of the time they are under strict supervision, and are never permitted to leave the college precincts. Their short recreation periods are usually not spent in games, but in lounging about and engaging in desultory conversation.

It is to be suspected that so much of their energy is taken up by their work that little is left for violent or absorbing games. What

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* The following extract from the time-table of the Training College of Lyons is a fair specimen of a day's work :—

FIRST YEAR.

Monday.

a.m.		p.m.	
5–5.20.	Rising and dressing.	12–1.	Dinner and recreation.
5.20–7.	Study.	1–1.30.	Work in the garden.
7–8.	Making beds, etc., breakfast, recreation.	1.30–2.30.	Music.
		2.30–4.30.	Manual training.
8–9.	Psychology.	4.30–5.	Light meal and recreation.
9–10.	Chemistry.	5–6.	History.
10–10.15.	Recreation.	6–6.10.	Recreation.
10.15–11.	Study.	6.10–8.	Study.
11–12.	German.	8–9.	Supper, recreation, bed.

The following is the time-table of the same year for—

Sunday.

a.m.		p.m.	
5–5.20.	Rising and dressing.		
5.20–7.	Writing of exercises or compositions under supervision.	1–4.50.	Students allowed to go for walks as they please (wearing the college uniform).
7–8.30.	Making beds, etc., breakfast, recreation.	5–8.	Individual reading of standard authors (with an interval of a quarter of an hour, 6.45–7, for recreation).
8.30–10.	Study.		
10–10.30.	Recreation.		
10.30–11.30.	Causerie (generally on pedagogics) by the Principal.		

Thursday.

a.m.	p.m.
Work similar to that on an ordinary day.	As on Sunday afternoon.

physical exercise they get forms part of the college curriculum. Gymnastic, gardening, and carpentry are taken by all the students.

The whole atmosphere of the college ministers to complete absorption in the ordinary work. So great is the desire of the students to excel at their examinations, that they are often far too anxious about their studies. Few need the persuasions of the masters, especially as the time of the examinations approaches.*

Discipline.

The discipline in the French training colleges is severe. There is, indeed, little danger from the exuberant energy of youth. Some of the causes of this have already been noticed. An additional one is the great power which the principal has over the young men. The latter receive board, lodging, and education without any payment whatever. Further, their success in finding suitable posts on leaving will depend, especially at the outset, on the reports made by the principal to the academy inspector with respect to their conduct and general efficiency. One cannot help feeling sometimes that the order is too good. When young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty can be left alone together for an hour at a time without noise or disturbance of any kind, their docility seems to approach the unnatural.

When one compares this submissive attitude with the democratic spirit which sometimes exists in the English training colleges, causing the students to hold meetings of protest and to petition the principal when they consider themselves ill-treated, one cannot help concluding that France, with its republican shell, has a strong military kernel, rendering the details of its administration far more arbitrary than anything to be found in England.

II.—CURRICULUM.

A.—General Subjects.

Uniform Course.

It has been already stated that the organisation of French training colleges is more uniform throughout the country than is the case in England. The same may be said of the curricula. Not only are the general regulations less elastic in their application to the different training colleges, but the same arbitrary insistence on one and only one course is found in the provision of work for each student. There are no alternative subjects. Neither Latin nor Greek find a place in the syllabus ; and no students are allowed to work for university examinations. It seems to be considered that every French elementary teacher requires a certain fixed stock-in-trade. As far as the *brevet supérieur* no allowance is made for individual differences of

* At Lyons, the Principal on one occasion offered his students, who had been kept up in the evening somewhat later than usual, permission to rise an hour later on the following morning. They unanimously declined, alleging the amount of work they had in hand. The same Principal affirms that when the examination fever seizes the students, he has sometimes to lock the study doors in order to force some of them to take a little respite.

taste among the students. Every one is required to absorb the same encyclopedic compendium of knowledge. In addition to arithmetic, book-keeping, surveying, mathematics, French language and literature, psychology, ethics, education, drawing, history, civic instruction, geography, gymnastics and manual training, a modern language must be studied and the elements of all the sciences, including agriculture, horticulture and hygiene. To these must be joined a knowledge of the education code, of common law, of political economy, with practical and theoretical music, clay-modelling and hand-writing. Nor is each subject merely touched upon. In most cases the thoroughness of the work compares favourably with that of our English training colleges.

Overloading.—Repetition of Work.

With such a list of subjects it is difficult to see how the time given to lectures and study can be reduced. And the question naturally arises: Is it necessary that a student should cover so large a field?

One would certainly like to see every elementary teacher with a general knowledge of all these subjects. And it requires some temerity to single out any one as superfluous. Certainly the French curriculum is more complete than our own, and it behoves us to imitate it as far as possible. But this must not be done at the expense of cramming or of overwork. With the younger age of the French student, such a danger is in many cases more than possible. And it may perhaps be concluded that, while these syllabuses furnish us with a useful type, we cannot accept them in their entirety.

The chief criticism which one feels inclined to make on these schemes of work is that they ignore to some extent what many of the students have done before entrance to the training college. A few of the students, coming from country districts, have doubtless had limited advantages. But a large proportion have passed through the *école primaire supérieure*, where many of these subjects have received considerable attention. In the case of all, the fact that the examination for the *brevet élémentaire* has been obtained before entrance, indicates that a tolerable proficiency has been reached in certain branches. The masters in the *écoles primaires supérieures* have the same qualifications as those of the training colleges and in many of the best of these higher grade schools, the teachers assert that in some subjects the students have during their three years' course done all that will be required of them in the training college. This, if true, means that there will be a good deal of wasted time in the latter institution. Students will be forced to grind over subjects which have been carefully studied before. Now, while some good may certainly be derived from going over a course a second time, it must be remembered that nothing blunts interest and mental alertness so much as continual repetition of the same teaching. Unless new fields are to be opened in certain subjects, it is better to drop them altogether.

The authorities seem to have recognised this in one subject—

that of penmanship, and in the latest syllabus (August, 1905) practice in this is not required in the case of those students who have reached a fair standard of excellence. But this treatment might be extended to other subjects. In the English training colleges, some fifteen years ago, history and geography were excused for those who obtained distinction in them at the Scholarship Examination, and who cared to take other subjects in their places.

Of the two, perhaps geography could the better be spared. But it seems important that some work in history should be continued; not necessarily by repeating the already fairly well-known history of our own country, but by diving into the annals of other nations. Here, in passing, we may take a leaf from the French book. In the *écoles normales* a whole term is given to ancient history, including that of Greece; another to Roman history; while the general history of the nations of Europe and of the other great states also receives consic erable attention.

What, how ver, overloads the French syllabus in this, as in many other subjects, is the immense amount of repetition to which we have already referred in a general way. Besides the want of allowance for what should have been learnt before, it is probable that the French are influenced by a too slavish acceptance of the concentric plan. It is doubtless good that general outlines should be impressed before details are studied. But this is no excuse for the yearly repetition of many of the elementary facts. When one reflects that in almost every year of the primary school, the history of France is taught with gradually increasing complexity, and that in the *école primaire supérieure* the same field is once again covered, one comes to the conclusion that the training college student has already been through this history at least six or seven times. While this concentric method seems good in the early stages of the primary school, it would perhaps be profitable to break away from it much sooner, and, instead of going over the same ground two or three more times, to spread a careful study of French history over several years, so that each period might be thoroughly examined without loss of the charm of novelty. The intelligent teacher would find it necessary in dealing with the later periods to hark back to the earlier so many times that almost all the advantages of the concentric method would be secured without its deadening effect. The essentials at any rate would thereby be kept alive.

Another group of which some part could be omitted without compromising the education of the student would appear to be science; and another, art. Almost all these subjects have already been treated during the three years' course in the *école primaire supérieure*. Probably some already reach an almost satisfactory standard and could receive less attention during the period of training. It is, at any rate, certain that, with a little modification of the work in the *école primaire supérieure*, something might be done to lighten the curriculum of the training college.

Unfortunately, however, the syllabus of the *école primaire supérieure* cannot easily be tampered with, as this school is not a special institution for prospective teachers. Here, once again, the superiority of the system of pupil teachers' centres makes itself felt. The only modification that seems possible in the existing French system is the institution of a special section in the *école primaire supérieure* for aspirants to the office of elementary teacher.

B.—Professional Training.

Former insignificant Position in Curriculum.

One important consequence of the fulness of the training college syllabus in the past has been that, in spite of the large number of hours spent in work, the professional training has not received sufficient attention. Yet this branch of the work is all the more necessary in the French normal schools because no previous practice has been done. It may be well to quote the words of the last official pronouncement (Remark in the syllabus of August, 1905):—"Preoccupied with their personal studies, the student-teachers were only half-interested in their classes, and their preparation suffered on account of the time which they stole from it to copy hastily notes of lectures without which they believed their progress in danger. They passed one week at the most in the practising school, and left it at the moment when they were commencing to know their pupils and to understand clearly the teaching. According to the regulations they should have returned four times in the year, but in many colleges the number of weeks spent in the practising school did not exceed two per year." Probably another reason for this negligence of the professional side is the fact that the examination for the *brevet supérieur* does not include a test in the practice of teaching.

New Regulations.

This condition of things has been exercising the authorities some time, and for the present year (1905–6) a radical change has been made in the regulations. Instead of taking the examination for the *brevet supérieur* at the end of the third year, the students will in future sit at the end of the second. During the first and second years, no practice will be undertaken by the students in the *école annexe*. But it is hoped that in the third year they will be able to devote a large part of their time and energy to teaching practice. Two months will in most cases be spent in the *école annexe*. And it is thought that, freed from the preoccupation of an examination and being older and more capable, they will profit more from these two months than from the desultory weeks of the old system. During this new third year, the general culture of the students will be carried further, but on broader lines and leaving much more scope for personal work and individual research. It is hoped in this way to remedy the defects which have been created by the large number of hours of lectures and preparation, namely the lack of individual initiative and a distaste for reading and study. Perchance in the future, the young teacher, instead of leaving college

with a disgust for books, will be inclined to continue his reading and self-culture when he enters on his professional work. A third examination has been created as a sanction to the work of this last year, and is styled *l'examen de fin d'études normales.*

Since even the largest of the practising schools attached to training colleges have in most cases no more than three classes, it is obvious that to give each student in the third year two months' training, the total number of students in a year must not exceed fifteen (there are ten months in the scholastic year). As has already been observed, the number of colleges in which there are more than fifteen students per year is small (about one-third of the total number). In these the third year students will pass one month and a half in the practising school, and will go for the remaining time into a neighbouring primary school.

In addition, it is prescribed that several times during the year the students shall be conducted into three typical schools of the district —one of three classes, another with only one class, and the third a mixed school. It is hoped that they will thereby supplement the knowledge gained in the practising school. After these visits they will discuss the methods and procedures they have noted. Such visits of observation have been in vogue for many years in the best English training colleges. They seem to be an innovation in France, except in the case of one or two of the more advanced normal schools, notably those of Paris and Lyons.

The most immediate effect which these great changes seem likely to produce is an increased pressure of work during the first two years. It is definitely asserted that the standard of the *brevet supérieur* will not be lowered. Obviously, therefore, what was done latterly in three years will have to be done for the future in two.

In extenuation, however, it is stated that the great improvement which has been, and is still being, made in the acquirements of the incoming students, owing to the increasing efficiency of the *écoles primaires supérieures*, through which most of the candidates pass, will enable the work in question to be easily done in a shorter time. Further, it is hoped that the training college teacher will be able in some subjects to take shorter cuts, without diminishing the thoroughness of the instruction. It should, however, be remembered that there still exist training colleges in which many of the students are unable to obtain the *brevet supérieur* at the end of the full three years' course. This is especially so in the South, where the general standard is somewhat lower.

But, even if the system works as the authorities anticipate, there remains the fact that the training college neglects the most important part of its work during two-thirds of the course. It will be, indeed, during the first two years, nothing but a mere college. There will be teaching in elementary psychology, it is true. But this, apart from practice in the schools, is only an additional subject of instruction.

New Regulations.—*Continued.*

It is doubtful, too, whether the increased attention given during the last year to practical teaching will be superior in its results to that which has been spread over three years in the past. The theory and practice of education is not a matter to be "got up" at short notice. It is just this way of studying pedagogy which has brought the whole subject into dispute—at least as far as the ordinary teacher is concerned. We hear so much in these days of the opposition between theory and practice. Is this not largely due to the fact that school method and kindred subjects are studied in haste for examinations? Pedagogical principles must be allowed to germinate in the mind during long periods. Keeping in touch with practice for some years, if only in a desultory way, may possibly be found to produce more stable results than an attempt to grasp a great deal in a little time. Even when the student has long gaps between his short periods in the practising school, he is likely to reflect on his work there, to have time for recovering himself after failure and disappointment, and to make more successful efforts on succeeding occasions. All this means development during the intervals between practice. And it is likely that he will come back to his work each time a somewhat riper teacher than he would be if he had gone straight on and completed a longer period of practice at one stretch.

Reference has already been made to the fact that in the French system the teaching powers of the candidate are not put to the test till late in his period of probation, and then only imperfectly. This weakness will be accentuated under the new *régime*. No practice in teaching will take place until the qualifying examination has been passed. It is not likely that the student who has managed to secure the *brevet supérieur* will turn back because of subsequent failure in the practising school. More than ever the tendency of the French system will be to manufacture the article and then, when too late, to examine the stuff of which it is made.

Criticism Lessons

Criticism lessons are given in the French training colleges every week in much the same way as with us. The principal of the college and the head master of the practising school are usually present, and sometimes also the college teacher of the subject in which the lesson has been chosen. But no other masters ever put in an appearance. Here, as in other cases, the staff as a whole does not take that general interest in the work of the students which is perhaps a more prominent feature in a good English training college.* After the lesson is over and the boys have withdrawn, the usual criticism begins. Naturally, however, the remarks of the students are not very exhaustive, and instead of the one called upon getting up and making a lengthy criticism, as often occurs with us, the principal is often forced to ask a large number of definite questions in order to provoke remarks. This is not surprising, considering

* At the Isleworth Training College—under Principal Barnett at any rate—the majority of the senior staff were usually present at these exercises.

the age and lack of experience of the students. Indeed, it is doubtful whether a criticism lesson is of much use to those who have not already had a certain amount of practice. And perhaps a number of model lessons given by the head master of the practising school or his assistant, and followed by explanations of the methods and procedures adopted, would do more good, at any rate in the earlier stages. Such lessons are, indeed, given, but they might be more frequent.

The principal sums up the criticism, and, after the meeting is over, one of the students is required to write an account of the proceedings. The men take this in turns and all the minutes are kept in the same book. It is rather surprising that each is not required to take his own notes. Here it would seem worth while to insist on some of that careful note-taking which is so overdone in other subjects.

Psychology.

Reference has already been made to the courses in psychology, morals, and the principles of education, and to the fact that all these subjects are taken by the principal.

In the first year the outlines of psychology are studied, together with what is termed their applications to education, two lessons of an hour each being given every week.* The first part consists of the usual dogmatic sketch divided under the three heads, feeling, intelligence, and activity. The "applications," as is frequent in attempts of this kind, show little connection with the psychology proper, but consist rather of the common facts of child-psychology with a few general remarks on the training of children. It is doubtful whether the age of the students (16 or thereabouts) permits them to grasp intelligently even these elements. This is still less likely under the new regulations. For, as no practice in the schools will be undertaken till the third year, the students have no children to observe, and they can scarcely be expected to show interest in recommendations with respect to their treatment.

Morals.

In the second year the subject is morals, two lessons per week being allowed. The purely philosophical side is only lightly touched upon. Here we have the authoritative statements of the intuitive school, with a definite rationalistic bias. To these are added a large number of general remarks on the practical duties of family and social life. Patriotism and the necessity of military service find an important place. One cannot help wondering how much of this seed finds good ground. Here, as in the primary schools, there appears to be far too much theory and too little real character-building. The French seem to be penetrated with the old Socratic idea that men can be instructed to virtue. With all due respect to the honesty and good faith of the promoters of this scheme, one cannot refrain from asserting that, whatever may be done in the future, the attempt to teach a morality founded on

* The plan of a lesson on Memory, given to students of the first year by the Principal of the Lyons Training College, is given in Appendix C., IV.

reason has not yet been very fruitful. Example is better than precept; and the acquirement of good habits of thinking and acting seems far more effectual than the possession of clear ideas on the principles of morality. A reasoned system of ethics is perhaps worth something when combined with the character of a Kant. But it is to be conjectured that even Kant's practical morality was anterior to his theory.

Pedagogy.

In the third year, pedagogy forms the chief subject in this branch of the teaching. Two hours a week are given to the study of educational principles and to a cursory survey of some of the important literature. The suggested scheme of reading is rather extensive for these young students. It contains selections from the works of Madame Necker, J. Ferry, Lavisse, Anthoine, and Pécaut; and among English writers: Locke (Thoughts on Education—the hardening process), H. Spencer (Intellectual Education—object lessons), Sully (Studies of Childhood—portions). No German authors are mentioned!

School Management and Educational Administration.

One hour a week is given to the study of school method and management, the education code, law, and political economy. It may be well to give students some notions of all these subjects. But it is scarcely good policy to allow them to crowd practical school management into so small a compass.

C.—Methods of Teaching.

In the remarks on French training colleges which follow, no definite attempt will be made to differentiate the new from the old. This is only important from the French standpoint. Further, the new features, although only just incorporated in the government regulations, have been in existence for some time in the Training College for men at Lyons. Indeed, the principal of this college and his staff are largely responsible for many of the modifications.

Lecturing and Teaching both necessary.

The training college is the university of the primary teacher and, as such, must provide something more than mere secondary teaching in the various subjects. It would be a mistake to aspire to the more or less abstruse discourses of the university professor, leaving to the students the option of following or turning a deaf ear. The difficulty here is to combine teaching and lecturing in good proportions. This the French training college teachers may be said, on the whole, to be achieving with considerable success. Their thorough knowledge of their respective subjects renders them good lecturers. Perhaps, indeed, in the whole of French schools, the tendency to lecture is too pronounced. And, if English schools and colleges were judged merely on a comparison with the corresponding French institutions in respect of the lectures given, we should have to admit a striking inferiority. Some of the lectures in French training colleges are good enough to rank as brilliant university discourses. And there would be a danger of over-

doing this side of the work, were it not that the ever-present preoccupation of the *brevet supérieur* is in the minds of the teachers, causing them to supplement their lectures by various useful, if prosaic, means of assuring intelligent assimilation by the students.

Note-Taking.

First in order comes the taking of notes. This practice is greatly abused in French normal schools, and, indeed, in almost all the schools in France. A student's collection of note-books forms a small library in itself and, it is to be feared, becomes quite unmanageable to the average pupil. The lack of a suitable text-book is sometimes an excuse for burdening the students with voluminous notes. But this cannot be pleaded in the case of most subjects taught in the French training colleges. The chief reasons which account for so much note-taking seem to be :—

(1) The force of habit. The teachers themselves have been through the mill under the same conditions and can conceive of no better way than that followed by their old masters.

(2) The desire to show something tangible at the end of the year. It is to be apprehended that inspectors are not guiltless in this matter. Many of them insist on seeing all the note-books and expect to find in them full details of all the work. It certainly is some sort of a guarantee that the teacher has been through the prescribed course. But it is a means of assurance which is, in the majority of cases, as unnecessary as it is harmful.

(3) The students themselves are so accustomed to taking notes that, were they to follow a course of lessons without being required to write anything, they would probably consider that something was radically wrong. When, for any reason, as for practice in the *école annexe*, they absent themselves, they are very much preoccupied about getting the notes which they have missed.

(4) Note-taking is a means of discipline. The student must pay some attention in order to take his notes. Further, while engaged in writing them, he cannot misbehave himself. Many weak teachers seem to have no other reason than this, and keep their pupils pen in hand during the whole of the lesson.

A large amount of note-taking, even when the student makes his own, may, however, as Professor Adams has pointed out, be a means of weakening the effort of attention to the exposition. The student who is too much preoccupied with his notes loses in many cases the gist of the lecture. He cannot see the wood for the trees.

This superstition with regard to the taking of notes should therefore be stoutly combated. In these days of excellent text-books, it may be asserted, without any disrespect to the best masters, that a lesson on a given subject will, in most instances, be no better in arrangement and exposition than the corresponding chapter in the manual. If the teacher has definite additions to make, or new

Note-Taking. —*Continued.*

points of view to give, he should be so well acquainted with the book in the hands of the student that he knows at once when it is necessary to make a supplementary note. Unfortunately some teachers shirk the laborious work of carefully examining the text-book and of dovetailing their lessons into the reading which the students will have to do.

Note-taking, then, is useful in moderation. The students may, and indeed should, be allowed to take notes. Not, however, in the anxious spirit of the stenographer or the German student, but in an easy self-contained manner, jotting down one or two of the most striking points. There is often more art in omitting than in including.

Of methods of taking notes there are many. Some masters speak very slowly, expecting their students to take down all. This, for reasons already given, seems to be unadvisable, no matter what the age of the pupils.

Others stop at certain points and dictate a *résumé*. This is good with young pupils, and where the text-book is imperfect. But otherwise there is hardly need for it.

Some place the onus of note-taking entirely on the students. This is good practice for advanced pupils. But it requires supervision and can be easily overdone. A French training-college teacher remarked to one of his students at the end of his lecture : " You have not taken many notes ; " and from his tone it appeared that he judged assiduity of attention by quantity of writing.

Some French teachers begin by dictating the outlines of their lesson. There is something to be said for this in cases where the student already knows something of the subject. He gets the perspective beforehand. And he is able to follow the development of the lesson without any anxiety, untormented by the question " What are we coming to next ? " But with young students it seems scarcely profitable. If they know little of the subject, it is meaningless. Further, it is likely to lessen interest. The very question, " What are we coming to next ? " which annoys the older student may be a source of curiosity to the younger pupil, and tends to maintain his attention.

In a great many French colleges, the students write on one side only of the paper, or on one half only of the page, the blank spaces opposite being left for observations, examples or additional notes, made in reading or revising. This seems a useful practice. But one sees so many blank pages that the idea appears to be utopian ; at any rate its realisation is so imperfect that the elaborate arrangements made for it are scarcely warranted.

There is, of course, the further form of note-taking, which consists in causing students to sum up what they read. This is excellent practice, especially in discursive subjects ; and enables the teacher to see in a very short time whether careful reading has been done.

It is perhaps impossible, at any rate unadvisable, to give any absolute rules in the matter of note-taking. When one sees so much valuable time wasted in mere writing, one almost regrets that paper is so cheap; and the conclusion is forced home that it is better to err on the side of too little than too much. The most general rule which can be given seems to be that no note should be given or taken without a definite purpose, and without its necessity being apparent.

Oral Questioning.

Another procedure which is employed in all French colleges is the oral questioning of a student in front of the class. This, of course, is not new to English teachers. But its regular and systematic use in all cases is by no means so common with us. Almost every lesson in French normal schools is begun by calling out a student before his fellows. He brings his note-book with him, and the master examines it while conducting his interrogation. Often the student is pilloried for a quarter of an hour, and in some cases even lônger. Sometimes whole lessons are given up to this method of testing. It is an exceedingly valuable means of insuring careful and thorough preparation. It has the further advantage of training the students in expressing themselves at length before a class, and in this way is a valuable adjunct to the professional training.

Marks.

In all subjects marks are given with great regularity. The principal and his staff keep a careful watch on these results. At Lyons, for instance, the members of the staff meet at the end of every week, and, among other things, examine carefully all the mark-books. Those students who fail to attain a satisfactory percentage are often punished by detention and loss of small privileges. Further, these marks are taken into consideration at the final examinations.

Transposition of Lessons.

A striking feature of the teaching in French training colleges, and one which will become even more marked under the new regulations, is what is known as the *transposition* of lessons. It aims at associating all the teachers in the professional preparation of the students. In the past, the tendency has been for the masters to shut themselves up in the spheres of their respective subjects, and to look upon the training of the students in teaching as devolving upon the principal and the head master of the practising school. Now, however, they are called out from this isolation, and, as most of their subjects have a direct bearing on the work of the elementary school, they are required to consider with the students the extent and nature of this connection. After a lesson has been given in the training college, the students are asked to determine what parts of it should be selected for certain classes of the primary school.

In other words, they transpose it.*

In most cases, it is the essentials which are chosen; and it is

* Examples of transpositions of the college lessons for the practising school at Lyons are given in Appendix B.

claimed that this exercise is not only useful as a part of the professional training, but also beneficial to the students in their study of the subject in question. The careful turning over of the matter by the students, in order to select the most important points, is an excellent means of digesting it.

To associate still further the training-college teachers in the professional work of the students, and to ensure that the former keep in touch with the requirements of the elementary school, and with the standard which can reasonably be expected therein, so that they can superintend these *transpositions* with authority, the new regulations require that each teacher should go once or twice a month into the practising school, to hear lessons given in his particular subject, and to question the children on what has been taught.

As most of the training college teachers in France have themselves been elementary teachers for some time, their collaboration in this work, if undertaken with enthusiasm, should be extremely valuable. And, if it be granted that the ordinary teaching of the training college will not suffer by this attention to the methods of teaching, the argument in favour of special training colleges for teachers in which all, or almost all, the subjects are taught from a pedagogical standpoint receives additional support.

In the new regulations, an attempt is made to push this species of pedagogical work a step further. The time spent in the practising school (two months) being considered, as indeed it is, too short to provide a thorough professional preparation, it is hoped to remedy this defect by requiring not only notes and observations on proposed lessons in the primary school, but *the lessons themselves*, given as to a class. It will be best here to quote the actual words of the official instructions relating to students of the third year :—

"For the first time, the training college teachers are associated in an effective manner with the professional education of the student-teachers. Doubtless the old regulations directed them to make in their classes *transposition* of lessons for the primary school, and asked them to be present from time to time at the exercises in the practising schools ; but, as is well known, these recommendations remained often without effect, and it is hardly right to blame the teachers for this, preoccupied as they were, with developing long courses of instruction and with bringing their pupils up to the standard of the *brevet supérieur*. Now, however, definite times are assigned to these transpositions in a year wherein both masters and students have no longer any other anxiety but the pedagogical question.

"This new task will be, it is hoped, particularly appreciated by the masters ; each has, in his own subjects, a competence from which the future elementary teachers can derive direct profit ; he knows what a lesson should be, not only in itself, but in its relation to the whole subject of which it forms a part ; he has experience of the special difficulties of this particular teaching ; he knows its profound interest and how it can be rendered attractive and living.

"It is also an advantage, from the point of view of pedagogical science, if not indeed from that of practice itself, to give these adaptations in the absence of the children : the master can correct the lesson which is being given, on the spot, when necessary he can interrupt it, and even reconstruct

it; he can discuss in the lesson itself the ideas chosen, the methods employed, and so forth. These exercises have a very great importance; one may say that in opening the minds of the student-teachers to the progress to be realised in each subject, they are the best safeguard against the routine work which is to come. There is no need to insist upon the value which they have for the training-college teachers themselves."

With all due respect to the good intentions of the authorities, it may be affirmed not only that this side of the training is in danger of being overdone, but that the characteristic weakness of the French conception of teaching is hereby clearly set forth.

It is surely undesirable for a student to give a lesson intended for boys of (say) ten years of age to his fellows. True, the subjects definitely mentioned in the syllabus (morals, history, geography and science) are those which best lend themselves to such treatment. But, even with these, the whole thing is likely to become artificial, uninteresting and unprofitable. It is absurd to require the student to address his fellows in the words he will use in speaking to little boys; and it is hardly less so to ask his comrades to sit and listen to him. Such a practice may be compared to an attempt to swim out of water, or to practice playing on the piano without an instrument. It reveals the fault which is perhaps the most striking weakness of French teaching—the too great preponderance of lecturing. It seems to be forgotten that a lesson, especially in the primary school, means continual friction between the mind of the teacher and those of his pupils. The latter are as essential to its success as the former. And with the younger children, scarcely five minutes should go by without some question—experimental, disciplinary, Socratic, heuristic, reassuring, or recapitulatory—being addressed to the pupils. No lesson worthy the name should be given exactly as prepared. Circumstances arise which should cause the teacher to modify his procedure. The knowledge of the pupils, their attention and their powers of comprehension, can never be exactly gauged beforehand. But the words of this official pamphlet seem to indicate that a lesson is considered as a speech, which can be given as well in one place as another.

Lessons given by Students to their fellows.

In many French training colleges a practice has obtained which is in some respects analogous to that just described but which in reality serves a different end. The students have for some time been accustomed to give short lessons on the subjects they themselves are studying to their fellows, being criticised at the end by the teacher. This exercise might well be imitated in English training colleges. The lessons are usually short, occupying about a quarter of an hour. They are exceedingly good training in exposition; they require careful study on the part of the young student who is called upon; and they infuse an additional interest into the work, which is ever in danger of becoming too stereotyped in character. Further, these lessons enable the masters to single out those who are likely to make capable training-college teachers later on.

Various modifications of this practice occur in different subjects.

In literature, for instance, the students of the Third Year are required to read (in translation) the chief masterpieces of the Latin, Greek, English, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. These include portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, several plays of the Greek dramatists as the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, the *Iphigenia* of Euripides, the *Wasps* of Aristpohanes, and some of the works of other Greek writers as Plato and Demosthenes; Cæsar, Virgil, and Tacitus amongst the Romans; *Macbeth*, *Richard III.*, and *Hamlet* from the works of our own great genius; and some of the productions of Goethe, Schiller, Dante, and Cervantes. Now, as time will not permit of the thorough reading of all these works by every pupil, the practice at Lyons is to require each student to make a special study of one of them, and to deliver a short account or critique to his fellows.

Practice in Popular Lectures to Adults (Lyons Training College).

Many of the students, on leaving college, will be placed in small country towns and villages. In these, efforts have been made to encourage not only evening classes for adults, but popular readings and lectures. The students of the Third Year are prepared for these by being required to give similar entertainments to their comrades. No better method of describing this work can be employed than the translation of the Principal's Report on what has been done in the Training College of Lyons :—

"The increasing importance which the teaching of adults is claiming in our preoccupations imposes on the training colleges the obligation of preparing the students to conduct this work in its two forms: the teaching of adults properly so called, and popular lectures.

"The lessons in pedagogy, theoretical and practical, render the student capable, when he has become an elementary teacher, of conducting evening classes for adults in a satisfactory manner. But the popular lecture requires a preparation, I will venture even to say a training, which is not to be obtained directly from the ordinary exercises of the training college.

"The normal school ought, therefore, to occupy itself with completing the professional education of the students in this respect. With this object in view a kind of school for popular lectures was created in the Training College of Lyons in the year 1902–3.

"Each student of the Third Year has to give, after due preparation, two lectures, one on a scientific subject, the other on a subject of history, geography, sociology, literature, morals, or citizenship, being required to limit himself to the comprehension of a *popular* audience.

"The subjects are freely chosen by the students under the supervision of the staff.

"A certain number of these lectures being accompanied by lantern pictures, the students are, one after another, exercised in the manipulation of the necessary apparatus.

"The lectures are given before a restricted audience, composed of the staff and students of the college.

"Each lecture is followed by criticism in which the students, the masters, and the principal take part, the last-named summing up the discussion by emphasising the characteristic faults and good features of the lecture and . . . . of the lecturer.

"We have convinced ourselves, indeed, that these attempts are profitable, for, on the second trial our young lecturers—who had in addition gained more confidence—were able to avoid the greater part of the faults pointed out

on the first occasion and to acquire some of the good qualities which had been noticed in the case of certain of their fellows.

"On leaving the training college, each student carries with him at least two lectures thoroughly prepared and the detailed plans of several others with indications of works of reference.

"It is, then, an efficient school of lecturing which we have organised. If we cannot claim to have produced in one season a number of experienced orators, we have, I think, prepared many 'popular' lecturers who will not be afraid to speak in public, who go out with the conviction that there are a great many good and beautiful ideas to be spread, and who are ready to work in the scattering of them with all their might."

The following is a list of the lectures given in one season :—

The Abuse of Alcohol, with lantern pictures.
Republican Duty: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
Bees, with lantern pictures.*
French Colonisation in Africa, with lantern pictures.
Pasteur, with lantern pictures.
Mines and Miners, with lantern pictures.
The Moon.
War and Peace.
The Phylloxera, with lantern pictures.
The French Pyrenees and their Inhabitants, with lantern pictures.
Consumption, with lantern picture .
The Benefits of Association.
The Life of the Peasants under the old *Régime*.
"La Houille Blanche" (Water as a Motor for machinery), with lantern pictures.
The Daughter of Roland, with readings.
Phenomena of the Atmosphere (Wind, Rain, Snow), with lantern pictures.
Universal Franchise.
Rural Hygiene: The Home.
The Rhone.
"Solidarité."
Volcanoes.
The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
Popular Amusements in Ancient France.
The X-Rays, with experiments and lantern pictures.
Property.
The Republican Constitution of 1875.
Pre-historic Man, with lantern pictures.
Towards the Pole (after Nansen's account), with lantern pictures.
The Telegraph and the Telephone, with lantern pictures.
Madagascar, with lantern pictures.
Aerial Navigation, with lantern pictures.

Literary Side of College Work.—'Composition Exercises."

Perhaps it is on the literary side that the French training colleges are most remarkable. This work is consummated in the composition exercises, which receive far more attention than in England. The Principal of the Training College of Lyons affirms that the one who is the best all-round student usually stands first in composition. In this subject the aim is pre-eminently to stimulate thought and

* At this, the writer had the pleasure of being present. The young lecturer had not only made a large model of a beehive, but had prepared specimens of all the apparatus pertaining thereto. Although the enthusiasm and inexperience of the lecturer caused him to attempt far too much for the time at his disposal, he maintained the keenest interest throughout, and one left enchanted with the subject and with a real desire to do a little bee-farming one-self.

imagination, to encourage wide reading and to practise the students in arranging their matter in the best possible form.

While in England the chief complaint which one hears is with respect to the bore of marking the papers, one is struck with the keen interest which the French teacher shows in this work, with the care displayed in marking and criticising every essay, and with the earnest endeavours to get the students to reflect on and digest the matter in hand.

If any criticism is to be made on the excellent work which is being done, it is that the teachers are too ambitious. This remark applies not only to the masters in the training colleges, but to those in almost all schools. There seems to be a general tendency to force the young pupils into the ways of thinking of the mature mind. One hears teachers, even with boys, after reading very fair objective narratives, complaining that the subjective is wanting. The general cry is: "Give us your personal impressions." It is forgotten that an average healthy youth has few purely personal impressions. And one cannot help wondering whether the aim of these mistaken teachers is not to develop a number of abortive de Mussets and de Vignys.

If this tendency is somewhat marked in the lower schools, it is a supreme feature of the higher instruction in this subject. The following directions, for instance, are given to the first year students of the Training College of Lyons (aged 16) to aid them in describing objects:—

"When you are in presence of an object you experience something, for example, sadness before a tree stripped of its leaves. . . . Be sincere. Describe it as you see it. Do it so well that at the reading of your description we may be, in our turn, saddened as you are yourself."

Then follow certain subjects for composition, as:—

"Describe a metal pen";
"Describe an umbrella";
"Your impressions on rising in the morning at the Training College."

With respect to the last subject, it should be remembered that the students rise at five o'clock: and, if they obeyed the commandment to be sincere, many of them would say that the chief emotion is the longing to be back in bed. For which, probably, they would be reprimanded.

In the case of one subject given ("What are the aspects of nature which you prefer?") the master himself owns that the task imposed was quite beyond the pupils. He says:—

"After six days of study and of preparation, I was forced to give up this subject. I should have liked to obtain the description of a real landscape which had been seen by the student. But no one having clear memories, each had composed a landscape from his imagination. To avoid fanciful and wild descriptions, I preferred to suppress the subject. I replaced it by the following, which had to be done in haste:—

"Sketch the plan and the description of the picture of the Dutch painter Wynants which has as title: 'Setting out for Bird-shooting.'"

All this is somewhat artificial, and one feels that there is much

which might be described as beating the air. As Professor Adams has pointed out, the great principles which should be constantly kept before the mind in teaching this subject are :—

(1) Put the pupil in a position in which he wants to say something.

(2) Make him keen on expressing his own view.

One cannot help thinking that the French pupil is too often in the position of having to say something instead of having something to say. There is no doubt considerable effort to get the pupil to express his own view. But in the majority of cases this view would be so mercilessly criticised, if unorthodox, that the pupil, knowing it, is afraid to risk the consequences of plain speaking. Even when he thinks he is expressing his own ideas, he is really trying to write what is likely to please his master. And the only effect which the continual reminder that he ought to speak his own mind has upon him, is that this implicit intellectual dishonesty becomes more and more explicit.

One excellent feature of the composition exercises is the careful preparation which the students are required to make for each essay. To quote once again the words of the same master :—

"Each of the exercises has been the object of minute preparation, undertaken in common by the master and the pupils, and in particular by the pupils. The result is that the work which the pupils produce, at least in the case of the best, is free from faults, at least from grave faults. [This ugly repetition of words occurs in the master's report, and is translated literally.] . . . It is one of our preoccupations to avoid mistakes on the part of the pupil, in order to avoid corrections, because all masters who have had to make them know that the corrections with which an exercise is often covered serve no purpose."

This seems a very good idea, within due limits. But it does not strike one that the master has always adhered to his principle. Further, he does not appear to see that if no faults have been made, and no corrections, the work of the pupils has been reduced to something which is hardly difficult enough. The best maxim seems to be—Make the subjects difficult enough and the preparation sufficiently incomplete for the students to be well occupied during the writing of the essay ; but do not give a subject so difficult, or preparation so scanty, that the pupils are unable to write a fair essay and become discouraged.

Private Reading.

Another good feature in the composition exercises is that the students are required to give their appreciations of books they have been reading. This is an excellent means of encouraging thoughtful and thorough reading. The following are a few extracts from the master's directions :—

"The time given at one sitting to reading should, therefore, be divided into two parts :—

(*a*) During the first two-thirds (or thereabouts) of the time, one should read, making notes as one goes along on the thoughts which the reading suggests.

(*b*) During the last third (or thereabouts) of the time, one should write an account of what one has read, making use of the notes which have just been taken."

* * * * * * * *

"This account should not be a *summary* merely; it should be an *appreciation*. You must not narrate, you must judge. You must, for instance, reply to the following questions:—

(*a*) Has what I have just read interested me, or, on the contrary, has it bored me?

(*b*) Why has it interested or bored me? What in particular is it which has interested or bored me? According to this, it is evident that the chief quality of an account of this kind is its *sincerity*. You are not asked for anything else but this: to say sincerely, innocently, naively, what you have felt while reading. Do not be afraid of making mistakes. One does not make mistakes when one judges sincerely. You have the right to consider as uninteresting a book which others may perhaps find interesting. The only thing which is required of you is to learn to say why, to justify your opinion. All opinions are legitimate, provided they are sincere and have their reasons.

* * * * * * * *

"Above all, read little but minutely, and seek before everything your sincere, personal impressions."

Among the books which the students have read in this way may be mentioned *Souvenirs de Jeunesse et d'Enfance* (E. Renan), *Werther* (Goethe), *Chatterton* (Alfred de Vigny), *Les Caractères* (La Bruyère).

Perhaps too much stress is laid on careful reading and the taking of notes. It is good at times to read with the feet on the fender. And excessive insistence on careful note-taking is likely to give this work too serious an aspect, and to defeat the very object which it is intended to promote—the love of reading. The too laborious examination of the pages of an author often destroys the appetite. It might, perhaps, be well to allow the students to do two kinds of reading, even in the same book: to pass rapidly over certain parts, and to stop from time to time and examine minutely. These variations would not only add interest, but would enable far more to be read. One of the reproaches to be brought against ordinary training college students, at any rate in England, is that they have not read widely.* And one of the excuses for this failing is that too much time and attention are given to a few chosen books.

III.—PRACTISING SCHOOLS.

Paris (Auteuil).

In dealing with the practising schools, that of Paris (Auteuil) must be considered apart. While most of the French training colleges have small *écoles annexes*, which often present the work under artificial conditions, that of Auteuil has a large and efficient elementary school attached to it. The head master is a distinguished primary teacher, and his assistants are selected from among the

* The recent report on the general knowledge paper at the King's Scholarship Examination of 1904 is in striking corroboration of this statement.

best of the old students—not immediately after leaving the training college, but when they have been ripened by experience in other schools. A position in this school is much sought after, partly because of the distinction which it confers, and also on account of addition to the ordinary salary of which mention will presently be made. There are six classes, each with a fully qualified assistant.

The students who enter the Practising School are not put in charge of a class, as is the custom in other schools of this kind. They listen to and observe the lessons of the ordinary teachers. Once a day, however, they give a lesson. This is prepared very carefully beforehand. Minute directions are given them, and they are instructed to write notes of the lesson.

These must be presented to the teacher of the class two days in advance. They are then criticised and, if necessary, modified. Finally the lesson is given. After school hours the class master remains with the young teacher and gives his criticisms and advice for future work. For this extra time, which amounts to about an hour a day, the teachers receive a supplement of 600 francs a year.

The students remain in the practising school for only half of each day. The other half is spent in the training college, in the pursuit of their ordinary studies.

The advantages of this system seem to be—

(1) The pupils of the practising school do not suffer by remaining for long periods in the hands of novices. Indeed, the few carefully prepared lessons given by the latter are rather a gain than a loss to the general instruction.

(2) The teaching work done by the students is the best possible under the circumstances. With only one lesson to give each day, they are able to devote to it the greatest pains. They thus get into the habit of preparing their lessons carefully from the first. Slip-shod preparation, which is bound to result from requiring a whole day's work of these young people, preoccupied as they are by their interrupted studies, is thus avoided.

(3) The break in the ordinary studies of the students is reduced to a minimum. They can easily keep in touch with what their comrades are doing in the training college.

(4) It is claimed that the students learn more of teaching by this method than by continually taking a class. For, it is argued, they will, in spite of every precaution, make all kinds of mistakes, if allowed to try their prentice hands too frequently. By observing the best teachers at work and by trying to imitate them once a day, they will have just enough practical experience to discover the chief difficulties which, if they are earnest, they will be able in some measure to solve, with the help and advice of their mentors.

Against the system, it may be urged that the students never

Paris (Auteuil).—*Continued.*

really get training in continuous work with a class. Teaching is, in some respects, like swimming. It can only be learnt by practice. No amount of watching of others will give the alert eye, the quick intelligence to see the right moment for a certain question or for a particular method of attack. What looks simple when a practised hand is at work is a far different thing when we plunge into it ourselves. *En forgeant on devient forgeron.*

There is a large amount of truth in this view. And it cannot be allowed that, after work of the kind indicated above, the students are, in any sense of the word, complete teachers. Still there is a large amount of good in the system. Considering the age of the French training college student, and the fact that he has never been a pupil teacher, it seems folly to push him in front of a class and say, "*Débrouillez-vous!*"

But there is no need to choose between the two systems. Is it not possible to commence on the lines followed in the training college of Auteuil and to develop gradually the more general practice of giving the student entire charge of a class? In this way, at any rate, he would leave college with some hope of grappling successfully with the difficulties of continuous teaching.

Even with this modification, however, it can scarcely be said that the French training-college student's training is complete with his departure from the *école normale*. It may, of course, be replied that nobody's training is ever complete. But the word "complete" is not used here in its absolute sense. By it is meant the reaching of a sufficiently satisfactory standard to be able to take charge of an average class of forty to fifty children. There is a distinct gap between the work done in the Practising School of Auteuil and that required on leaving college. This should be bridged over in some way or other. One method would be to place the *stagiaires* in certain schools where special arrangements are made. One large class might be split into two and each division placed under the care of a young beginner. This should be in a fairly large school, the head master of which is relieved, at any rate partially, from regular class duty, so that he can give them special attention. The primary inspectors might be instructed to visit such schools more frequently than the others, and to give the *stagiaires* every possible help in the way of advice and criticism.

Although something of this kind might be done for our young English schoolmasters, the necessity is not so great as in France. For the English student is older and has usually had considerable experience as a pupil teacher before entering the training college. With us at the present time—and it is to be hoped that such will always be the case—the teaching practice of the training college is not merely a forming process, but to some extent, and with due reservations, a finishing one.

The practical work done at Auteuil corresponds to what is, or

should be, done in our pupil-teacher period. And if the same care had been exercised in making use of pupil teachers in the past, if those in charge of their school work had recognised to any large extent the responsibilities of their position, there would probably have been less ground to find fault with a system which, with all its failings, has probably produced the finest body of elementary teachers in the world.

It should be borne in mind that this work in the practising school of Auteuil only extends over a few weeks for each student. The average King's scholar in England on his entrance into college is a much more capable teacher than is the French student at the end of his training; for the former has been spending half his days in the elementary school during the whole of three or four years.

Comparison of "Ecoles Annexes" and "Ecoles d'Application."

The practising schools attached to the provincial training colleges of France are widely different from that of Auteuil. There are two kinds; they may form part of the college, when they are called *écoles annexes*; or they may be separate schools, when they are known as *écoles d'application*. The *écoles annexes* are under the direct supervision of the principal of the training college. The *écoles d'application* are independent schools.

The advantages of the *école annexe* seem to be—

(1) The school is easy of access for the students.

(2) It can be thoroughly supervised by the principal.

(3) The weekly criticism lessons do not cause any great disturbance. A class of boys can be transferred to a room in the college with little trouble.

The disadvantages are—

(1) The *école annexe* is very small. The official regulation with respect to its size reads: "The *école annexe* properly so called contains only one class. It can be organised with several classes by a special decision of the Minister of Public Instruction."

(2) The conditions are somewhat artificial. Not only are the classes usually small, but often the children are specially chosen. The idea that attendance at this school confers a distinction causes a competition for the places, and only the most respectable and intelligent children are selected. Further, the organisation of the school is specially modified to suit the students; whereas in an ordinary institution it would be the duty of the students to make arrangements suitable to the school.

(3) The children of the *école annexe* see and learn too much of the students. Familiarity breeds contempt.

(4) The evils of experimenting on children by giving them novices as teachers are accentuated in a school where one or two classes receive a large number of students.

These disadvantages are serious ones. They were evidently considered as condemnatory by a certain rector, who wrote :—

"The suppression of the *écoles annexes* is at present under consideration. The central administration will decide in the near future whether it is advisable to continue these schools, which are usually in a poor condition and insufficiently supervised, and whether the pedagogical instruction would not be better secured in the largest schools of the town in which the best teachers of the department are to be found."

It appears, further, that the advantages which have been mentioned are, on closer examination, very indifferent. The fact that the school is close at hand does not cause the students to enter it more frequently. The supervision by the principal of the training college is not very real; and the better the head master, the less need there is of any interference. There only remains the third point, which is hardly sufficient to constitute a strong argument in favour of this type of school, where ordinary primary schools are within easy reach.

It seems preferable, then, that the practice in teaching should be done in separate schools within easy reach of the college.

Fortunately for the professional training of the students, some of the *écoles annexes* do contain more than one class. But they are more or less unsatisfactory in other ways.

At Lyons there is a school of about fifty boys divided into three classes, but with only two masters (a head and his assistant). The school receives three students at a time. The lowest class contains about twenty pupils and the others rather less. Even granting that young teachers should not be burdened with too many boys, these classes are too small for good practice.

In striking contrast is the *école annexe* at Aix-en-Provence, where over eighty boys are divided into two classes, with only one master in charge. To add to the difficulties, one of the classes is a *cours complémentaire*,* and contains boys as old as sixteen. The importance of this class and the age of the pupils render it impossible to leave a young student in charge of them for any length of time, and the master is compelled to devote most of his attention to this section. The remainder of the boys are heaped into one large class having several sub-divisions. The school receives two students at a time; and while the master is occupied with one of the students in the smaller advanced class, the other has to do his best with the heterogeneous and unwieldy crowd which remains. This task would present great difficulties to an experienced teacher. It is altogether too much for a young beginner.

Usually the student-teacher spends a week at a time in the practising school. He is required to prepare all the lessons for

* A *cours complémentaire* is a special class consisting of boys who have completed the ordinary work, and who remain for one or two years to continue their education. It corresponds roughly to an "Ex VII." with us.

the class of which he is in charge. He keeps a preparation book in which is entered his programme for each day, with the work to be done in each subject, and usually a few remarks on the general method of each lesson.* In many parts of France this practice is continued by the teachers after leaving college; that is, they have not merely a syllabus of the work to be done during a given period with notes on a few special lessons and subjects, but a book in which every lesson is entered with its leading details. This is usually done for each day on the previous evening, though some latitude is often allowed, the notes for several days or even for a week being sometimes prepared in advance. The thoroughness and regularity of this work vary considerably from one part of France to another, and depend largely on the importance attached to it by the primary inspectors.

Preparation of Lessons for the Practising School.

The plan seems a very good one and ensures at least a few moments' preparatory thought being given to each lesson. Without something of this kind the teacher, even if fairly conscientious, is apt to trust to the inspiration of the moment. While a ready wit is an extremely valuable quality, it often fails when most required; and many a lesson falls flat or takes a wrong turn because the teacher himself hardly knows whither he is going. Discipline, which depends almost as much on intelligent and energetic teaching as on the power of control, frequently suffers through lack of preparation. Poor beginnings, awkward pauses, lack of illustration or inaptness of the same, wandering from the point, and the general indifference which the teacher himself is bound to show in a subject which is unprepared, all have a bad effect on the scholars, rendering them restless and inattentive. To all this must be added the fact that the teacher, being more or less preoccupied with what he is going to say and do, has less attention to give to the general discipline of the class. It is good, therefore, that young teachers should be early trained in careful reflection on the work of each day. The short summaries thus prepared are perhaps more valuable aids to the teaching than the full notes which are from time to time written out for special lessons. Indeed, a lesson may be too well prepared, and the teacher, having a definite pre-conceived plan firmly fixed in his mind, may stick so closely to it that he neglects those circumstances which should render necessary a departure from the original scheme.

In the practising school of Lyons there is in each class a large note book compiled by the head master in collaboration with the principal of the college, containing directions for the lessons and for the general conduct of the work in each subject.† Every week, too, in the

Note-Book of Directions for Students in Practising School at Lyons.

* An "Example of Written Preparation of the Work in the Practising School of Lyons by the Students" is given in Appendix G.

† *See* Appendix D.—A page from the Book of "Practical Directions and General Plans of Lessons in each Subject" (kept in the Practising School of Lyons for the Guidance of Students).

college there is a lecture or causerie by the principal on practical pedagogy or school management.*

Absence of Text-Books on School Method.

But one cannot fail to notice a lack of those books on school method, object lessons, and general practical teaching, which are so numerous in England. With all their limitations, and in spite of their tendency to relieve the teacher in some degree of the necessity of careful reflection, they are nevertheless extremely useful for young teachers, containing, as they do, the fruits of the ripe experience of many of our best teachers.

Their place is in part taken by a large number of weekly periodicals, which aspire to give all the necessary details of work for the various classes of the school. One of these papers is issued by almost every great educational publishing house. Among them may be mentioned *le Manuel Général, l'Ecole Nouvelle, le Volume* and *le Journal des Instituteurs*. These papers, which contain much valuable information and advice, are unfortunately too liable to abuse. They do all the thinking and arranging for the lazy teacher who chooses to follow them implicitly. They are necessarily fragmentary. And it is by no means so easy to refer to the subject on which advice is wanted as it would be in a complete work well arranged and indexed. Further, the courses of lessons which they give cannot be the most suitable ones for any particular school. Perhaps no two schools have exactly the same educational needs.

Another reason why books on school method are not so much required in France as with us, is the multiplicity of text-books in the primary schools. The teaching in French elementary schools approximates perhaps more to that of inferior English secondary schools than to the best of our primary institutions. The *book* is the centre and support of the teaching. Grammar, history, civic instruction, morals, geography, arithmetic, all have their special text-books, even in the lower classes. In these books the work is planned out carefully and numerous exercises are added, so that the teacher need, if he chooses, do little more than follow the course indicated. All this favours lack of individuality and of initiative in teaching, and spells dulness and monotony for the scholars. The teacher can follow the instructions blindly, without any reflection on the principles involved and the methods employed. One is tempted to wish for the days when books were more expensive and councils less generous, when the teacher was forced to supplement the few books he had by his own ingenuity and enterprise.

Account of Work in Practising School by Students (Lyons).

At the end of each week in the practising school of Lyons, the student is required to write his impressions.† In these he is encouraged to make frank confessions. He has to state, for instance,

* Appendix E. contains the Summary of a lesson on practical pedagogy given by the Principal of the Lyons Training College; Appendix F., an example of a pedagogical "causerie" given by the Principal of the Lyons Training College to all the students.

† *See* Appendices H. and I.—Plan and example of the account rendered by each student of his week's work in the practising school of Lyons.

in what he thinks he has been successful, and in what he is dissatisfied, giving as far as possible the causes which he imagines have brought about success or failure. As he keeps all these records in one book, they should form an interesting and profitable souvenir of his first attempts at teaching. They are examined by the head master of the practising school and the principal of the training college, the latter often adding annotations and giving advice on difficulties. Provided that there is a fair amount of sincerity in these accounts, they should furnish a valuable means of helping the student. Often a man will write on paper what he would scarcely like to say face to face. One student, for instance, avowed that after his first week in school, he was of the opinion that all the talk about method and procedure is little better than useless, and that the chief thing necessary is general intelligence and tact. Now he would hardly have dared to say this to the principal, who himself gives the lessons on method. Yet if he really believed it, as probably he did, it was necessary to show him his mistake.

Report on Students' Work by Head Master of Practising School (Lyons).

At the end of the week also, the head master of the practising school writes a lengthy report on each student who has been at work in the school.* This report, which is seen by the principal of the college and copied out by the student concerned, passes in review everything which concerns the conduct of the class (preparation lessons, choice and correction of exercises, discipline, etc.) and calls attention to what has been well done as well as to the weak points. To the latter the student is expected to pay special attention, so as to avoid them if possible on the occasion of the next periodical practice.

Psychological Observations made by Students in Practising School (Lyons).

In most French training colleges, the student, while in the practising school, has to make a psychological study of some of his pupils. Thus at Lyons in the past the students of the first year had to study in the case of one of their pupils some special inclination, habit or faculty, in one word, a fragment of character.† These exercises have for their object to initiate the student in psychological observation by calling his attention at first to a field less vast and less complex than the whole character.

In the second and third years, the students had a special note book for psychological observations. These are arranged according to the following plan :—

Name of the pupil ———————————————

Age ——————— Class ———————————

I. Body	- -	The body and the ordinary state of health. Sense organs, particularly the eye and the ear.
II. Character	- (1) Heart	Temperament and predominant inclinations. Characteristic sentiments. Tastes.

* An example of a report by the head master of the practising school of Lyons on the week's work of a student, is given in Appendix K.

† A study of the propensity to lying, made by a first year student in the Practising School of the Lyons Training College, is given in Appendix C., I.

II. Character (*cont.*)
- (2) Will — Good points. / Defects.
- (3) Conduct of the boy.
- (4) Estimation of his moral value.

III. Intelligence
- (1) Characterise his attention and application.
- (2) Faculties the development of which is normal. Remarks.
- (3) Faculties insufficiently developed. Remarks.
- (4) Characteristic aptitudes.

General appreciation - Concise judgment on the body, the character, and the intelligence.*

This work is no doubt exceedingly useful in leading teachers to study their children. But it is doubtful whether such young students are capable of doing anything very satisfactory in this direction, especially as their experience of schools and scholars is so limited. In English training colleges, where the students are both older and more acquainted with children, the experiment might have better results. But, even with us, such work would be more useful, both for the individual teachers and for the advance of psychology in general, if maturer teachers could be induced to undertake it. Not only is it possible that child-psychology would receive important additions, but it is to be anticipated that the still more backward branch, crowd-psychology, would get the attention which it has up to the present failed in obtaining. In order that this work might produce valuable results, it would be necessary for inspectors to interest themselves keenly in the matter. They might then inspire the teachers with their enthusiasm, direct the observations, collect the results obtained, classify them, and, in collaboration with one another, and possibly with university professors, attempt the more difficult task of inference.

Supervision of Students in Practising School.

The teaching of the students in the practising school is on the whole carefully supervised. There is, however, far too much interrupting of them during their lessons by the head master. Their position as learners rather than teachers is made all too clear to their pupils. If a young teacher is allowed to take a class, he should be given as free a hand as possible. It may be necessary on certain occasions to interfere, especially if the young teacher is going quite wrong or if the class is getting out of hand. But in many cases, the students are openly treated like scholars, and it is extremely difficult for them to uphold their authority under these conditions. It is somewhat curious that those who are continually weakening their position in this way are for ever reminding them of the necessity of maintaining their dignity. This treatment of subordinates, however, is by no means peculiar to the practising schools. In the ordinary primary schools, the head teachers are very frequently guilty of it, and much animosity has been stirred up in different quarters as a result.

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* For an actual example of one of these exercises, see Appendix C., II.

IV.—SPECIAL FOURTH YEAR.

In the Training College of Lyons, and in some others, there is now established a special fourth year. It consists of a few of the best students who show special ability and who are therefore encouraged to continue their studies in the hope of gaining admission to the Higher Training College of Saint Cloud. In some cases, the good students are kept on at the College for this additional year without any break. But at Lyons the Principal is in favour of sending them out at the end of the ordinary course for at least a year's practice in the primary schools. In this way they not only increase their experience as teachers, but have time to revise and complete their ordinary studies; and they return to the training college maturer, both as students and as men, and more fit to profit by the extra year.

In this fourth year a definite division is for the first time made in the students. We have the two groups, scientific and literary. At the examination for entrance to Saint Cloud, the candidates must choose between these two alternatives.

The students of this fourth year have still fewer lectures than those of the third, most of their work being private study. From time to time they give short lessons on the subjects they are studying to their juniors, being supervised by the respective masters, who freely criticise them. As a lesson of this kind forms part of their examination, this is an extremely useful form of preparation.

All this is very healthy. The young student sees before him the steps of the ladder up which he may climb, and has every inducement to apply himself. Further, the possibility of pushing on by means of this fourth year has had the effect of attracting candidates of a better class.

But only a few of these fourth-year students can be successful. In Lyons there are eight or nine in this year, and, as the numbers admitted to Saint Cloud are very limited, not more than two or three are likely to be successful.* One cannot help asking, then, what will be the effect of failure upon the others. Are they not in danger of going out into the primary schools with a certain amount of discontent? Having aspired to something higher, they may lose interest in the ordinary work.

In almost all grades of education in France, there is this same over-production. At the numerous examinations for higher posts, many compete but few are successful. The importance which naturally attaches itself to the examination causes those who are successful to consider their work practically over when the ordeal has been passed. Thus the justification of an appointment precedes rather than follows it. A man is rarely removed from his post for incapacity. At the worst, he is transferred from one place to another.

* Last year (1904) only one was successful.

But perhaps the greater evil is in the case of the far more numerous unsuccessful candidates. They can, indeed, go in for the examination again ; but they cannot work out their salvation by other means. And it is to be feared that members of the mediocrity in French schools show less interest in their work than do those of the same class in England. With the exception of the few who continue to work for examinations leading to a higher class of teaching, the majority of French elementary teachers lose interest in their studies after their departure from the training college. A further reason for this, perhaps, is the reaction which undoubtedly occurs from the over-pressure which exists in most French training colleges. Although complaints are always being made about the lack of self-culture on the part of English elementary teachers, they, nevertheless, pursue some kind of study, especially in the large towns, more frequently than their French colleagues. And this is in some degree due to the importance which many education committees attach to post-collegiate work, when considering cases of promotion.

CONCLUSION.

Enough has been said to demonstrate that the French training colleges are highly efficient institutions, doing a great and lasting work. If the hours of study are too long, so that the purely intellectual side of the training monopolises an inordinate share of the time, and places the question of the formation of character in a position of secondary importance, if sports and physical recreation are neglected and the corporate life of the students lacking in intensity and fulness, if the professional preparation is insufficient and often artificial, so that the out-going men are far from being capable teachers, one cannot help, nevertheless, rendering homage to the splendid organisation of these colleges, to the excellent discipline which prevails, to the thoroughness of the teaching, to the keen interest which almost every master displays in his work, and to the earnest endeavour which is made to send out young people who shall be bright sparks in the gloom of ignorance and superstition which still exists.

It has already been affirmed that the French teachers deteriorate in their aims and in their love of study after some years out of college. The fault is not so much that of the college as of the depressing conditions under which they work. It is possible to train a body of men up to a high pitch of efficiency ; but, if the treatment they receive, more especially the salary they are paid, be not commensurate with the service they render, they are sure to find it out in the long run, by comparison of themselves with their neighbours and friends, and their consequent indifference and discontent will go far to destroy the effects of their careful education. In one sense, then, the training of the French teachers may be said to be too good. For it is questionable policy to take

great pains in educating a set of men, if the remuneration which will be offered them is too small to encourage them in their labours.

It has been said that the nation which has the best schools is, or will be in the near future, the greatest. If there is any truth in this, and if it is to be taken to heart, the best course, perhaps, is to commence by improving the conditions of the fully qualified teachers. Although by ingenious devices it is possible to get more than is paid for in a few particular cases, in the long run little more than money's worth is obtained. Of course it is not maintained that mere increase in salary will raise the quality of the work. It is easy to spoil men by too indulgent treatment. And, even if the conditions were improved, great care would have to be taken to ensure better work. The point, however, which needs emphasis here, is that the endeavour to inspire noble thoughts and self-sacrificing lives is likely to be futile unless the material circumstances of the body of men in question are fairly easy. M. Edouard Petit, one of the chief inspectors in France, has written and spoken a great deal during the last few years on the noble work which the elementary teachers may do, of the sacrifices they may make, and of the great developments of which the school of the future is capable. He apparently dreams of the salvation of France being effected by means of her schools, and suggests all kinds of extraneous duties for the teachers. Instead, however, of creating a good effect, his efforts have probably achieved the reverse; and many teachers are full of bitter irony at his expense.

Considerations like these may be thought somewhat mercenary, especially in dealing with such an ennobling subject as education. But it must be borne in mind, that, although there exist a few disinterested persons who may be exploited by their fellows, and who render far more than they receive, the majority, in the teaching profession as elsewhere, require to be paid for their efforts, and, unless they are treated generously, will not respond with full-hearted endeavour.

B. Dumville.

APPENDIX A.

The General Outlines of the English and French Systems of Training Compared.

Perhaps the following tables will make clear the broad differences between the English and French systems. For England the London system is taken as a type. In each case the lowest limits of age and time are given; considerable variation from these will be found in England; far less in France.

ENGLAND.

Chief Examinations.	Status.	Instruction.	Teaching Experience.	Year of Age.
	Scholar in——	Elementary, higher grade or secondary school.	——	12th
				13th
				14th
P. T. entrance exam. or an equivalent.	Pupil Teacher. Junior Probationer.	Whole time at P.T. Centre (less 1 month).	1 month on probation.	15th
Government P.T. exam. or an equivalent.	Senior Probationer.	Half time at P.T. Centre.	Half time in Elementary School.	16th
	First year.			17th
King's Scholarship Exam. or an equivalent.	Second Year.			18th
	Student in——	Training College.	6 weeks in Practising School.	19th
Certificate Examination.				20th
	Certificated Teacher on probation.	——	More or less independent work in Elementary School (whole time).	21st
Inspection by H.M.I.				22nd
	Fully qualified Teacher.			23rd

FRANCE.

Chief Examinations.	Status.	Instruction.	Teaching Experience.
Certificat d'études primaires.	Scholar in——	Elementary School.	——
Entrance exam. to école primaire supérieure.	Scholar in——	Ecole primaire supérieure.	——
Brevet élémentaire and entrance exam. to training college.	Student in——	Training College.	About 2 months in Practising School.
Brevet supérieur.	Stagiaire (Certificated Teacher on probation)	——	More or less independent work in Elementary School.
Certificat d'aptitude pédagogique.	Titulaire (fully qualified Teacher).		

A part of the above scheme has recently been changed as follows :—

ENGLAND.				Year of Age.	FRANCE.			
Chief Examinations.	Status.	Instruction.	Teaching Experience.		Chief Examinations.	Status.	Instruction.	Teaching Experience.
Exam. for P. T. Scholarship.	Scholarship Holder in view of becoming P. T. — First Year.	Whole time in Secondary School or P. T. Centre.	——	15th	Brevet élémentaire and entrance exam. to training college.	Scholar in——	Ecole primaire supérieure (as above.)	——
	Scholarship Holder in view of becoming P. T. — Second Year.			16th				
Government P. T. Exam.	Pupil Teacher. — First Year.	About half time in P. T. Centre.	At least 100 attendances in Elementary School.	17th		Student in——	Training College.	——
	Pupil Teacher. — Second Year.			18th	Brevet supérieur at end of second year.			About 2 months during third year in Practising School.
King's Scholarship Exam. or an equivalent.					Examen de fin d'études normales.			

One cannot help being struck with the longer preparation in England. The end of our pupil-teacher period corresponds in age with that of the training college course in France. And in view of the difficulty in obtaining teachers, the question naturally arises—Cannot something be done to shorten the time in England ?

If the efficiency of the teachers in the upper and middle classes of elementary schools is to be maintained, it would seem dangerous to risk any experiment in this direction. But the same standard of intellectual culture is perhaps hardly necessary for teachers in infant schools and in the lower classes of the ordinary elementary schools. While it would be wrong to allow persons of poor education to undertake this work, and while a sound pedagogical training is necessary, it may be admitted by some that with little children tact, gentleness, sympathy, and firmness of control, are greater factors in success than more purely intellectual attainments. Many a young woman at the age of eighteen or nineteen possesses these qualities to a sufficient extent to render her, with the knowledge she has already acquired, almost as capable of dealing with little children as she will be after a further period of two years in the training college.

The ex-pupil teacher has indeed been recognised in the past. But at a very low salary. One solution of the present difficulty would be to elevate this class of teachers to a better position and to consider it as a final condition for those who cared to remain in it. Women teachers would then be in two grades—those qualified for infants and the lower standards, and those qualified for all classes.

Although the ex-pupil teacher at the age of eighteen is not so fully qualified on the purely intellectual side as the out-going French training-college student of the same age, he or she, especially if a First Class has been obtained at the King's Scholarship Examination, is considerably superior to the average successful candidate for the *brevet élémentaire* in France. This latter certificate, completed by the *certificat d'aptitude pédagogique* is the minimum qualification for a fully certificated French teacher. And if the female ex-pupil-teacher in England were merely required to complete her qualification in a similar manner, as, for instance, by sitting for the strictly pedagogical part of the Certificate Examination, an effective way would be found of augmenting the number of teachers without the expense of a full training-college course.

APPENDIX B.

Transposition of the College Lessons for the Practising School (Lyons).

[These exercises have as their object to call the attention of the students to the means of deriving from the "College" lesson the corresponding lesson which is suitable to the needs of the Practising School.

I.

Example taken from Moral Instruction.

Moral Responsibility.

(i.) *Lesson given in the Training College.*

Summary;

A. Definition.

Different kinds of responsibility: *moral* responsibility and *legal* responsibility.

The *intention* (vague intention and definite intention) and the *act.*

B. Conditions of moral responsibility.

(*a*) *Existence* of a *law* and *knowledge* of that law.

(*b*) Liberty to act or to abstain (*clear understanding* of the act; *discernment* of its consequences).

C. Degrees of responsibility (some examples: unconscious acts, constraint, habit, passion).
Direct and indirect responsibility.
D. Merit and demerit: their relations to responsibility. *Virtue* and *vice*,
E. Pedagogical applications: means of inspiring in children a strong feeling of moral responsibility: Accustom the child to reflect, to render account to himself of his actions, to see clearly the necessary connection which exists between the accomplished act and its natural consequences:
(*a*) Means suitable for the lower classes.
(*b*) Means suitable for the higher classes.
F. Exercises of Application: Plan of a lesson *in the Practising School* (to an upper class).

(ii.) *Adaptation to the Practising School.*

Directions.—The essential idea to put in relief is this: *We are responsible for our free actions.* The *means* of firmly fixing this idea in the minds of the children is by making it spring from examples which strike the imagination. Choose preferably as examples tales in which the actors are children.

Summary.

A. Get the children to find a few *examples of acts which are not free.* (A child who is ill strikes his mother or the doctor in a moment of delirium. He does not know what he is doing, he did not will it, he is not responsible, he does not deserve to be blamed. Another child has been prevented from doing his home lessons because his father was very ill and he himself has been given other things to do. Does he deserve to be punished? If really he has not had the opportunity of doing his work, he is not responsible, he does not deserve to be punished.) We are not responsible for what we do without willing it.
B. (1) Example of a meritorious act accomplished voluntarily. . . A young boy protects his little sister against a fierce dog. . . The danger removed, the boy faints; he has therefore had a clear understanding of the danger. . . He might have run away; he willed to do the right thing and exposed himself to the danger. . . . . He deserves our praise.
(2) Example of a bad act accomplished voluntarily. . . . . .
C. We are only responsible for the good and the evil which we have done of our own free will. A person who is in possession of his reason ought always to will the good and avoid evil. Resolution: I determine to do the good and to flee evil.
D. Reading to be commented upon at the end of the lesson: "Le marchand de marrons."

II.

Example taken from History

The Manners and Customs of the Barbarians and the Educating Influence of Civilisation.

(i.) *Lesson given in the Training College.*

Summary;

I. General character of these manners and customs: show it by reading selections and have it brought out by analysis: it is *the brutality of violence.*
II. Psycological study of this temperament: the *two antagonistic mechanisms* of the mind:
A. The *impulsive* mechanism (feeling). It is *natural*, organic, and *predominates* with the Barbarian.

B. The *inhibiting* mechanism (will). It is the product *of education or of civilisation*, and is *very feeble* in the Barbarian.

III. Career of this temperament:

A. It characterises primitive civilisations, like primitive natures (Barbarian, savage, child).

B. Who has been the teacher of the Barbarians?

(1) The memories of the Roman world. Principle of their action: *imitation*. They acted successively—

(*a*) On what was *exterior to the individual* (costume and adornment, habitation, furniture).

(*b*) On his *actions and gestures* (example—the ceremonial of the court).

(*c*) On his *feelings and thoughts* (example—the schools of Charlemagne).

(2) Above all *the Church*. Principle of its action; the *religious sentiment*, a very powerful restraining influence. Its action was pre-eminently moral (examples—right of asylum, etc.).

IV. Conclusion: the educating influence of civilisation.

(ii.) *Adaptation to the Practising School.*

Directions:

I. The object of this lesson is not so much to teach the manners and customs of the Barbarians as *to compare these with our present manners and customs*, in order to draw at least two important conclusions:

A. The manners and customs in France *have changed* from the times of the Barbarians to our own, and they have changed *in a very definite direction:* from violence to *self-control.*

B. Consequently violence, the want of self-control, is *a sign of inferiority*, and each of us should strive to perfect himself in the direction of a still greater mastery of self.

II. It is necessary, then, above all to make prominent in this lesson two orders of facts, *two observations* which should always be presented together:

A. The *violent and brutal* character of the Barbarian manners and customs.

B. In opposition, the disciplined character of our present manners and customs.

Summary:

I. The manners and customs of the Barbarians: readings and pictures, character *of brutality and violence.*

II. Our present manners and customs, compared with those of the Barbarians.

A. Go back to the facts already commented upon; are they customary in our time?
No: our *self-control.*

B. When such things happen in our days, what does society do? *She does not take her revenge*, she interferes under the form of *justice.*

C. When we have to complain of someone, *do we avenge ourselves* like the Barbarians? No, we appeal *to the courts of law.* Our self-control, our mastery of ourselves, manifests itself in our society by the existence of an organised system of *justice.*

III. Conclusion: Lesson which is taught by this study:—Civilisation, like education, shows us man transforming himself in the direction of greater self-control; that is, therefore, the direction of progress, and each of us ought to strive to perfect himself in this direction.

III.

EXAMPLE TAKEN FROM NATURAL SCIENCE.

THE SEED AND GERMINATION.

(i.) *Lesson given in the Training College.*

Summary:

I. The Seed.

(1) Its origin—its relations with the fruit and the ovule.

(2) Its parts: teguments and embryo.

(3) The teguments: their appendices—hairs, egrets, seed-coats. Ex. dandelion, cotton.

(4) The embryo: formed of: radicle, plumule, cotyledons—monocotyledons and dicotyledons. seeds without albumen (bean), with albumen (wheat, rice). Nature of the reserves contained in the cotyledons and the albumen (starch, oil, etc.).

(5) Dissemination of the seeds, role of the teguments, of the wind, of animals, etc.

II. Germination.

General idea of germination.

(1) Its conditions: relative to the seed: maturity, integrity; relative to the surroundings: oxygen—water—heat. — experiments to prove.

(2) Morphological phenomena of germination: absorption of water, opening of the teguments, projection of the radicle, of the plumule, appearance of the absorbing hairs and of chlorophyll.

(3) Physiological phenomena of germination: respiration, giving off of heat, digestion and assimilation of the reserves.

(4) Germination is finished when the plant can obtain from its surroundings (air and soil) the aliments necessary for its nutrition.

(ii.) *Adaptation to the Practising School.*

I. The seed. Give to each pupil a bean seed, make him open it and observe the various parts. Examine in the same way a seed of corn.

Make clear the existence of the *embryo* and of the *reserves.*

Sum up the observations made and dictate them to the pupils.

II. Germination. (The experiments will be prepared six or eight days in advance. Show to the pupils some seeds germinating in moist sand (bean, corn).

Further experiments and observations to show: that beans do not germinate in dry air (deprivation of water); that beans do not germinate in water (deprivation of air); that beans do not germinate except with a certain heat.

Conclude the necessity of oxygen, of water, of heat.

Examination of a seed in germination.

Cause the pupils to notice the transformations which the embryo has suffered and the exhaustion of the reserves.

Application in agriculture: choice of seeds, preparation of the soil.

Sum up the observations made and dictate them to the pupils.

Pedagogical Note.—Always put, when it is possible, the object or the phenomenon to be observed under the eyes of the pupils. Suppress words which are too technical or learned.

APPENDIX C.

Applied Psychology.

(Training College of Lyons.)

I.—Observation of a Psychical Phenomenon.

(Made by a Student of the First Year in the Practising School.)

Study of the Propensity to Lying.

In the case of M——, aged 9 years, a pupil of the Lyons Practising School (Middle Class).

I. *Facts Observed :—*

(*a*) In class : I catch him in the act of lying. Some time afterwards I ask him whether he ever tells lies. He replies that he has never told a lie.

(*b*) During recreation : In the game of prisoners' base, he always denies having been caught even in face of partial evidence. He persists in denying until he is threatened with expulsion from the game.

II. *Probable Causes of his Lying :—*

(*a*) Interior and personal causes : He lies :—

(1) For the sake of his own interest. His lying is always profitable to himself. He lies to escape a punishment, a task, or a reprimand.

(2) For the sake of vanity : He is very proud. He lies to avoid what might injure this pride.

(3) How I discovered these causes :—

A. I have often heard him lie : his lies always had one of the above causes.

B. My comrades have told me some of his lies. They always had personal interest or vanity as cause.

(*b*) External causes :—

(1) Comrades : The public opinion of the scholars is favourable to lying or at least does not disapprove of it too much.

(2) Parents : This boy must have been brought up with severity. Excessive strictness excites to lying.

(3) How I discovered these causes :—

A. Comrades : By living in the midst of the scholars.

B. Parents : I have inferred it from the great trouble in which he is when his parents get to know of a school punishment.

III. *His own Opinion :—*

(*a*) On lying in general :—

(1) Considers it as very ugly. This is a factitious opinion which the lessons on morality have probably suggested to him.

(2) His opinion is favourable to it, perhaps without his knowing it. I have discovered this by observing him while a school-fellow was lying. There was no reprobation on his part, and I saw an admiring glitter in his eyes.

(*b*) On his own lies :—

(1) Does not approve of them when he is forced to think of them unconsciously.

(2) He considers them fair means of warfare to satisfy his pride or to act according to his own interest.

II.—A Complete Study of Character.

(Extracted from a Student's Note-Book of Observations in the Practising School,)

Name and Surnames: A— B— Age: 10 years: (Middle Class.)		Observations.	Treatment.	Results Obtained.
I. Body.	(1) Temperament ordinary state of health.	Rather puny in appearance; but health usually good.	Prefers quiet games; should be incited to join in active ones.	He plays when the teacher plays, perhaps to please the latter.
	(2) Sense organs: eye, ear, touch (manual dexterity).	Normally developed. Succeeds poorly in certain games of skill (marbles); writes badly.	I purposely stopped to watch him playing; he tried very hard, but did not succeed any the better. The same may be said of his writing.	His copy-books are neat; little improvement in writing.
II. Intelligence.	(1) Characterise his attention.	Intermittent like his will; fairly attentive to written work, because he is anxious to do well; but less so when a lesson is being given; he replies too quickly.	I praised the pupils who think before replying. He understood that the want of thought causes one to say foolish things.	At the end of the week, A—no longer replied too quickly.
	(2) Faculties whose development is normal. Remarks.	Fairly good equilibrium of the intellectual faculties. Memory and imagination a little more developed. Replies very well in revision lessons.	Moral and historical tales delight him very much.	
	(3) Faculties insufficiently developed. Remarks.	Judgment leavessomething to be desired. A— sometimes takes the suggestions of his imagination for reality.	I have frequently put to him questions requiring an effort of judgment.	Was completely mistaken in his moral estimation of the grasshopper and the ant. After having understood he seemed very sorry for having been unjust to the poor grasshopper.
	(4) Appreciation of intellectual value: good qualities and defects in his intelligence.	Intelligence fairly acute. Will perhaps be rather brilliant. Will become stable with great difficulty.		
	(5) Characteristic aptitudes.	Hardly any appear yet. Says he wants to be a teacher.		
III. Character.	(1) Nature and dominant inclinations.	Sensitive and well-disposed: shows himself in all circumstances gentle and affectionate towards his masters and his comrades. Dislikes being kept in, principally because it deprives him of the pleasure of playing with his little sister		
	(2) Feelings and characteristic tastes.	Manifests discreetly a certain amount of pride, but tries to restrain it for fear of offending his comrades—Likes to be well dressed—is methodical, copy books neat, though writing bad.	No treatment to be undertaken; it is sufficient to let him go on.	
	(1) Good qualities	Difficult to find any good qualities. Makes resolutions with facility, but does not keep them.		
	(2) Defects	Acts rather under the influence of his feelings than on account of his volition. The will of A—B— is rather characterised by *feebleness* and *intermittence*.	Appeared to regret not having applied himself better to his writing. Promised again to try, but did not keep his promise. Would like to, however.	Poor.
	Conduct of the pupil (effects of rewards and punishments.)	Good in general. Is not able to restrain himself sufficiently from talking. (Why does he take so great a delight in talking? Could it be by sympathy? . . .)	I asked him to put a stop to his chattering to please me.	He made some effort, and obtained some result.
	General appreciation of his moral value.	Of a sensitive and sympathetic temperament, has little energy. All his natural dispositions are good.		
IV. General Appreciation.	(1) Body	Lack of vigour.		
	(2) Intelligence	Fairly wide; ought to undergo a thorough discipline in the matter of judgment.		
	(3) Character	Gentle and affectionate, but wanting in energy.		

III.—A Pupil's Portrait.

(Made by a Student in the Practising School.)

Portrait of the young pupil, A—— B——, aged 10 years, a scholar of the Middle Class of the Practising School attached to the Training College of Lyons, made according to the indications of the preceding table.

The character of A—— B—— appears in its different manifestations to have a marked unity. What defines it is that which might be called *mental friability and inconsistency.*

I. *The Body and External Manifestations.*—A—— B—— enjoys health which is ordinarily rather good, but a little precarious. In appearance he is puny and wanting in vigour: he is what is usually described as a delicate child. This shows itself at once in his gestures, which are wanting in that fine decisiveness possessed by strong natures. He has little success in games of skill, even in minor ones (like marbles); the movements of writing do not reach in his case, even when he applies himself, that degree of precision and of certainty which is generally found in habitual movements: he writes badly. In one word, his actions are undecided and clumsy. He is therefore little inclined to action; he is quiet and rarely plays except at gentle games; the indecision of his gestures brings in its train a certain amount of timidity.

II. *Intelligence.*—The same characteristic traits are to be found in the manifestations of his intelligence. He presents a fairly well-balanced combination of moderate faculties, with a tendency, however, to the predominance of an unstable imagination. Attention is feeble, intermittent, difficult to fix and retain. Judgment is fairly rapid, but hazarded, badly elaborated, often incorrect, nearly always insufficiently supported by facts and vacillating at the first objection. In one word, the intellectual elements are, as it were, disjointed and scattered, and when they do unite, it is superficially, and owing to the accidental meetings which are brought about by an imagination which is always somewhat wandering; the intellectual mechanism of synthesis is wanting in discipline and consequently its work is lacking in cohesion.

III. *Character.*—The manifestations of character, which are fundamental in the individual, confirm the preceding observations. Like the attention, which is indeed only a form of it, the will is feeble and uncertain. A— B— has all the good and sincere intentions of weak individuals, but, like them, he is beaten at the first obstacle, and does not carry his resolutions into effect; his resolutions are as much wanting in cohesion and solidity as are his judgments. The reason is that they have their roots in an emotional soil where they find nothing which can strengthen them. A— B— is sensitive, that is to say, offers little resistance to exterior influences; affectionate, like all those who have need of affection and of protection, and whom life has not yet embittered; and gentle, like feeble individuals who feel confusedly the need of being kindly treated. He manifests, it is true, though discreetly, a little pride, but attached to things which are exterior to himself (the middle class position of his father, his clothes, etc.); this is his way of redeeming in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others, his inferiority, his particular "infirmity," of the reality of which he gives in this very way a new proof.

To sum up, A— B— is fairly well characterised by what we have called mental friability and inconsistency, understanding by this that the elements of his mentality, being without strong affinities for one another, only constitute, when they unite, syntheses without solidity and without resistance, ready to be dislocated at the first shock: motor groups ever hesitating, imagination dissociating, attention unstable, judgments fragile, will uncertain, emotional foundation inconsistent. He forms a whole which it is necessary

to strengthen and consolidate, at the bottom and at the top, by a bodily "cure" and a mental "cure," carried on together: the temperament must be braced and, on the other hand, while the imagination is subdued, endeavour must be made to render the attention more stable, voluntary resolutions more durable, judgments less hasty and more resisting.

IV.—Plan of a Lesson to the Students of the First Year, Given by the Principal of the Training College.

Memory.

Summary (dictated to the students at the beginning of the lesson):

I. *Definition of Memory:* Aptitude to conserve, to reproduce, to localise.
Distinguish memory, reminiscence, forgetting.
Different forms of memory: auditory, visual, vocal, graphic.

II. *Importance of Memory:*
(*a*) From the point of view of perception.
(*b*) From the point of view of elaboration.

III. *Good and Bad Qualities of Memory:*
(*a*) Good: easy, faithful, prompt.
(*b*) Bad: slow, fugitive, rebellious.

IV. *Conditions of Memory:*
(*a*) Physiological: health (alcohol, tobacco); influence of surroundings.
(*b*) Psychological: (1) vivacity of the impression; (2) effort; (3) association of ideas; (4) repetition.

V. *Pedagogical Applications:*
(*a*) Importance of memory in school.
(*b*) Culture of the memory:
(1) Means of dealing with individuals.
(2) General means or collective application.
(*c*) Pedagogical advice for the teacher.

* * * * * *

(Here follows the lesson, during which the students are supposed to take their own notes.)

V.—*Pedagogical Applications:* (This is considered so important that the notes are once more dictated.)

(*a*) Importance of memory in school: It is a means, not an end. Therefore, make the children *understand* first, then make them *learn.*

(*b*) Culture of the memory:

(1) Means of dealing with individuals: Find out the form of memory which predominates in each of the pupils and make use of it to develop the other forms. . . . Different kinds of advice for different children: this one ought to read his lesson aloud (auditory); that one ought to make written summaries (graphic); another should make them with synoptic division (visual).

(2) Collective means:

(*a*) Vary procedure in such a way as to call into exercise *all the forms of memory.* The teacher pronounces distinctly (auditory memory); he requires repetition (of the name or the rule to be learned) by all the pupils collectively (vocal memory); he writes on the blackboard, and the pupils write at the same time on their slates (graphic and visual memory).

(β) Accustom the pupils to be habitually attentive and to associate their ideas logically.

(γ) Show that memory is developed by exercise, like a muscle, and submit it to a sort of training by means of methodical and graduated exercises.

(*c*) Pedagogical advice for the teacher: From the laws of memory it results that the teacher's lesson should be:

(1) Interesting: stimulating intellectual pleasure (novelty in the form of the lesson, interest awakened by narration of tales, affecting tone and manner of master, etc.), so as to excite attention (1st and 2nd laws).

2) Given according to a very methodical plan of which all the parts are naturally connected (3rd law).

(3) Often recalled to the mind: questions, recapitulations, and periodical revisions (4th law).

APPENDIX D.

A Page from the Book of "Practical Directions and General Plans of Lessons in each Subject." Kept in the Practising School of Lyons for the Guidance of the Students.

Plan of a Lesson on "Reading with Explanations."

(1) Reading of the text chosen by the teacher in order to give a general idea of it.

(2) Explanation of the sense by the pupils:

(*a*) Meanings of words—synonyms—opposites.

(*b*) Meanings of expressions and of sentences.

(*c*) General meaning of the piece, its purpose.

(*d*) Plan of the piece—its different parts.

(3) Study and commentary of the ideas contained in this piece.

(4) Oral account of the whole by the pupils.

(5) Remarks on the style (construction—modes of expression).

(6) Expressive reading by the pupils.

Study and Commentary of the Ideas (Directions relative to (3) of the Plan).

After the study of the meaning, the ideas are examined successively, commented upon, and judged.

(a) *The facts and opinions* should be examined from the point of view of truth, for it is impossible to reason about ideas the truth of which is not well established or demonstrated. The questions will be directed in the following manner:

Is what has just been read true? Is it false? Why?

Is it sincere or deceitful? By what do you recognise this?

Is it exact or erroneous? On what do you found your opinion?

(b) *The actions of men* will be judged from the point of view of justice and social duty, according to questions like the following:

Is it just or unjust? Why?

Is this action good or bad? Should we imitate it?

What ought we to think of him who is the author of it?

(c) *Nature and Art* will be appreciated from the point of view of the beautiful, and of the impressions felt.

Is it beautiful or ugly? Why do you find it so?

Is it pleasing or displeasing? What causes you to have this impression?

Do you like that? Do you dislike that? For what reasons?

APPENDIX E.

Summary of a Lesson on Practical Pedagogy.

(Given by the Principal of the Lyons Training College.)

Third Year.

The Preparation of Lessons.

I. *What is to be understood by preparation of lessons:*

In a general way it includes all that contributes to render the teaching methodical, efficacious, attractive, all that concerns the choice of the lesson and the manner of presenting it. We distinguish:

(*a*) Material preparation: Prepare beforehand, and place within easy reach, all the objects necessary to the lesson: reading books, note-books or copy-books, pencils, maps, specimens for object lessons, experiments to be performed, etc.

Written preparation: The keeping of a note-book, in which are written all the particulars of lessons and exercises (summaries of lessons to be given, oral or written exercises to be set, indication of home-work with plan and explanations to be given to the pupils, numbers of problems and pages in text-book, etc., etc.).

Observation: Special note-books. A special note-book is kept for the preparation of the lessons in each subject. *Advantages:* From the end of the first year these note-books form a complete course of studies which is the work of the teacher. By means of the blank pages left between each lesson and the next, it is possible to modify the original plan, to complete it, to add new examples. It is, in short, a frame-work always ready to receive new additions which the teacher finds in the course of his experience and in his reading.

II. *What is to be written in the general note-book and in the special preparation books:*

The teacher should write *everything* which is useful for the clear and precis exposition of the lesson, but only what is useful. Examples: What must be written as preparation for a lesson in history, in reading, in drawing . . . ?

III. *How to prepare a lesson:*

(Think over each of the following points and then write.)

(1) Choice of the subject of the lesson. Choice of a subject which is simply and clearly limited.

(2) How to present the lesson:

(*a*) Establish a plan in which the ideas are well classified and follow on one from another.

(*b*) Think of the means of connecting the new lesson to the preceding one, of making the lesson *varied* and *interesting;* find a means of "baiting" the lesson—pictures, engravings, concrete objects.

(3) Preparation of questions to be put. (Questions of control, and at the same time questions of recapitulation.)

IV. *Choice and preparation of exercises:*

A good exercise should be:

(*a*) An immediate application of the lesson.

(*b*) Appropriate to the powers of the pupils

(*c*) Interesting and novel.

(*d*) Such as to require a new effort on the part of the pupils.

V. *Advantages of good preparation :*

1) For the teacher :
   (*a*) More assurance in his exposition.
   (*b*) Better teaching (lessons more methodical, more interesting, more efficacious ; exercises better suited to the pupils).
   (*c*) No loss of time, no enervation ; better discipline.
   (*d*) Teacher more attached to his work, which has become easier and more agreeable.

(2) For the pupils :
   (*a*) Work easier and more attractive ; lessons better known, exercises better done.
   (*b*) Diminution of punishments (everything is done in order, without unforeseen circumstances, without opportunities for wandering and inattention).
   (*c*) Pupils attached to the school and to the teacher ; better attendance.

VI. *Conclusion :*

The preparation of lessons is the condition of the good conduct of the school work. The best teachers prepare their lessons with the greatest care. [The others excuse themselves by saying : " I know ten times more than is necessary to teach children." Above all, in this case, it is important to *choose* what is to be taught and to seek *how* it is to be taught.] Therefore the preparation recommended in the regulations (Circular of 14th October, 1881) should be considered by teachers as morally obligatory.

APPENDIX F.

Example of a Pedagogical " Causerie."

(Given by the Principal of the Lyons Training College to all the Students.)

The Teaching of Morals.

Summary.

For details respecting (1) the *object and character* of this teaching, (2) the *general method* to be followed, see the instructions which precede the Official Syllabus and "*Aux Instituteurs et aux Institutrices*" by J. Payot, Chap. VIII. We shall only deal here with what concerns : (1) the *preparation* of the moral lesson ; (2) its *form ;* (3) the means to be employed in school to lead the children to *practise* the good.

I. *Preparation of the Moral Lesson :*

A. Antecedent preparation—personal reading, notes, the collection of maxims and examples as they are met with, reflections.

B. Immediate preparation :
   (1) Meditation on the subject of the lesson (on the *limits*, on the *principal idea*, on the *sentiment* which one wishes to touch, on the *resolution* which one wishes to lead the children to make).
   (2) Search for the best means suitable :
      (*a*) to cause the children to understand *the idea* (tales, readings, questions, etc.).
      (*b*) to excite *the emotion* (touching incidents, affecting manner of speech, personal experiences).
      (*c*) to fortify the child's *resolution.*
   (3) Written preparation in the teacher's note-book ; prepare especially the summary which will be written on the blackboard.

II. *Form of the Lesson :*

A. In a lower class :

) Reference to the preceding lesson. What have you done to put it into practice ? (2) Story or reading on the lesson of the day. (3) Questions and comments. (4) Oral summary and resolutions : "I will . . . . . " (5) Written summary copied by the pupils.

B. In an upper class :

(1) Questions on the preceding lesson and on the putting of it into practice. (2) Questions and comments on the lesson of the day. (3) Story or reading. (4) Oral summary and resolutions : "I will . . . . . " (5) Written summary copied by the pupils.

C. Lesson common to upper and lower classes (in a school *with only one teacher*) :

(1) Questions on the preceding lesson. (2) Story or reading on the lesson of the day. (3) Very simple questions. Then pupils of lower class copy their summary and the lesson continues with the upper class. (4) More difficult questions with the upper class. (5) Deeper and more searching comments. (6) Oral summary and resolutions. (7) Written summary copied by the pupils.

III. *Some means* suitable to lead the pupils *to the practice* of the good :

A. Necessity of this putting into practice ; it is *the sole object* of the moral lesson. Thus a moral lesson which has not produced practical results must be considered as having had no effect ; it is necessary in that case to give it again, trying to be more convincing, more persuasive, and to inspire stronger resolutions.

B. Indication of some means to be employed in school in order to attain this object :

(1) The daily precept should remain written on the blackboard and each one should try to apply it.

(2) An idea for the week, a general idea of the week's lessons, which each one should try to realise.

(3) Practice. Facilitate for the children the putting into practice of the precepts indicated, by pointing out to them opportunities (of charity, for instance), by associating them in some collective piece of good work, etc.

(4) Honour Board of good actions.

(5) Speak of children who are poor, ill-treated, abandoned ; point out some, and get the pupils to help them.

(6) The first of all means is the example of the teacher.

APPENDIX G.

Example of Written Preparation of the Work in the Practising School of Lyons by the Students.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1903.

Morning.

Moral Instruction (from 8 to 8½) :

I. Questions on the preceding lesson : The Duties of Charity.

II. New Lesson : Kindness—benevolence—indulgence—beneficence.

(*a*) Define these words and give examples.

(*b*) Connect this lesson with the preceding one by showing to the children that these words only represent various forms of charity.

(*c*) These words sum up the duties of charity and are themselves summed up in their turn in the word Fraternity.

(*d*) Application: How can children practise the duties of Fraternity.

III. Summary to be dictated.

Grammar (from 8½ to 9):

I. Oral and collective correction of the exercise set yesterday (Grammar, page 240).

II. Questions on the last lesson: active and passive voice.

III. New Lesson: Oral parsing of the two first sentences of the text: *n trait de dévouement* (Grammar, page 239).

(*a*) Make the children find and parse first of all the verbs of each sentence.

(*b*) Then make them find the subjects and the various complements of these verbs.

(*c*) Nature and use of the other words.

IV. Exercise: Parse in writing the last sentence of this text.

Arithmetic (from 9 to 10¼):

I. Questions on the preceding lesson: Commercial Discount—How it is calculated.

II. Oral and collective correction of the exercise set last time (Problem No. 5, page 183).

III. New Lesson: Pieces of money—their minting—standards of gold and silver pieces.

a) Show some pieces of money and say a few words on minting.

b) Explain by means of examples that the standard is the weight of precious metal contained in 1,000 grams of the given alloy or the relation of the weight of precious metal to the total weight of the alloy.

(*c*) Standards of the principal coins.

(*d*) Exercises: What is the weight of gold contained in an alloy weighing 50 grams at a standard of $\frac{900}{1000}$? What is the standard of an ingot weighing 160 grams and containing 128 grams of pure silver?

IV. Mental Arithmetic—How to multiply a number by 10 and by 5. Exercises: (Arith. page 57, No. 5).

V. Home Work.—Problems Nos. 40 and 43, page 330.

Dictation (from 10½ to 11):

Text: *Le devoir de s'instruire* (page 254).

Afternoon.

Reading with Explanations (from 1 to 2):

Study of the extract: *La Propriété* (page 247).

(*a*) Reading of the text by the teacher.

(*b*) Meaning of words and expressions: *faculté—propriété—puissante —exclusif—fixer*, etc.

(*c*) General meaning of the piece: Property being the wealth acquired by work is inviolable and sacred.

(*d*) Comments on the ideas: How is property acquired? Would the earth be productive without the work of man? Is the holding of property legitimate?

(*e*) Oral summary of the text—by several pupils. Remarks on the author (Thiers).

(*f*) Grammatical observations on the words: *il les emploie—il les a employés*—etc.

(*g*) Expressive reading by the pupils. (Pay special attention to the pronunciation, to the punctuation, and to the intonation.)

APPENDIX H.

Plan of the Account rendered by each Student of his Work in the Practising School of Lyons.

I. *Preparation of Lessons* :

A. Material preparation.

B. Written preparation : difficulties met :—

(*a*) With respect to the choice and graduation of the lessons and exercises.

(*b*) With respect to the plan of the lessons (general idea—secondary ideas—details).

(*c*) With respect to the choice of methods and procedures to be employed.

ow have you resolved these difficulties, and what results do you think you have obtained ?

II. *Lessons* :

(*a*) Questions.

(*b*) Methods and procedures of development.

(*c*) Adaptation of the ideas and of the language

Mention in each subject the difficulties met, the means employed to resolve them, and the results obtained so far as you can judge.

III. *Exercises* :

(*a*) Preparation with the pupils.

(*b*) Correction, etc.

On each of these points, difficulties met and results obtained so far as you can judge.

IV. *Copy-books, note-books, etc.* :

To what object have you directed your efforts ? What difficulties have you met ? What means have you employed to resolve them ? Results obtained.

V. *Discipline :*

(*a*) In class.

(*b*) In recreation.

What good habits, collective and individual, have you tried to get the pupils to acquire ? Difficulties met ; results obtained from the point of view of the teacher and from that of the pupils.

VI. *Conclusion ;*

General view of the principal difficulties met, of the means employed to resolve them, and of those which you would employ in the future.

Progress realised, as far as you can judge. What pedagogical quality has been most lacking in you ?

Resolutions.

APPENDIX I.

Example of an Account rendered by a Student of a Week in the Practising School of Lyons.

4th Report.

Week extending from 21st to 26th October, 1904.

Lower Division, Preparatory Section.

General Remarks.—The time passed in the practising school is, unfortunately, *too short,* for it is only during the last two days that one enjoys oneself most (*sic*). During the first days, one does not know the pupils, and it is impossible to learn to study them carefully and to appreciate them

at their true value in five days. However, on the last day, one is almost *in touch* both with the lessons (methods) and with the pupils, and things go on very well.

I. *Preparation of Lessons :*

A. *Material Preparation :*

I have tried to make my teaching as concrete as possible ; I have made drawings on the blackboard (vocabulary exercises, spelling exercises, history and geography lessons). Drawings made by the teacher interest the pupils very much indeed ; not only is this a means of making them *learn*, but it is also an *exercise in memory* (the child represents to himself the object the sketch of which is before him, and, being interested, he retains better).

B. *Written Preparation :*

I have not met any difficulties in this. The *method of learning to read* has interested me very much ; once the pupils have clearly understood an example, they are able to read all kinds of combinations made with the element which has been studied. *One must not go quickly* with them ; this is the only means of making *rapid progress*. One must pass from one difficulty to a slightly greater one, and so on *without hurrying* the pupils. At the same time, to each reading exercise there corresponds an exercise of transcription and of dictation. This *simultaneous* teaching (Janicot's Method) seems to me very rational. It appears to me *rapid* and *convenient*, as much for the teacher as for the pupils.

II. *Lessons :*

In the lower division, to speak correctly, there are no lessons ; there are only *conversations* which should have as their object *to get the child to speak* as much as possible. The lesson is finished by two or three sentences which are *learned by heart*. When the teacher puts a question to a child, the latter has to *repeat* the question asked and then give his reply (as is done in the Catechism). When the child questions himself in this way, he is *more convinced*, he really asks *himself* a question. I consider this a good procedure. To give more animation, more life, I made the pupils come to the board in turns, two by two ; one asked the question, the other replied ; they then changed places. The boy who had acted the part of pupil became the master, and *vice versa*. In order to have the pleasure of being questioned in this way it was quite a sight to see how arms and legs were kept from moving ! I think I have obtained *good results* from this method.

III. *Exercises :*

For the vocabulary exercise corresponding to the reading lesson, words were written on the blackboard and the drawing represented by the name (*sic*) was made at the side. The pupils copied the names several times. Then they rub out what they have done, the teacher removes a letter which he replaces by dots. The child has to find it again, and go and write it on the board. This exercise is very *interesting*. The letter taken away is that of the *reading element* studied. (Example. —For br, fr, vr, it is the letters b, f, v.)

IV. *Copy-books, note-books, etc. :*

These little ones have no exercise books ; however, every afternoon there is a *transcription exercise*, done in ink. It is really a

writing exercise. I paid particular attention to the proper holding of the pen, to the right position of the body, and to neatness. In these matters I met great difficulties, difficulties which arise from the fact that these children are only beginners and that their early attempts are very painful. I encouraged and praised them as much as I could.

V. *Discipline :*

With these little ones I have had no question of discipline. Except two pupils of bad disposition (R——— and V———) all of them are *well-behaved* and *docile*, and I have had a propitious silence. All these little ones are restless, it is their nature ; I have tried to *utilise this need of movement* by making them take their slates frequently, by sending pupils to the blackboard, by placing two boys in front of the class to question each other, etc. . . . It is impossible to require these children to keep their arms folded and their feet together all the time. I have tried to maintain order in the ranks (going out and coming in). During recreation, I have taken care of *all* the pupils in general, but of the *youngest* in particular.

VI. *Conclusion :*

This week has interested me very much, especially the last days, and I regretted not being able to remain longer. When I return next time to this same class, being familiar with the pupils and methods, I think I shall like the work still more and that the results will be still better.

Student : T——

APPENDIX K.

Example of a Report by the Head Master of the Practising School of Lyons on the Week's Work of a Student.

Student's Name, ———————— of the Second Year.

Middle Class from 17th to 22nd November.

Registration, etc. :

Fairly good ; but forgets sometimes to call the register.

Preparation of Lessons :

(*a*) *Material Preparation.*—Good ; he has managed to provide himself with geographical maps, with pictures, and with the objects necessary to render his teaching concrete.

(*b*) *Written Preparation.*—Has been fairly complete ; one cannot help feeling the effort which has been made by the teacher to render himself clear and methodical. However, I should like to see more precise preparation ; it is not sufficient to write " get the children to find the general idea " or " have the words explained " ; it is necessary to indicate this general idea in the preparation and to write down the words and sentences which will form the subject of observations, as well as the ideas which will require to be explained.

Exposition of Lessons :

The expositions have been sufficiently clear ; but the questions have not been numerous enough. The teacher will have to avoid this tendency of wishing to say everything himself and of wishing to tell things which the pupils can be made to discover. His elocution has been fairly good, his language free, fairly correct, and generally adapted to the understanding of the children, but a little too rapid.

Corrections of Exercises :

(*a*) *Collective Correction.*—This has been done with life and energy. The teacher must try to get the pupils to correct the answers which are defective from the point of view of language.

(*b*) *Individual Correction.*—This has been better than last time ; it has been more complete, and the observations more precise.

Copy-books, note-books, etc.—Satisfactory.

Discipline :

This is making progress. However, the teacher must acquire the habit of never commencing a lesson before having complete silence. He must also avoid allowing the pupils to reply all at the same time ; it is necessary to make oneself absolute master of the whole class.

Supervision of Recreations :

Good. He interests himself in the games of the children.

Relations with the Children :

Good. Must avoid showing too much inflexibility ; it is by affability and good humour that one ingratiates oneself with the children.

Teacher's Manner :

Satisfactory ; energetic in his movements.

General Appreciation :

I have observed marked progress in this young teacher. He has shown himself more active and less embarrassed than on the occasion of his last week in the school. He has, in short, introduced care and intelligence into his work.

(*Signature of the Head Master of the Practising School.*)

(Observations and signature of the
Principal of the Training College.)

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